

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS**

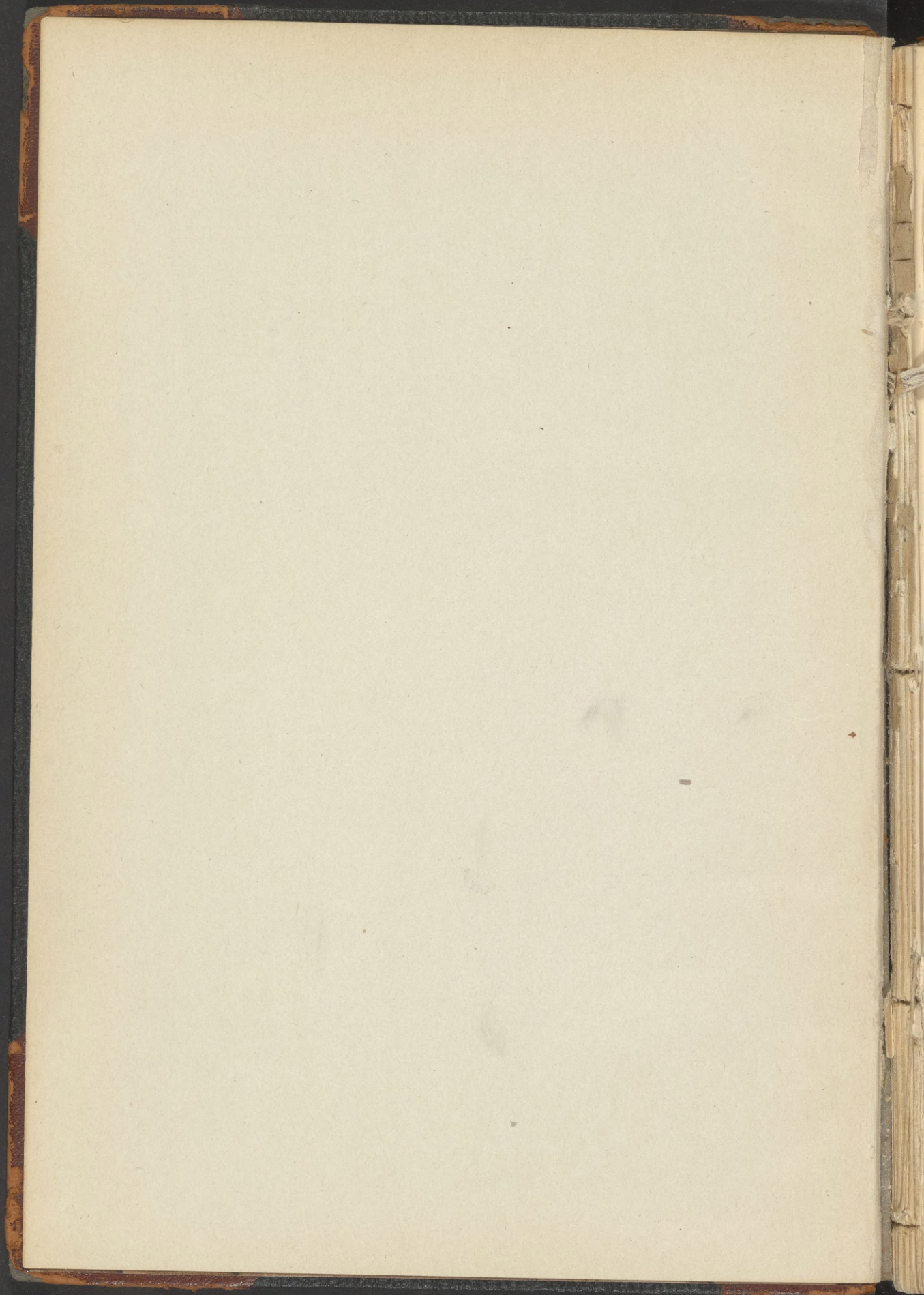
LIBRARY BUREAU CAT. NO. 1169.6

AUTHOR
Official Magazine, Int'l.

TITLE
Brotherhood of Teamster, 1910

Brotherhood of Teamster, 1910

Library Bureau Cat. No. 1157-Δ



JANUARY, 1910

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY



OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

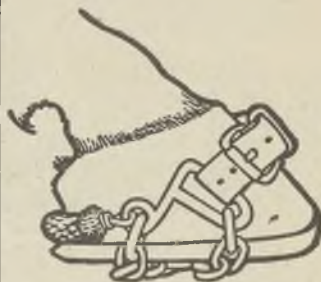
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS

1.00 PER YEAR

10 CENTS PER COPY



Jobbers and the Trade:



Please take notice that the sole agent for the sale of the Kinnell Emergency Over-shoe for horses is the Universal Supply & Specialty Co. Please address all orders and communications to

GEORGE PALMER

12 Duane Street

NEW YORK

Teamsters:

Have You?

These Labels in Your Clothing



For Ready Made Clothing

THESE ARE THE
UNITED
GARMENT WORKERS'
UNION LABELS



For Clothing Made to Order

If Not You are Employing Non-Union Labor

ALL GENUINE LABELS ARE SEWED IN BY MACHINE
STITCHING IN THE POCKETS of PANTS, COATS and VESTS



THE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Always Uniform Often Imitated Never Equaled

No well-equipped stable should be without

Frazer Harness Oil - Frazer Harness Soap
 Frazer Axle Grease - Frazer Stock Food
 Frazer Axle Oil - Frazer Hoof Oil

Frazer White Castile Harness Soap—"Fine as Silk"

FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

ST. LOUIS

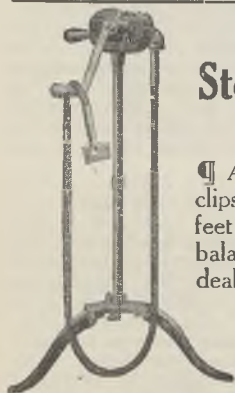


HIGHEST AWARD

World's Fair, Chicago, Ills., 1893
 World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904

EVERY TEAMSTER Should try this Polish. You will be surprised how quick it works. Once used always used. Sold by the leading harness houses the world over.

10c A BOX



CLIP YOUR HORSES WITH THE Stewart Ball Bearing Enclosed Gear Machine

ONLY \$7.50

☐ Acknowledged everywhere as the best machine made. Terms easy clips fast, runs noiselessly. ☐ All gears of cut steel made file hard. Six feet of extra good flexible shaft and the famous Stewart one-nut perfectly balanced clipping knife that cannot get out of adjustment. ☐ At your dealers or direct. Get one. Money back if you are not pleased.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.

160 Ohio Street

CHICAGO



NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP. All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always non-union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT and SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 Summer St.

Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres.

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas.

Must the Working Man Have a Keeper?

A Question for Honest Labor to Decide.

Nothing has occurred in a long time that so strikingly marks the growth of the prohibition spirit as the notice given by several railroad companies to their employes that they must abstain from the use of alcoholic beverages on pain of dismissal. The assumption that American workmen stand in need of so drastic a warning, coupled with such a penalty, is little better than an insult to honest labor. That such a thing is possible in this enlightened day can only be regarded as the strongest kind of a testimony to the spread of the prohibition idea which now menaces the rights of the citizen in many widely separated states and communities.

Speaking on this point not long ago before a committee of the Maryland House of Delegates, Mr. Edward Hirsch, president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, said:

"I am arguing that the American workingman believes in freedom and the right to regulate his own conduct. All this temperance legislation proceeds on the theory that those who patronize saloons or take a drink are weak or irresponsible and need a guardian. If you are to pass such laws as to drink, where will it stop? The Anti-Saloon League already dictates to us our politics and threatens to dominate parties; give them their way and the next step will be to tell us what we must eat or smoke or wear. The principle is the same. Our American conception of free government is that men are assumed to be responsible and are guaranteed their freedom until they abuse it. Has the American workingman who stands for the decent saloon, abused his freedom that he must now be placed in the custody of the Anti-Saloon League?"

Labor Threatened.

We have yet to learn of any practicable plan by which the hundreds of thousands whose living is menaced by prohibition are to be taken care of in the event of its triumph. Mayor Rose of Milwaukee, has drawn no exaggerated picture in these words:

"As a result of prohibition, vast numbers of industrial hands would be driven into other fields of industrial endeavor, already filled to capacity, with an overflow walking the country up and down seeking work. Not only that, but how many thousands in that great mass have served apprenticeships and learned trades to which they have devoted years of service, and in which they have grown expert. And shall these trades be sacrificed, and must those years be lost, and must those men begin anew the game of life with their best years behind them? And what of those others who are now employed in other branches of labor? The circumference of the circle inclosing their opportunities has been constantly narrowing through the employment of labor-saving devices, and now they will be called upon to

divide the fraction they have left with the destitute legions turned empty-handed into the world by our prohibition friends. Stern necessity knows no law, and an empty stomach does not stand upon etiquette when food must be had to sustain life. The unemployed will have employment, even though competition must be the cudgel wielded to secure it, and that means lower wages for all."

Union Labor's Voice.

Many labor bodies have condemned the prohibition agitation and called upon their fellows to unite in opposing it. Thus, the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor declares:

"Whereas, These fanatics propose legislation which will take away the weekly earnings of tens of thousands of wage earners, thereby breaking up their homes and disrupting their family ties; and therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, declares in no uncertain terms to all officials (legislative and executive) elected by the votes of the wage earners, that a stringent stand should be taken against any and all measures that lead to prohibition."

In a set of remarkable resolutions put forth by the Indiana State Federation of Labor, it is

"Resolved, That we are thoroughly opposed to any legislation that does not contemplate the right to live and labor under just and proper conditions, giving to each citizen the freedom granted to him by the constitution of the land, that he may worship where he pleases, and in his own way; that he may eat and drink that which he believes is best for himself, and not what fanatical reformers may permit him to take."

The trade unions of South Dakota utter this warning against prohibition, the destroyer of labor:

"We have our homes and families here and want to stay, but the adoption of the county prohibition bill will destroy our opportunities and that of thousands of others to earn a living in this state."

Similar action has been taken by the Baltimore Federation of Labor, the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, the Missouri State Federation of Labor, the Central Federated Union of Greater New York, while the Michigan, Florida and Louisiana Federations of Labor, the National Potters, Coopers and other representative labor bodies have been equally outspoken in repudiating prohibition.

In view of the foregoing, it would seem that the intelligent workingman is in no danger of being deceived by the prohibitionist in his war upon American industries. Such is the prohibitionist's conceit, however, that he really expects to persuade the workingman to vote away his personal liberty, his work and his living!

THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters



Vol. VII.

JANUARY, 1910

Number 3

THE TEAMSTERS

Office of Publication . . . 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906, at the Post Office at Indianapolis, Ind., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum . . . \$1.00 | Single Copies 10 cents
(All orders payable in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application to Advertising Manager, Room 55, No. 25 Third Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Correspondents writing matter for the Magazine should write on one side of paper only, and separate from all other business. Address all communications to International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Daniel J. Tobin, President and Editor, Room 211, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Published monthly by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, under the supervision of the General Executive Board.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

General President, DANIEL J. TOBIN, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Gen. Secretary-Treasurer, THOS. L. HUGHES, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis.
First Vice-President, VALENTINE HOFFMAN, 161 8th Ave., New York City.
Second Vice-President, A. A. SILVA, 23 Trask St., Gloucester, Mass.
Third Vice-President, PETER BURKE, 3955 22d St., San Francisco, Cal.
Fourth Vice-President, LAWRENCE A. GRACE, Room 2, Labor Temple, Providence, R. I.
Fifth Vice-President, GEO. F. GOLDEN, 4201 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth Vice-President, JOHN GEARY, 1003 Beech St., St. Paul, Minn.
Seventh Vice-President, A. L. ST. CLAIR, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
General Auditor, GEO. WM. BRIGGS, 1349 Sedgwick St., Chicago, Ill.

TRUSTEES

JAS. A. WELCH, 2005 Josephine St., New Orleans, La.
A. J. REED, 130 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
NATHANIEL J. LANNAN, 40 Moseley St., Dorchester, Mass.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES ATTENDING THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.



IN accordance with the constitution we hereby present the following report to our members throughout the country for their consideration:

Your delegates from the several sections of the country in which they reside, arrived in Toronto on Sunday afternoon, November 7.

Many of us who had never been in Toronto before were much impressed with the beauty of that wonderful Canadian city, which is very close to the borders of the United States. The habits and manners of the people are somewhat different; the conditions and government of the city are not the same as in the States, but as a whole the people of Toronto are warm-hearted and generous to such an extent that the impression made upon the delegates will be lasting and remembered by many of them in the years to come.

The convention opened in Massey Music Hall at 10 o'clock Monday November 8. Mayor Oliver of Toronto addressed the convention saying many encouraging things and offering the freedom of the city to the

delegates. He was received in the warmest manner by the delegates at the convention and given the heartiest applause at the close of his instructive address, especially at that part which dealt with the labor situation in Canada.

After the mayor had finished, President Gompers presented Mr. Glockling, who is president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, who made an address that was well worth listening to and who explained very accurately the situation in the field of labor in Canada.

Secretary Morrison read a telegram from Mr. McKinzie King, minister of labor, expressing his regret at not being able to be present at the opening of the convention. There were several other speakers who addressed the convention and after they were through, President Gompers very feelingly and with great eloquence, in behalf of the American Federation of Labor, thanked the representatives of Toronto and the Canadian government for their hearty welcome.

The next work of the convention was the report of the committee on credentials. After this committee had reported some discussion arose about the seating of delegates representing certain central bodies and state branches, whose charters were revoked by Secretary Morrison because of their refusal to live up to the laws of the American Federation of Labor by refusing to unseat several local unions of electrical workers who had allied themselves with the dual, or rival, organization headed by Mr. Reed. Considerable argument was advanced as to why these delegates, representing the above-named bodies, ought to be seated, but after a while a point of order was raised by some delegate which was as follows: "That inasmuch as those organizations were not recognized by the American Federation of Labor, that they had no right to a seat on the

floor of the convention or that they should not be considered or any discussion on the matter allowed whatever because the constitution of the American Federation of Labor covered the situation." President Gompers immediately decided that the point of order was well taken and made an explanation which was satisfactory to 99 per cent. of the delegates to the convention. This matter was expected to be one of the most serious questions to come before the convention.

The next order of business was the reading of officers' reports. President Gompers made his report and read same to the convention. It was, in our opinion, one of the most instructive and educational documents ever presented to labor. He dealt with the entire labor situation, advising and recommending in a manner surprising to every delegate on the floor of the convention. We only regret that space here will not allow us to publish the entire report of President Gompers containing his recommendations and advice on the many important matters dealt with. After reading his report the applause and enthusiasm of the delegates was something wonderful to witness. The delegates became almost hysterical from the feeling created by the reading of the report and the applause and cheers of the delegates was something indescribable, so much so, that even the old leader himself was much affected by the expressions of appreciation conveyed by the applause. The report took the usual course and was referred to the committee on officers' reports, which was to be appointed later.

Secretary Morrison then read his report dealing with the financial condition of the American Federation of Labor, showing a large increase both in membership and financially over previous reports. One of the strongest points in Secretary Morrison's re-

port was that dealing with international organizations and his advocacy of a higher per capita and higher dues, showing that International organizations with good treasuries and with higher dues that pay sick and death benefits to their membership, have the least secession and less liable to be bothered by trouble from unjust employers.

The other officers, in due course, made their reports, which were all referred to the committee dealing with said reports.

The next work of the convention was the appointment of committees by President Gompers. Your delegates were appointed on several committees, President Tobin being appointed on the committee on local and federated bodies and on a special committee dealing with the great strike in Sweden. Secretary Hughes was appointed on the committee on boycotts, Delegate Daly was appointed on the committee on secretary's report and Delegates Murphy and Longstreet served on other committees. This completed the work of the opening of the convention.

The second day, Tuesday, began by the reading of telegrams of good will received from all sections of the country expressing faith and trust in the work of the American labor movement and praying for a successful convention.

The third and fourth days of the convention were used up by speakers representing different enterprises and conveying their ideas on the labor situation throughout the country. At the end of the fourth day a motion was carried that the time for receiving resolutions close at 12 o'clock Friday evening.

The next important business of the convention was the addresses from the fraternal delegates from the British Trades and Labor Congress, who are also members of Parliament elected on the Labor ticket in Eng-

land and serving in the House of Commons in the interest of labor. Their addresses were grand and instructive, and in a very forcible and most able manner expressed the conditions of labor throughout England. It was surprising to learn from the addresses the many beneficial laws in England that have been enacted in recent years, viz., through the force of Labor representatives in the House of Commons. The law that struck me as being of the greatest benefit was the workingmen's compensation act, whereby if any employe gets injured in his work, without going to court or anywhere else, there is a certain amount of money to be paid in accordance with the amount of the injury. It is understood that the employer has to take care of the workman and his family during the time that the father or person supporting the family is laid up from the injury received during his employment. The old age pension law, which went into effect during the past year, is also worthy of note as described by the fraternal delegates. Millions of dollars have been paid out by the English government to the aged people throughout the British islands during the past year, practically obliterating the word pauper and giving a chance to the old husband and wife to live together in their declining years by being supported through this bill which is a recognized law now all over that country. These are only samples of the great work done in the interest of labor in the British isles. However, they are sufficient to impress our people with the necessity of more thorough concentration in the forces of labor in this country for the purpose of selecting individuals who will endeavor to bring about legislation favorable to our people in this country.

As the convention continued the several committees began their reports. The principal committees on

whose report any discussion arose were the committees on resolutions and adjustment. Your delegates used to meet evenings in their rooms in the hotels and go over the situation pertaining to legislation in our organization for the purpose of being familiar with any plan of procedure for the following day. We found that the brewery workers were there intending to bring up the matter of jurisdiction in regard to the several sections of the country where we have the brewery teamster, and we had to be prepared for this battle. Charges had been preferred against our organization by the brewery workers' organization on account of certain conditions in New Orleans, where they claimed we had used undue methods in procuring the brewery teamsters in that city. The charges were referred to a special committee appointed by Mr. Gompers, who were members of the executive council. Vice-President Mitchell, Vice-President Valentine and Treasurer Lennon composed the committee. After appearing before this committee, it taking a whole afternoon to thrash out the matter in New Orleans, with Brother McGill, whom we had present and who thoroughly explained the situation in that city, and with the other delegates showed that we had only carried out the law of the American Federation of Labor by procuring the brewery teamsters in New Orleans. The committee then retired and said that they would report later to the executive council.

On Friday evening, the fifth day of the convention, your delegates presented a resolution requesting the American Federation of Labor to enforce the law and compel the brewery workers to live up to the mandates of the Minneapolis convention. The resolution was referred to the committee on adjustment. We also presented a resolution requesting absolute jurisdiction over stablemen and

automobile drivers of every description throughout the country. The resolution was referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, and we have every hope that our request will be granted. There is no question about the chauffeurs now, only the machinists claim a few individuals that work as chauffeurs occasionally and are machinists in so far as they do the work on their cars. This, however, we have not considered inasmuch as we are organizing and ordered to organize chauffeurs in every section of the country by the American Federation of Labor. The stablemen we also have, but there are a few federal unions of stablemen chartered and our resolution was presented for the purpose of compelling those few outside to affiliate with our International, which will undoubtedly be granted by the executive council at its next session.

As the convention progressed many matters of importance were dealt with and many jurisdictional fights came up on the floor of the convention. Your delegates took no part in any of those jurisdictional fights, in view of the fact that our own trouble was to come on the floor within a short time and we did not intend taking up the fight of other organizations.

On the eighth day of the convention your delegates were called together by the secretary of the American Federation of Labor and requested, in behalf of the labor movement, to try and do something to stop the fight between ourselves and the brewery workers from coming on the floor of the convention. We agreed that we would withdraw our resolutions, in the interest of labor, if the convention would allow the decisions already rendered to stand. The brewery workers would not agree to this, and it looked as though the fight could not be averted. However, in the meantime several representatives

of labor on the executive council impressed upon the brewery workers, and also upon the committee on adjustment, of which James O'Connell, president of the machinists, was chairman, the necessity of trying to bring about a settlement between the firemen, teamsters and brewery workers, but without result. However, on the tenth day of the convention the committee on adjustment reported on our case and their report was as follows:

"That it recommended to the American Federation of Labor, in view of the fact that labor today has many fights of a serious nature throughout the country, and many bitter employers to grapple with, several serious fights in existence, and for many other reasons, that a truce be declared between the teamsters, firemen and brewery workers for one year. That is, that each organization keep the men it now has and not try and encroach on the other."

In other words, that the teamsters working in the breweries and new members of our organization should remain there and not be interfered with by the brewery workers and the same condition to prevail with relation to the brewery workers and ourselves, we not to interfere with them for one year or their contracts.

It would be useless to oppose this recommendation. The Minneapolis decision stands in its entirety and there is no understanding except that hostilities cease for one year and that we try to discontinue the antagonism between the two organizations.

In view of the fact that the recommendation of the committee was reasonable and that it would be useless to fight it on the floor, your delegates considered it wise to allow it to stand. We offered no objection to the recommendation, neither did we give our consent to its adoption, other than by remaining silent. The brewery workers took the same stand,

and as that closed up the affair of jurisdiction, we then turned our attention to other matters pertaining to our organization by trying to build up our forces by soliciting the aid of several representatives from different sections of the country wherein our local unions are situated. Your delegates worked among the other delegates from San Francisco to Winnipeg and from Portland, Ore., to Boston, Mass. Night and day we spent our time in going over the situation pertaining to our organization in those districts with these people whom we know can be of material benefit to us on their return.

The great work of the convention was now coming to a close and legislation was enacted that, in our opinion, will be of material benefit to the labor movement during the coming year.

The election of officers took place on the last day of the convention and all of the old officers were elected by acclamation, the only contest being for fraternal delegates to England, where Mr. Wilson, who is also a congressman and representative of the united mine workers, was opposed by Mr. Savage, also a miner. The result was that Mr. Wilson was elected almost unanimously. The next contest was for fraternal delegates to Canada in which John J. Manning, secretary of the laundry workers was opposed by Cornelius Ford of Jersey City. Your delegates voted for Mr. Manning because several days before they promised Mr. Manning they would do so, and they could not very well go back on their promise, although they deeply regretted having to vote against Mr. Ford, who is one of the best friends the teamsters have in the district of New Jersey. We did not know that Mr. Ford was a candidate until the last moment, and therefore it was impossible for us to change our position. We only hope that a later opportunity will present

itself to us whereby we can prove to Mr. Ford our anxiety to support him.

The election of officers brought about many speeches from the members of the executive council after the election, which were listened to with great interest, and especially Mr. Mitchell's. Whenever he addressed the convention his addresses were always very eloquent and instructive showing the old fighting determination is still alive in this great labor leader.

This closed the work of the convention and immediately we began to pack and return to our several destinations.

We thank our membership throughout the country for the honor conferred upon us by representing them at this great convention where we have learned considerable.

We have only this to add: that great care should be taken by the next convention in selecting persons as delegates who will be able to represent the organization in a proper manner, as a great deal depends upon the selection of delegates to this convention, experience counts for a great deal, and a new man who is not acquainted with the several heads of the organizations is of very little use at the convention of the American Federation of Labor. All other organizations usually send their brightest men as delegates to the convention for the purpose of trying to protect the interests of the people they represent. The fact alone of having to watch against adverse legislation is sufficient reason why we should have our ablest men at those conventions. We therefore recommend for your consideration that in selecting delegates in the future, you will try to bear in mind the fact that it is absolutely necessary that our most experienced and brightest men be selected for this important position. It is no vacation to attend this convention. It is night and day work for

the delegates during the time of the convention. It means pushing, fighting and furthering the interests of the general organization in a manner that can only be done by the faithful watchfulness of the delegates.

We have tried to do this; we have endeavored to do what is right, and we have given you our report as briefly as possible.

If there is any part of this report that is not clearly understood by any of our members, we will only be too glad to explain any part of same upon receipt of request for same at the general office.

We desire to again thank you for the honor conferred on us.

Respectfully submitted,

D. J. TOBIN,

THOS. L. HUGHES,

JOHN E. LONGSTREET,

JOSEPH MURPHY,

PATRICK DALY,

Delegates.

One of the grossest cases of ingratitude imaginable has recently come to light. A member of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks was taken seriously ill, being confined to his bed for two months. The other members in the office agreed among themselves to request the company not to place a man in his position, but to let them do his work after office hours, in order that he might continue to draw his salary while sick. This was agreed to, his brother clerks returning to the office at night and keeping his desk clear for two months. Upon his recovery he promptly left the brotherhood and it is said will now hardly speak to those who befriended him in his hours of need.

There is no such thing as the biggest half, in spite of the fact that most of us want it.

EDITORIAL



WITH the beginning of the new year we are reminded once more of the fact that we are again on the threshold of a new beginning. Looking over the past year, let us ask ourselves what we have done for the organization and our families. We are reminded, as each new year comes around, that there is one more link in the chain of life used up; that another cog in the wheel has passed along, and that this condition will continue until the end has come. Our only consolation in life is to know that we are endeavoring to do right, and this means everything for each individual. An honest conscience and the fact of knowing that we have not wilfully done wrong for the past year is better than wealth or position. As far as the labor movement is concerned, it certainly has made rapid strides within a year. One year ago throughout the country there were thousands of men at our craft out of employment. This is not the condition today. We have not only continued to work during the year, but we have bettered our conditions in many instances. However, there is work yet to be done. We must improve our present conditions. We are continually toiling day after day and at the end of the year, we find we have got but very little more than we had a year ago. There must be some reason for this. There is a reason. The fact is, that every dollar we earn is taken away from us by the enormous increase in the expense of maintaining our families in our every day life. What is the remedy in this situation? There is only one remedy—organization complete and thorough of the working people of this country.

Among the unorganized classes we find more misery, destitution and poverty than ever existed among the southern slaves. You must have read of the condition of the people working at McKee's Rocks who were out on strike during the past year. You must have read of the terrible suffering of the people in Ludlow, Mass., when five hundred families were thrown out on the streets on a cold December day by the employers, who owned the cottages in which these people lived, because they had courage enough to resist a large reduction in wages when they were then receiving only a mere pittance. Those two classes of men were unorganized. Also in the ranks of labor during the past year there have been serious clashes with unjust employers by organizations who tried to better their condition, such as the seamen's strike on the Great Lakes, the united hatters' strike, the tin plate workers and the switchmen. All those controversies between capital and labor signify but one fact, that to hold our present positions in life, or to at least better them, men must fight and fight hard, because in the history of our country there was never a more determined effort on the part of capital to defeat labor than at the present time. Why is this? Simply because labor has gotten to the point where it must dictate as to hours and wages, and capital realizes that now is the opportune time before the power of labor gets any further than it is today.

In our recent elections throughout the country, the working man demonstrated his power to overthrow certain governments in the cities and states that were opposed to the trade union movement. This was shown plainly in Massachusetts where the labor candidate was almost elected, and where a Re-

publican governor who had vetoed an eight-hour bill, with all the power of capital behind him, came very near being defeated. At the previous election in 1908, this governor, Mr. Draper, was elected by almost sixty thousand majority. This year he won out, defeating Mr. Vahey, the friend of labor, on less than eight thousand. Another instance was in the city of San Francisco where P. H. McCarthy, president of the State Building Trades, and a thorough trade unionist, was elected mayor, over an opponent who was backed by the manufacturers' association and the capitalist class. All these things only go to prove that organized labor is continually educating the working people and they are daily proving what they can do when their power is exercised in the proper manner. Consequently, we have the employer waking up to the fact that labor must be crushed, or they must, as above stated, get a square deal. Let us, therefore, put our shoulder to the wheel and try to do something, not for any person, but for ourselves and our families. Let us organize; let us attend our meetings; let us help our officers and let us see to it that honest men control our local unions. There is danger in allowing individuals to handle our moneys and control our wage scales, that are not honest. Let us stick together in the face of adversity, believing that by so doing we are going to establish conditions to meet the changed conditions in life, because organization is the only salvation in the situation.

BROTHER JOHN J. FENTON was unanimously elected secretary-treasurer of Local No. 68, Coal Teamsters of Boston. Brother Sheehan declined to be a candidate. He has secured a better position with a large coal company in Boston. Brother Fenton is one of the most aggressive and fearless labor officers in this country and we have absolute confidence in his ability to govern the financial department of Local No. 68. He has held an important office in the Boston Central Labor Union for a number of years and he is thoroughly versed in labor questions and is a fearless believer in the American Federation of Labor.

Brother James Curtin, one of the old strikers of Local No. 25, was re-elected president of the coal teamsters to serve with and assist Brother Fenton during the year. Brother Edward Looney, who has been clerk in the office for the past few months, was elected, without much trouble, as business agent of Local No. 68. This local has paid all its back per capita tax to the general office and is now in good standing for the first time in several years.

LOCAL No. 25 had nomination of officers at its last meeting. Brother John M. Gillespie was unanimously chosen as president, Brother Joseph Hunt was unanimously chosen as secretary-treasurer. Brother James J. Shea, for the ninth consecutive term, was unanimously chosen recording secretary. There is quite a contest on for vice-president and business agent. We only hope that the local union will select the best man to fill those offices.

We have received other lists of elections and nominations in this office, but space will not permit us to publish same, as our Magazine would be overcrowded with matter. We have this to add, however, that there is a material change in the officers nominated and elected over past years. We notice that

some of the old-timers have been removed and younger, more aggressive and brighter men have been chosen to take their places. In passing it is only just to say that we must not forget that the old-timer did the building and they built well, many of them, but it is also safe to say that the young men who are now taking their places will be of material benefit in helping to build this organization that has helped to make the team driver something in the community in which he lives.

THE General President addressed a mass meeting in Cincinnati Sunday afternoon December the 19th under the auspices of Local No. 96. It was certainly encouraging to note the interest taken in his remarks by the members present. Brother Longstreet, as usual, worked his head nearly off to get a rousing meeting and this time he had considerable success. There is much need of organization in that city, but as a result of last Sunday's meeting, we believe that there will be a new awakening and that the men in Cincinnati working at our craft will realize the necessity of getting together.

THE independent movement in New York is daily losing out. The Forkey element is passing away; also Mr. Jennings is losing all of his nerve in New Jersey. The men in his local union voted almost unanimously to return to the International and two-thirds of the local have returned. Mr. Jennings left with the treasury and he is still holding on to the same. This demonstrates the fact that those people were never willing to be governed by the actions of the majority, and we are sorry for the sake of the man who drives and works hard every day, because this fighting among union men means that they are missing the unorganized and reducing our strength which should be directed against the unscrupulous employer. However, we are not responsible. We believe in fighting when it is necessary to fight; it has been found that the greatest enemies of the country were discovered among some of the supposed leaders; so it was with us.

In Chicago the independent movement is at a standstill. Both sides are working along harmoniously, each side taking care of its own business. This is as it should be. There is no use wasting time quarreling among ourselves. If those people outside of the organization cannot see the foolishness of their way, cannot realize how absurd it is to think that an organization can exist outside of the American Federation of Labor; cannot believe that the best interests of the men they represent would be served by one organization of teamsters and chauffeurs, then, we say, let them go their way, until such time as they realize their foolishness. We have no quarrel with men who disagree with us in opinion. We do not believe that mud slinging ever did any good. We are, however, bound to defend the International organization in every way possible while we remain in our several offices.

In all of our actions we have endeavored to demonstrate the fact that we have tried to be fair. Our books are open to the world. Our actions we are willing to answer for to any individual representing any body of men who has a right to inquire. We issue, each quarter, a sworn statement of our financial condition, our income and our expenditures, itemized, accounting for every

dollar paid in by each local union and every dollar paid out for the International. Any local union can get from this office any information they desire at any time pertaining to the workings of the general organization. We ask in fairness, is this done by the independent organization? While it is none of our business what they do with their money, for the purpose of trying to explain the different positions of the two organizations, we ask this question: Why do you not issue a monthly or quarterly report, sworn to, showing what you are doing with your money and how much you are receiving? This is only fair to the rank and file of both organizations. We ask the question without any bitterness. We make no charges against any individual. We merely state the facts, and as we have often stated before, there is no room for independent organizations of labor in this country. The individual officer today that advocates such a movement will be scorned and repudiated in time to come for his actions and advice. Let not selfishness overcome our better thoughts. Look around and ask yourself one question, are you honest and faithful to your organization in all of your actions.

With these few reminders let us hope again for the day when the teamsters will be thoroughly united and all wrong-doing individuals removed from the locals throughout the country.

WHAT DOES LIBERTY MEAN?

Some writers and orators, who know less about the labor question than they do about the north pole, declare that trade unions destroy personal liberty and keep all the workers down to a "dead level of sloth and incompetency." This is just as true as to say that the seats in a car destroy the liberty of the passengers to stand up. The "liberty" to work for starvation wages is not a right; it is a wrong, it is an injustice, it is an oppression. It represents real liberty just as much as a gold brick represents real wealth. What does liberty mean? Is a man free who has nothing to say about his wages and his hours of labor? Is a man free who takes the harness and the whip as obediently as a cart horse? Is a man free whose only aim in life is to do what he is told and take what he is offered? If this is freedom, then the trusts must have a peculiar dictionary of their own. No man is free who has not something to say about the conditions under which he works.

The free man today is he who has some money in the bank, who is out of debt, who works a fair length of time for a fair amount of money, and who can, personally or through his union, remedy any injustice from which he may be suffering. In small industries, where two or three workmen labor side by side with their employer, they have a large measure of personal liberty without belonging to any organization. They are, in such cases, on familiar terms with their employer, and are really more like partners than hired men. But in the gigantic plants that now exist one worker counts for as little as a leaf on a tree. The bigger the plant, the smaller the workman, is a truth the wage earner has found out by experience. The only way to overcome this shrinkage of the workman is by means of organization. The union is the only expedient by which a workman in a large plant can remain a man instead of becoming a mere number.—Boyce's.

CORRESPONDENCE

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—During the past month I have traveled through Central Illinois and the State of Iowa and some of the conditions I found in some of the localities were so favorable that I believed that the rank and file of our organization should know of same.

Local No. 39 of Hillsboro, Illinois, won out in its fight of two weeks' duration, receiving 50 cents a day increase and a shorter work day.

Local No. 403 of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has increased wages 50 cents a day and shortened the work day to eight hours. It had a hard fight but won out in every instance and it was a great victory for the organization.

Local No. 225 of Muscatine, Ia., has bettered its conditions and increased wages 25 cents a day.

Local No. 90 of Des Moines has also shortened the work day and increased wages 50 cents per day in the past year.

This is a very good showing, especially as three of the local unions are practically new organizations affiliated with our International Union in the past two years. Local No. 90 is an old local and has been affiliated since the inception of the International Union. The new organizations showed wonderful ability in getting the conditions, wages, etc., for their members within a year or so after their organization.

Local No. 90 is a good local and for years has gone along and increased and benefited every teamster in the city of Des Moines by their persistent, uphill fight and this year has been their most successful, as shown by the substantial increase in pay.

I find that the situation in the labor movement throughout the middle west is showing a decided improvement and better results for the members are being obtained in most every locality where the organizations are going along in a businesslike way.

A word to the local unions beginning the new year:

As Auditor of the International Unions, I would request that each and every local union see that the following sections of the constitution are strictly obeyed during the coming year:

That all secretary-treasurers at once secure a bond upon assuming office, and file copy of same in general office.

That the membership roll of the organization be sent to the general office quarterly so that the members will be sure to receive their magazine monthly.

That the International bookkeeping system be put in and maintained during the ensuing year.

That all moneys of the local union be deposited in the bank and all bills paid by check.

That the Trustees of the local audit the books quarterly and forward a copy of the audit to the general office.

That the secretary-treasurer of the local union make their monthly reports accurately and promptly at the first meeting of the month and forward same to the general office.

That the officers of the local unions take particular care to see that every section of the constitution is complied with so that the members will be protected at all times should trouble arise.

These are important things for the rank and file of each organization to

know and see that they are complied with, so that every member will be protected to the fullest extent by the International Union in case of trouble as our constitution provides.

With best wishes and a happy New Year to all members of our local unions, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

G. W. BRIGGS, General Auditor.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I expect to mail a copy of the Toronto proceedings to you next week. Some delay was caused by custom department holding up our electros of the pages of the daily proceedings.

The outlook for the Federation for the year 1910 is good. Reports from officers and International Unions and Organizers of the American Federation of Labor since the adjournment of the Toronto convention indicate that there is a good sentiment for organization among the workers.

On December 6 the Supreme Court, upon our request, issued a writ of certiorari to take up the contempt cases to the supreme court. On December 7 our attorneys appealed from the modified decision of the district court of appeals to the supreme court. There are now three cases before the supreme court in which the Federation is interested—the appeal of the Buck Stove and Range Company from the decision of the district court of appeals modifying Judge Gould's injunction; the appeal of the American Federation of Labor against the decision of the district court of appeals' modified injunction which restrains the American Federation of Labor from publishing the Buck Stove and Range Company under the "We Don't Patronize" list, and the

contempt case which has been taken to the supreme court by writ of certiorari.

The representatives of the Buck Stove and Range Company served notice that they will make a motion to have the contempt case, now before the supreme court by writ of certiorari, advanced on the calendar. The attorneys for the American Federation of Labor will join in that request, but will ask that all the cases be advanced, or, in other words, that the three cases be joined in one and advanced on the calendar so that the hearings and decisions can be heard and rendered at the same time. Our attorneys state that if the court advances the cases on the calendar, argument can be heard in the course of thirty or sixty days. After that the supreme court takes the matter under advisement and will render its decision, but it is impossible to designate any particular time when a decision may be handed down by the supreme court. I thought that the latest phases of these cases would be of interest to you.

With Christmas and New Year greetings, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary A. F. of L.

NEW YORK.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Funeral and Hearse Drivers' Local No. 643 of Manhattan and Bronx have had their contract signed by the New York Coach Owners' Association until May 15, 1912. Local 643, its officers and members used good, conservative judgment and especially our president, John Hughes, who has fought this question since May 15, 1909, and has worked hard for the interest of this organization and it was through him that we succeeded in bringing about the signatures of both organi-

zations and have a closed-shop agreement for the next two and a half years.

I also desire to say that we have gotten a number of the independents from Local No. 164 in the past three weeks, at least thirty to the credit of our delegates.

Hoping that this will be satisfactory and it will be printed in the Journal, and also stating that Local No. 643 wishes you all a merry Christmas and prosperous New Year, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
TIMOTHY CONROY,
Sec.-Treas. Local No. 643.

NOTHING TO ARBITRATE.

One feature of the great labor demonstrations, or strikes, that have occupied public attention for the year has been the uniform demand on the part of the workers for arbitration of their grievances. This was true in the McKee's Rocks strike; it was true in the iron and steel workers' strike; was to be resorted to in the threatened street car strike in Chicago; was demanded in the street car strike in Omaha, and in all of these instances, except the Chicago case, has been met with stubborn refusal to arbitrate on the part of the employers.

Samuel Gompers, in one of his letters from abroad, wherein he writes of the deliberations of the British Trade Union Congress, says that the congress endorsed conciliation and arbitration. We are all agreed that the strike is a costly, two-edged weapon, to be avoided whenever and wherever possible. We are also agreed that the other fellow should be responsible for the strike when it does occur. Conciliation and arbitration are civilized methods, and their intelligent and fair use, with no advantage to either side, guarantees industrial peace. When we see other trade unions striking for the right to arbitrate,

it should set us thinking. We have conciliation and arbitration guaranteed by agreement with the strongest combination of employers on the North American continent. For eight years the method has been successfully employed, and for eight years we have had industrial peace in the newspaper field. At least, we do not have to strike for the right to arbitrate.

THE TRUE LEADER.

The true leader is not the one who complains about the ingratitude of his followers, the inappreciation of the public or one who dwells upon the deficiencies of mankind. He is rather the one who treats with people as they are and endeavors to make them do what they are capable of. For others to have faith in you it is necessary to have faith in them. It is just as easy for the mass to see the unfavorable traits of a leader as it is for the leader to see its short-comings. The leader brings out the good qualities of his followers, and inspires them with confidence in themselves. To gain their respect he must rise above his office and not cater for their favor. When the followers once believe that the purpose of the leader is to establish himself in his position, that he is afraid to express his conviction because of the opposition it may engender, that he moves with the crowd instead of guiding it, his influence is soon gone. The mass in time is able to distinguish between the sham and the real leader. The former may be popular for awhile, but the time of reckoning surely comes, like the one who overdraws his bank account. The greater the expectations raised, the greater will the performance have to be.—Electric Worker.

It is well for us to remember that the real strength of a union lies in the number of its active workers.

DR. ELIOT AND THE LIMITED OUTPUT.

Here is the way the San Francisco Bulletin deals with Dr. Eliot's latest effusion:

"Charles W. Eliot is a respected citizen whose chief weakness is a little bigotry on the subject of trades unions.

"In a recent speech he found fault with those unions that place a limit on output, and then remarked: 'Manufacturers have sought a remedy to the contraction of output by piece work. The unions antagonized this, but now seem to be relenting. I hope this means doing away with the limitation of output and its degrading influence on workmen.'

"Among intelligent union men the limitation of output is not defended, except as a necessary means of preventing a worse evil.


"President Eliot should reflect on the 'degrading influence on workmen' of the old system by which machinery was speeded up, and pacemakers were employed, to compel men and women to work beyond their natural gait. Under that system human beings were worn out before middle age and thrown upon the scrap heap. To stop such waste of human life, organized labor, in some cases, limited the output per man. No doubt there are instances of abuse by unions in the

limitation of output. But it would be well for Dr. Eliot to consider the argument for, as well as the argument against the limitation of output. He should study the report of the Pittsburgh Survey on conditions of employment in the steel mills, where there is no limitation of output and where few of the workmen are organized. He will find that the 'degrading influence' of the condition described in the Survey is infinitely worse than the 'degrading influence' of a limit imposed by a union on the workman's daily product.

"Dr. Eliot, like most others who share his opinion, sees only the anti-union side of the case. He makes no effort to place himself in the workingman's shoes and to view the situation with the workingman's eyes. He imagines most employers to be humane, unselfish, generous and considerate, and the only workingman he seems to have in mind is the man of exceptional talent, industry, character and ambition, who doesn't need the union to help him. Possibly Dr. Eliot believes that every workman ought to have great talent, industry, character and ambition; but if the majority were so gifted they would all be in need of the union, for such talents and qualities would no longer be exceptional, and the supply of them would exceed the demand."—Labor Clarion.



35c. each at dealers or mailed on receipt of price

 "The G. G. G." is stamped on every Fastener. Accept no substitute.

G. G. GREENE

Inventor and Manufacturer of

The G. G. G. Hame Fastener
WARREN, PA.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

USED BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

FOR SALE ALL OVER THE WORLD

A Happy New Year to all our members all over the country, and a hope that during this year, 1910, every one of our members will exert himself to build up the local union, thereby furthering the International and the American Federation of Labor.

Be sure to get your local secretary-treasurer to send in your name and address for the Journal, commencing this month.

Did you notice the quarterly report of the General Secretary-Treasurer and the increase we are making in our membership and also the betterment of our financial condition? This is encouraging, and is a sworn statement which we issue every quarter.

Local No. 240, Grocery Teamsters of New York City have returned to the International with a membership of 380. This is one of the best local unions that was in the Forkey independent organization in New York City.

The labor movement is established for the benefit of the workingman and his family, not for the benefit of the union itself or a few individual officers.

The increased cost of every material that is needed in our homes today, means that we must reduce our hours of labor and increase our wages or we cannot exist.

Official Magazine

OF THE

International Brotherhood

OF

Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers

WEAR THE EMBLEM
OF
OUR ORGANIZATION

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



THE ABOVE CUTS REPRESENT THE
Button, Cuff Button and Watch Fob

SOLD BY THE GENERAL OFFICE

THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS

Buttons	25c a piece
Cuff Buttons . . .	75c a pair
Watch Charms .	\$1.50 a piece

All orders should be sent to **THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary,**
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Ind.

FEBRUARY, 1910

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY



OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS

1.00 PER YEAR

10 CENTS PER COPY



Jobbers and the Trade:



Please take notice that the sole agent for the sale of the Kinnell Emergency Over-shoe for horses is the Universal Supply & Specialty Co. Please address all orders and communications to

GEORGE PALMER

12 Duane Street

NEW YORK

Teamsters:

Have You?

These Labels in Your Clothing



For Ready Made Clothing

THESE ARE THE
UNITED
GARMENT WORKERS'
UNION LABELS



For Clothing Made to Order

If Not You are Employing Non-Union Labor

ALL GENUINE LABELS ARE SEWED IN BY MACHINE
STITCHING IN THE POCKETS of PANTS, COATS and VESTS



THE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Always Uniform Often Imitated Never Equaled

No well-equipped stable should be without
 Frazer Harness Oil - Frazer Harness Soap
 Frazer Axle Grease - Frazer Stock Food
 Frazer Axle Oil - - Frazer Hoof Oil

Frazer White Castile Harness Soap—"Fine as Silk"

FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

ST. LOUIS

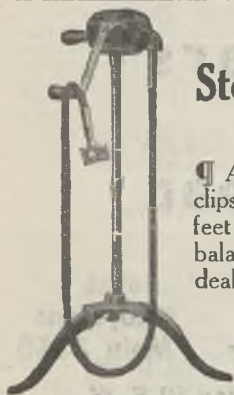


HIGHEST AWARD

World's Fair, Chicago, Ills., 1893
 World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904

EVERY TEAMSTER Should try this Polish. You will be surprised how quick it works. Once used always used. Sold by the leading harness houses the world over.

10c A BOX



CLIP YOUR HORSES WITH THE Stewart Ball Bearing Enclosed Gear Machine

ONLY \$7.50

☐ Acknowledged everywhere as the best machine made. Terms easy clips fast, runs noiselessly. ☐ All gears of cut steel made file hard. Six feet of extra good flexible shaft and the famous Stewart one-nut perfectly balanced clipping knife that cannot get out of adjustment. ☐ At your dealers or direct. Get one. Money back if you are not pleased.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.

160 Ohio Street

CHICAGO



NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP. All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always non-union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT and SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 Summer St.

Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres.

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas.



G. G. GREENE

Inventor and Manufacturer of

The G. G. G. Hame Fastener
WARREN, PA.

35c. each at dealers or mailed on receipt of price

 "The G. G. G." is stamped on every Fastener. Accept no substitute.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

USED BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

FOR SALE ALL OVER THE WORLD

The Philadelphia Transfer

C. R. DOWNING, Manager

Freight Forwarders

Transfer Agents of the

Pennsylvania Railroad

Bell Phone
Lombard 1920

Main Office, 8 Walnut St.

Keystone
Main 2350

Vine Street

30th and Market Streets

Pier 10 S. W.

Dock Street

Broad Street and Washington Ave.

THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters



Vol. VII.

FEBRUARY, 1910

Number 4

THE TEAMSTERS

"WHOM THE GODS WOULD DESTROY"—

(By M. Grant Hamilton.)

Office of Publication - - - 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906, at the Post Office at Indianapolis, Ind., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum.\$1.00 | Single Copies 10 cents
(All orders payable in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application to Advertising Manager, Room 55, No. 25 Third Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Correspondents writing matter for the Magazine should write on one side of paper only, and separate from all other business. Address all communications to International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Daniel J. Tobin, President and Editor, Room 211, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Published monthly by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, under the supervision of the General Executive Board.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

General President, DANIEL J. TOBIN, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Gen. Secretary-Treasurer, THOS. L. HUGHES, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis.
First Vice-President, VALENTINE HOFFMAN, 161 8th Ave., New York City.
Second Vice-President, A. A. SILVA, 23 Trask St., Gloucester, Mass.
Third Vice-President, PETER BURKE, 3955 22d St., San Francisco, Cal.
Fourth Vice-President, LAWRENCE A. GRACE, Room 2, Labor Temple, Providence, R. I.
Fifth Vice-President, GEO. F. GOLDEN, 4201 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth Vice-President, JOHN GEARY, 1003 Beech St., St. Paul, Minn.
Seventh Vice-President, A. L. ST. CLAIR, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
General Auditor, GEO. WM. BRIGGS, 1349 Sedgwick St., Chicago, Ill.

TRUSTEES

JAS. A. WELCH, 1803 S. Liberty St., New Orleans, La.
A. J. REED, 75 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
NATHANIEL J. LANNAN, 40 Moseley St., Dorchester, Mass.

Without knowledge thereof the antagonistic employers' associations are performing a valuable service for the trade unions. Opposition of the character exhibited in the Buck Stove and Range Company's case indicates an irrational concept of human relations.

The objects to be attained by these associations are entirely predicated upon the destruction of unionism.

Experience unfolds a history that destruction of humane effort to elevate the standard of men for the purpose of gratifying purely commercial and selfish motives, finally metes out its own destruction.

Under the combined and persistent policy of bitter warfare our movement is becoming more thoroughly solidified. The purposes of these employers are becoming more apparent to the general membership, and the feeling is growing that the union is the only method whereby the interests of the wage earner can be protected.

While the manufacturers' association is conducting its "no quarter" battle the unions are growing in efficiency and strength. Greater opportunities are presented to place our cause before the public, and with in-

creasing understanding of the objects sought by the unions the future must declare them in accord with the highest ideals of American citizenship.

Condemnation and hostility for any cause founded upon justice and equal rights may for a time prove a temporary arrestment, but their influence will eventually fade and the efforts of the true stand out in greater relief.

The occupation of men engaged in an effort to deprive wage earners from retaining a fair share of their production is not a philosophy that will stand the test of time.

Political economists of the "me only" kind have no thought further than that economy which brings to the manufacturer an ever increasing profit. The economists of the genuine sort appreciate that ability to consume is equally as important as the ability to produce.

Increasing consumption of the manufactured products can only be attained by increasing the ability of the wage earner to purchase these products. The candle can be burned at both ends, but its light is not materially increased.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

To the General Executive Board:

We, your Trustees, have audited the books of General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes and find them in excellent shape, and we desire to compliment him upon the manner in which the accounts are kept.

We also desire to compliment the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer upon the manner in which they have conducted the business of the organization and the progress made financially, despite the fact that they have had two independent organizations to contend with.

The following is the financial report:

There was a cash balance on hand July 1, 1909...	\$10,002.36
Receipts from July 1 to December 31, 1909	34,247.92
Total	\$44,250.28
Disbursements from July 1, to December 31, 1909...	24,240.52
Leaving balance on hand January 1, 1910	\$20,009.76
The above amount, \$20,009.76, is deposited as follows:	
Special fund (Capital National Bank)	\$13,429.34
General Fund (American National Bank)	6,570.31
Cash on hand	10.11
	<u>\$20,009.76</u>

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. WELCH,

A. J. REED,

N. J. LANNAN.

Trustees.

IN MEMORIAM.

Dubuque, Ia., Jan. 24, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local Union No. 567, I. B. of T. in regular session, passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, God, in His infinite mercy and wisdom, has chosen to call from our midst, our fellow workman and brother, C. F. Shubert; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we as members of the Team Drivers Local No. 567, I. B. of T., wish to express our sympathy and consolation to the bereaved family for their sad loss of the husband and father and may He who has chosen to call from earthly strife, be able to comfort them in their sad bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the bereaved family and one to be sent to the Journal for publication.

A. L. WRIGHT.

SIMON MILLER,

Committee.

EDITORIAL



ON Page 2 of the Journal last month there appeared an advertisement with a heading as follows: "Must the Working Man Have a Keeper? A Question for Honest Labor to Decide." As this was a peculiar heading some of our members may think that it was the sentiment, or the opinion, of the Editor, or the policy of this Journal. We desire to correct this impression, if such is the case, because this was a paid advertisement sent to us by Mr. John Morrison of New York, who has charge of the advertising in our Journal, and we assume that the same was paid for by the National Brewers' Association. We desire to say, for the first time, that we are not in sympathy with the National Brewers' Association, neither do we think that liquor is a good thing for the teamster or chauffeur of this country. On the contrary, we believe it to be the greatest injury that can be imagined to our people and to all working people. Conditions are such today and wages are so low that the working man can not afford to spend out of his small salary ten cents a week for either beer or whisky that he might fatten the treasuries of the brewery owners. It takes every cent he earns to keep his home, and even if he does save a dollar, he should do so for a rainy day, and not spend it for liquor, as we know not what time we may be incapacitated for work, and if we have no money we have no friends.

We want our members to understand that we are not trying to force anything on them, other than to offer a little advice in their interest. They can use their own judgment in matters of this kind. We merely want to express the opinion of the General President of this organization that he is not in sympathy with the brewery owners of this country, and we believe that temperance is the best thing for our organization and membership. Very true, a man may take a drink or two and continue to be a man, but if he can do without it he is a much better man and he is not so liable to meet with an accident during his hours of work. We have an average of ten to fifteen deaths each month in Chicago, and the same can be applied to other sections of the country, as a result of accidents by individuals falling off their teams, being run into by cars, and other causes, and it is safe to say that a great many of those accidents occur because of partial intoxication.

We also want to call the attention of our members to the proud boast made by the National Brewers' Association that it is absolutely fair to organized labor and employs none but union men. This is a direct falsehood, for in the city of Chicago there are fourteen hundred team drivers and helpers driving teams for breweries that are not members of a labor organization and are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but belong to a dual, seceding organization that is endeavoring to disrupt the International Brotherhood of Teamsters that is chartered under the American Federation of Labor. Every barrel and every case of beer that is delivered in Chicago is delivered by a non-union man. There are between fifteen and twenty thousand union team-

sters in Chicago, and we are sorry to say that they patronize and consume non-union beer every day in the week.

We ask our members to take this matter under consideration and if you can see your way clear to cut out the beer, do so for your own sake, for the sake of your family and for the sake of your employer.

THE independent teamsters of Chicago are issuing a monthly paper or bulletin. This is good. We are glad of the same, because it conveys some information to the public as to what they are doing. The paper is not, however, edited by any member of their organization. We do not know why they charge their membership for this paper. It has no cover, and simply styles itself, "Official Paper of Chicago Teamsters and Helpers." As far as information as to its membership or what they are doing, it contains very little. It does not say anything about the inside workings of the organization. Perhaps the editor does not know anything of the inside doings, as he is not living in Chicago and not a member of the Chicago teamsters.

In one of their issues they make a statement about Local No. 25 of our organization, which they claimed that the independent movement was eating up and that the General President was unable to prevent same. This is one of their falsehoods, because there is no independent movement known in Boston of any kind or in any of the New England states, and Local No. 25, as can be seen by the General Secretary-Treasurer's report, is buying more per capita stamps from this office now than it has been able to do since its strike in 1907. We would advise the leaders of the independent movement in Chicago to refrain from making false statements because it will do them no good. While we have no right to advise those people, other than for the sake of setting the truth before the public, neither can we see or understand why this independent labor paper (as we cannot find a better name for same) can use the name of the American Federation of Labor in some of its columns. It is simply trying to fool the people and make them think they are in sympathy with the American Federation of Labor. This is a direct falsehood, because independent movements of any kind tend more to disrupt the American Federation of Labor than does the Employers' Association. There is nothing that can defeat the working men only other working men who are mean enough to sell themselves to the employers in time of strife or trouble. There is nothing that can defeat a labor organization quicker than a split within its ranks, which weakens the parent body for a short time.

We have no desire to enter into any controversy with the independent leaders because we feel as though it would be but a waste of time, and we also realize that harsh words do no good, because undoubtedly the time will come when those who are now on the outside will again be on the inside, as has been the result of every independent movement that ever came into existence.

THIS is the time of year that tries men's souls. Between the persecutions of the trusts which have made it almost impossible to live, because of the enormous increase in cost of everything we consume and the inclemency of the weather with snow and cold, our membership throughout the country are certainly put to the test of their lives to keep their courage up. At the present time, it is safe to say that there is no occupation surrounded with any more hardships than the work of a teamster or chauffeur going

through the streets trying to deliver a load of freight or operate a machine in cold weather, getting up early in the morning, snatching a little breakfast, hurrying to work, hustling all day until night time, and in many instances, eating a cold dinner. Is it any wonder that our members sometimes become dissatisfied with conditions and almost wish that something would happen to change the situation.

The writer knows the sufferings of the teamsters and it is funny to sometimes hear the employers say that driving a team is the healthiest occupation in which a working man may be engaged. They never take into consideration the fact that it takes a strong, healthy, able man to stand the work. The work in itself does not make a man healthy, because he is subject to colds owing to the continual changes in the weather, but the individual who drives a team is possessed of a strong frame and a healthy constitution or he would never engage in this kind of manual labor. Aside from this the driver on the streets has to contend with the great moving and traveling public, has to suffer for the poor judgment exercised by many people while in the streets and has to have judgment and prevent accident and he is held responsible for any injury or accident that might occur caused by the operation of his team during the day. It is a well-known fact that on returning home in the evening after working all day in the bitter cold or dragging oneself through a snow storm, which the average person would fear facing for a few moments, we sometimes need more than ordinary strength of character to still continue to battle and prepare ourselves for the next hard, bitter day's suffering. In spite of all this we continually keep plugging along and at the end of each week our condition is not much improved. The time must come, and in the near future, when the teamster must get better conditions. As stated before there is no harder work imaginable either in winter or summer and there is no one more subject to privations and persecution, and still we find in many districts, the uneducated laborer receiving more wages weekly than our independent American team driver and chauffeur. In Boston the building laborer's union, composed principally of Italians and many of whom cannot speak the English language, have a wage scale agreed to by their employers of 35 cents per hour for eight hours a day, and double time for all over time. A few years ago those same men worked for less than 20 cents per hour, or practically for anything they could procure in the line of wages and hours. With all due respect to those people, because they deserve credit for making those conditions for themselves, is it any wonder that we should stop and think, that we are doing ourselves an injustice, suffering and working an unlimited number of hours, for nine, ten and twelve dollars per week. We have to have a knowledge of business in our daily occupation in order to perform our duties. We have to know the wharfs and railroads, we have to act as clerks, in many instances, making collections, etc., and still our wages, on the average is far below that of the building laborer, who works eight hours a day and no more. This is all due to organization, or want of proper organization, for when thoroughly organized we have the power to get better conditions, because we control the delivery of the products that are necessary for the community in order that they be supplied with food and heat. A few days ago, in Chicago, as a result of a snow storm when the trains were delayed several hours, we noticed from the papers where the hospitals and other institutions in which the sick are taken care of were practically on the verge of a food famine because of the fact that no milk could be delivered owing to the condition of the railroads. Chicago has one million gallons of milk delivered each day to its inhabitants by members of our organi-

zation. Suppose the teamsters in that city should ever become involved in trouble with their employers. Imagine, if you can, what would be the result should a strike continue for any length of time. The same can be said of the coal teamsters who supply all of the large institutions with coal and of the freight teamsters who handle merchandise, groceries, flour, etc., with their five thousand members, and this applies to every section of the country. You can realize the power of the teamsters if properly directed.

We do not mention these matters for the purpose of exciting our members into strikes or anything of that nature, as we believe in peaceable adjustment of all difficulties, and we also have reason to believe that with proper organization, our local unions using good judgment with their employers, better results can be obtained than through a strike, but we make the above statements for the purpose of trying to awaken our members to the fact that organization is necessary and that with a thorough organization we can accomplish wonders in the line of bettering our working conditions, but we can do nothing while we are half organized. It is foolish for a local union in any district having a few members and a large percentage of that craft outside of the union, to present a wage scale or try and enforce a scale of wages or better their conditions. It is absolute suicide for the local union to involve itself in a strike unless there are at least 90 per cent. of the men working at the craft members of the union. Records in the general office show that a great many organizations go to pieces because the men involve themselves in trouble with their employers immediately after becoming organized or when proper organization does not exist in the district. It is also a well known fact that where an organization is perfect there is very little trouble in dealing with employers and there is very seldom any need of a strike. Therefore, we advise our members to keep up their courage, because we must admit that we have made considerable progress in wages and hours since we first organized and there is still a brighter future in store for us, if we continue to build up our organization and try to get every person into our local working at our craft. There is no reason to doubt the fact that employers of our craft, at least, are showing a greater tendency to deal fairly with their employes. Very true, we meet with radicals in the employing class once in a while, usually some individual who has worked at the teaming business himself, climbing gradually to a position where he becomes an employer, uneducated, rough and without any sense of feeling whatever for the men who are doing his business every day in the week. We have had an instance of this kind recently in New York, where the milk wagon drivers attempted to secure a slight increase in wages and without any reason whatever the employer forced them from his employment and manned the wagons with strike-breakers who were a disgrace to the community, even though an investigation by the government of the milk trust in New York proved conclusively that this individual was making enormous profits by the exorbitant prices charged the public for the milk which he sold them. However, this is an extreme case and we have very few employers who use such poor judgment as this individual.

Let us hope that the time will come when employers and their employes can sit side by side and discuss any question that arises and settle any difference without having recourse to trouble of a serious nature.

Again we say to our members that the only way to avoid trouble is to perfect our organization: work hard to get in new members; see that the officers live to the laws of the International; give no place to any person talking seces-

sion; attend your meetings; demand a report of your financial condition at each meeting; help your officers; see that your book is stamped when you pay your dues; say a good word for the local outside of the meeting, and in every way become an important factor in your organization, and time will prove that you and others will benefit by the work.

WE are sorry to announce the death of Brother William O'Neill, President and Business Agent of Local No. 25 of Boston, which occurred Saturday, January 22. Brother O'Neill will be remembered by the delegates who attended the Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston conventions, as at these conventions of our organization he was prominent in helping to make laws for our general organization and was always found honest and sincere in every question pertaining to the welfare of the International organization. He has never been in good health since the Boston convention and during the past four or five months he has completely broken down and recently was confined to his home unable to attend the meetings of his local union or in any way take active part in the organization.

To those who knew him the remembrance of his continued fight against the wrong-doers in our organization, and especially to the teamsters of Boston, with whom he went through the strike in 1907, while acting as President of Local No. 25, it will be a source of deep regret to learn of his death. Strong and in apparent good health a few years ago, it is sad to learn of his untimely end, but it is safe to say that his continued efforts in behalf of the organization, working night and day in the district, shattered his health and ultimately brought about the sickness which caused his death.

In behalf of our members throughout the country we tender to the members of his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy at the loss they have sustained.

A man by the name of Jacob Verheijen was found dead recently in Rochester, N. Y. When this man was found he was wearing the emblem of our organization. It is possible that he was a member of our organization in Chicago. He is buried in Rochester.

Any information pertaining to him, should any of our members know him, can be obtained from Brother G. H. Mastin, 633 Lake Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Local No. 475 of Newark, N. J., has returned to the International organization. Great credit is due Brother Weeks, business agent, for the condition prevailing, as he was untiring in his efforts to induce this local to again affiliate with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the American Federation of Labor and cut themselves away from the Jennings independent movement, which is practically out of business.

CORRESPONDENCE

CHICAGO, ILL,

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following was ordered forwarded to the magazine for publication by the local union:

Fellow Members—In conformity with the established custom as president, I respectfully submit for your consideration and approval the annual report relating to the affairs of the local and other matters pertaining to the organization.

The books of the secretary-treasurer show an average membership of 160 for the past year, and a bank account credited to the local union on Dec. 1, 1909, of \$2,165; \$900 of this amount is credited to the death fund. Working conditions and wages have been materially advanced and general satisfaction prevails among the membership as to present existing conditions. Demands have recently been made upon the south and west park commissioners requesting an increase from \$70 to \$75 per month and ten days' vacation annually with no reduction for sickness (which is now and has been the rule) we have every reason to feel these concessions will ultimately be granted.

The brothers of Lincoln park, through organized effort, recently received a substantial increase in wages, their monthly compensation now being from \$72.50 to \$78 per month.

The hired teams employed by the various park boards receive \$5 per day of eight hours' work with time and a half for overtime.

The wages of the city sprinklers remaining loyal to the organization was from \$15 to \$17 per week with no docking. Their interests have been safeguarded by the local union in con-

trast to the small number who through flattering assurances were led into the dual camp. We know from positive information they have been sadly neglected the only interest being taken in them is "the collection of their monthly per capita." We feel sure that with the advent of spring we will again have the pleasure of seeing them among us.

April 1, 1909, a motion was made and carried that the office of business agent be abolished and that 20 per cent. be paid to any member upon the payment and initiation of new candidates. This new innovation for a small local has proven entirely satisfactory. It has had a tendency to encourage and enthuse our members and results beyond expectations have been the fruits of their energies.

Within the past year two of our members have been taken from our midst by the hand of death. Upon notification to the secretary-treasurer a certified check of \$100 each was handed the relatives of the deceased, and representatives of the local union delegated to attend the funerals.

The local union still retains its membership with the C. F. of L. and recently became reaffiliated with the State F. of L. The local sent a delegate to the recent convention held in Belleville, Ill. Much good can be attained by affiliation with that body. The numerical and financial strength of the federation constitutes an important factor in the initiation and enactment of laws beneficial to the organized workers of Illinois. Inasmuch as 50 per cent. of our membership is employed under state jurisdiction, our own interests can be readily foreseen.

Your executive board has attended with regularity the sessions of the

joint council presided over by Brother Neer. The scenes of disorder and ruffianly conduct that formerly held sway in that body has, thanks to the Almighty, and the decency of the movement, been eliminated. Any decent, self-respecting man can now participate in the deliberations of that body and have privilege of the freest expression.

Your executive board has attended to the routine work of the organization to the best of its ability. Several grievances have arisen some of which threatened to be of a serious nature, but the policy adopted by your officers has brought about, in nearly every case an amicable adjustment which has met with the approbation of the entire membership.

The brothers are to be complimented upon their steadfast loyalty to the International. The efforts put forth by representatives of the Chicago teamsters to reduce our membership and disorganize us has been a complete failure, such actions being an incentive to more strenuous aggressiveness on the part of officers and members. The division of the teamsters of Chicago and elsewhere must be sincerely deplored from the standpoint of mutual fraternity and the opportunity afforded the employer to take advantage of existing conditions and deal with members of the craft accordingly. Secession movements in the ranks of organized labor are greatly to the taste of the bosses whose slogan is: "Divide and conquer."

Those who from some ulterior or selfish motive are responsible for the creation of a dual organization are simply the allies of the employing class, while he behind the team, he who contributes his monthly per capita to the maintenance of the organization, is compelled to shoulder the burden through conditions brought about by men whose only interest in the movement is of a per-

sonal nature. If members would attend the meetings regularly, take a keener interest in the affairs of the movement realizing the fact he is a stockholder with voice and vote, seeing and knowing things for himself and not be influenced by any one two or three men, when this is done secession movements will be a thing of the past.

Differences of opinion will naturally crop up in any organization. If grievances real or fancied present themselves conventions of the organization is the time and place to seek redress where contentions can be peaceably adjusted with dignity and honor to labor's cause, the welfare of the toiler protected and his interest unified and kept intact from assault and treachery.

Let us hope in the coming year the rank and file of the teamsters throughout the country will see the folly of division, that we again will wear the same button, carry the same due book and belong to the same organization which is recognized and endorsed by the world's greatest labor body—the American Federation of Labor.

The mailing list of the members at the General Office is corrected from time to time so that you may receive the monthly Magazine, the official organ. Its contents should be thoroughly read and not cast aside. The editorials and labor contributions are instructive and educational. General President Tobin has acquitted himself creditably in furnishing the members with concise information relating to the true conditions of the International and other general knowledge imparted the membership through the editorials. Within the past year he has been compelled to combat with intrigue and unscrupulous so-called leaders in our ranks.

He has carried on the contest with dignity, honesty and determination, loyal to the trust reposed in him.

THE TEAMSTERS

ever watchful for the wellbeing of our organization and successful in the repudiation of graft and corruption from the movement.

The local union owes a debt of gratitude to Brothers Golden, Farrell and McArthur, for the assistance rendered us the past year, and their willingness at all times to respond to our call.

In conclusion let us hope the coming year will be beneficial and progressive to our local union, our craft and the general labor movement. That we will act as a concrete body, shoulder to shoulder in unity, fraternity and brotherly devotion.

Fraternally,

CHAS. PONSONBY, Pres.

WM. LA ROCHE, Sec. Treas.

GEO. MITCHELL, R. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—While standing on the corner of Ninth and U streets, N. W., on December 30, Brother George B. Shelton was fatally injured by a runaway horse belonging to the Kenny Tea Co., the animal running down the sidewalk with only a pair of shafts attached, having broken away from a vehicle. One of the shafts struck Brother Shelton, rendering him unconscious, in which condition he remained until his death on the following day. Widely known and popular, alike because of his sunny disposition and his many other estimable qualities, his tragic death is greatly deplored by thousands outside of the membership of Local 33, a fact which was attested by one of the largest funerals ever held in southeast Washington. He had been in the employ of the Havenner Baking Company about twenty years and was in charge of an important cake and cracker route, and at the time of the sad occurrence was engaged in writing an order while

waiting for his helper to come up with his wagon. The body was conveyed to Congressional cemetery, members of the Masonic order having charge of the funeral and acting as pall-bearers. The union sent a beautiful floral tribute and was officially represented by President Thomas C. Fox, Charles Brucher, Thos. C. Hill and Thos. Ryan, many other individual members also being present. The deceased was forty-seven years old and leaves a wife and daughter.

On the occasion of the annual memorial services in honor of the departed members of Columbia Typographical Union, Public Printer Donnelly, who was the principal speaker, gave expression to the following:

"One day, shortly after I took up my abode in the city of Washington. I witnessed an incident in a busy and traffic-crowded street of your fair city which led me to conclude that I would like to make this town my permanent home. Being accustomed to the rush and turmoil of the streets of the metropolis, I was deeply impressed when I saw the street cars and the teamsters concede the right of way to a funeral."

As had been predicted, owing to alleged dissatisfaction with the policy of the executive board regarding certain questions (notwithstanding said policy had been practically endorsed and ordered continued by an almost unanimous vote of the union) strong opposition developed against three of the principal officers, at our annual election. President T. C. Fox was opposed by Otto Jorg and J. F. German, but was re-elected by a narrow margin. Secretary J. F. Hagan was opposed by H. A. Meyers, but was re-elected by a similar vote. Vice-President H. H. Hummer was re-elected without opposition. Secretary-Treasurer J. E. Toone was re-elected over R. E. Donaldson by a vote sufficiently close to create both interest and excitement. Like the

vice-president, the press correspondent was fortunate in being unopposed. Two vacancies on the Board of Trustees were filled by the election of J. F. German and W. F. Clarke.

The appointive officers are: J. F. Ege, conductor; E. L. Works, warden, and T. C. Hill, outside guard, re-appointed.

Fraternally yours,
FRED W. FOX,
Press Cor., L. U. No. 33.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed I beg to forward list of officers elected for the ensuing year.

I have much pleasure in reporting that my local (the stable employes of San Francisco) has had a very successful year. Twelve months ago we were in debt, disorganized and practically out of business and today we are on a sound financial footing and getting better conditions than we ever got before.

Thanking your Executive Board, especially Brother Peter Burke for past assistance and favors, I am,

Fraternally and sincerely yours,

WM. MATHESON,
Rec. Sec. Local No. 404.

GENEVA, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I take great pleasure in stating that the past year has been a very prosperous one for us and the outlook for the coming year is very bright. After all the debts of the past year were paid up we found that \$125.00 remained in our treasury to commence the year of 1910. Our membership has increased until at the present time we have forty-eight members and we hope to see it reach a much greater number.

We are trying to get the addresses of all of the members so that they will receive the Magazine every month, but this is rather difficult as it is hard to get them all together or else they change their residence so often that it is hard to keep track of them.

Yours truly,
MARTIN O'HARA,
Sec.-Treas. Local No. 186.

GEN. AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Chicago, Jan. 14, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—During the month of December I traveled through southern Illinois, part of Iowa and Central Illinois, and I found the conditions very good—that the organizations in the several districts that I visited were going along in excellent shape; that the prospects for the new agreements coming up this spring were very good, and at no place that I visited the past month did I see any signs of trouble for the ensuing year. I was careful to note that the officers and the rank and file of the several local unions had taken a much greater interest in getting ready for their new agreements and are proceeding along the lines of our constitution as it is laid down to them; that they are using diplomacy and conciliation in every instance where any trouble arises, and I hope every local union that is affiliated with the International Union will proceed along the same lines, for I believe that this will be one of the greatest years that the teamsters' movement throughout the country has ever had.

The financial condition of the local unions is in excellent shape, and I hope and trust that the good work will be kept up in every locality where the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has a local union.

At this writing, I am working the Chicago district and expect to be here

some time. The conditions in Chicago are very good. The majority of the wage agreements have been signed up covering this year, and prospects are very bright in this particular district at this time.

With best wishes to the success of every local union, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. WM. BRIGGS,
General Auditor.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Since the "smoke of battle has cleared away" and most of the local elections are over, we feel justified in sending you a short notice of the results.

In our local, 753, the officers are the same as last year excepting one trustee—Brother W. Cook, who many of the boys met at the Cincinnati convention, was elected to the vacancy made by Brother Oscar Quist, who recently left our craft. The boys saw fit to return "Corpulent" Bob Fitchie as president and business agent; "Pretzel" Sam White as Vice-President; "Buttermilk" Steve as recording secretary and business agent. Brothers V. R. Hopp, J. L. Patterson and W. J. Cook are our trustees.

As the elections throughout the country are over I want to say a word to each and every member of every local. I realize there are many who were aspiring to office and were not elected. I know from experience it is anything but pleasant to be defeated I have experienced that feeling myself, but I have always felt that the interest of our organization was greater than my personal feeling and tried just as hard, following my defeat, to promote good feeling among our boys as I did prior to the elections at which I was defeated. Let me say to you that no member has any right and there is no justice in him going

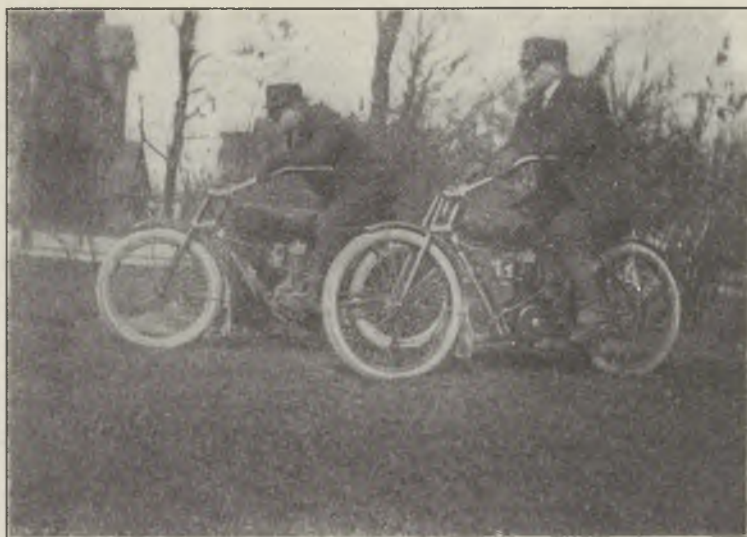
out, because he happens to be defeated, and trying to hinder or handicap the man who was selected by a majority vote, as the representative of the local.

Let me ask you brother member if it is good argument for any man to go out and solicit votes on the argument, "He has been there too long; let him give some one else a chance?" Analyze that; what does he mean by "a chance?" My contention is that the work is what you make it. There is always work to do and the man who does it, attends to his business, looks after the work that his position covers, shows results, and a good accounting of himself has never been there too long; while the man who makes the job a snap and puts in his time "unloading schooners" instead of taking care of the interest of the people whom he represents, should not have to wait for the yearly election, but "rouse mit 'em" at once. What would we say if one of our members was discharged and when we asked for a reason were told, "He was all right—a good fellow, but he had been there long enough?"

So I have learned to look with a "peculiar squint" at the member who says, "He has been there long enough, vote for me and give me a chance."

"It is true of men and watches, you may tell them by their works." As for the man who goes out and tries to prevent the representative of any local from getting the best results, you may consider yourself and local fortunate he was defeated, for he would be too narrow-minded to ever be much good for you.

We feel we are fortunate in having a good broad-minded, conservative lot of boys, who are always willing to abide by a majority rule, and to that is due much of the past and present success of our union, we hope the time may never come when that spirit will not prevail.



The above is a cut of President Fitchie of Local No. 753 and Business Agent Sumner, who are well known to the general membership throughout the country and who can be considered two of the most active business agents connected with the labor movement.

In this picture you will see two "large bodies" of milk wagon drivers, both of whom have the "consumption." One has a preference for buttermilk, the other is not particular. "any old thing," but from their size you may judge something of their capacity.

There have been very few changes of officers in Chicago with hardly an exception the officers have been returned and our respective locals are going along nicely and everybody is pretty well satisfied so far as the writer knows. Hoping that the same feeling prevails in all your locals, I am, very sincerely yours,

W. A. NEER,

Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Chicago, Ill.

BE LOYAL TO POLICIES ADOPTED.

It is amusing as well as amazing to note the different theories that prevail among the rank and file of work-

ing men as to what their union is, what it should or should not do and how its affairs should be conducted. No other institution in existence has to pick its way and find a correct course through such a vast variety of stubborn opinions and theories. Most other institutions have defined settled policies and established precedents for everything that they do, but not so with the trade union.

It is sometimes good to have a great variety of opinions and suggestions, but where each is so wedded to his pet notions that other people's ideas appear ridiculous to him, where men are so hidebound in their reasoning that they can see no good in the views of others, variety of thought is a decided detriment instead of a help. Where such is the case harmony cannot exist.

No doubt there are differences of opinion among directors of banks and other great corporations: among the members of fraternal societies, churches and other institutions, but

they are careful in the views which they adopt, usually selecting the soundest policies, and when a majority in those institutions have once decided upon a policy, it is recognized as a fixed policy of the institution and those whose opinions have been rejected immediately adjust themselves to the policy adopted, forgetting their pet theories in the interest of progress. We know too well that this is not always the case in the trade unions. Too often the advocates of certain lines of procedure adopt the disgusting policy of rule or ruin and immediately go after the adopted policy of the majority with a hammer instead of adjusting themselves to it. This spirit of animosity accounts in a large measure for the slow progress made by the labor movement.

In viewing the action of some members toward policies adopted in the unions a casual observer would conclude that they are looking to strife and discord among themselves for ameliorating progress, that they expect to improve their condition by creating discord among themselves. This won't do, gentlemen. It is at variance with fundamental trade unionism. The purpose of organization itself is to bring working men together in co-operation and harmony. Anything which divides and creates strife is disorganizing and consequently non-union. Truly it has been said: "United we stand, divided we fall."

When policies are up for adoption let the logic of one be pitted freely against the logic of the other, but when a decision is once reached it must, if we are to go forward, be the decision of all. When a decision is once reached the debate should be stopped, at least until the question is reopened. If there is any one truth that we would impress upon labor more than another it is that truism that we must be loyal to policies adopted by the majority. In no other

way can we hope for the least degree of success.

Employers of labor and associations of employers, who seek the downfall of unionism, are teaching the doctrine that labor is better off divided and dependent upon its employers. Not one of us believe in this doctrine. We know better. Why then should we permit this same doctrine of division and discord to be taught and practiced within the union itself?—Coopers' Journal.

CHILD WORKERS BARRED FROM DANGEROUS WORK.

Important changes have been made in the new child labor law which went into effect in New York on October 1, and affects dangerous employment greatly.

The law prohibits the employment of children under sixteen years old in the operation of circular saws, planers, pickers, printing presses or such like dangerous machinery.

It also prohibits the employment of children in adjusting any belt to machinery, in the preparation of any composition in which poisonous acids are used, in the packing of matches, in the manufacture of powder, or in any place where alcoholic liquors are manufactured or bottled.

Girls under the age of sixteen shall not be employed in any capacity which compels them to remain standing constantly.

No child under sixteen shall be permitted to manage or operate an elevator.—Tobacco Worker.

Foreman (calling up to workman)
—Phwat are yez doin' up there, Casey?

Casey—Oi'm layin' bricks, av coorse.

Foreman—Be Hivins! by the stillness av ye, yez moight be layin' eggs.
—Boston Evening Record.

One hundred members of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union in New York City were locked out on January 13 because they refused to give up their membership in the labor movement. They are still out, but negotiations are pending, and we hope for a speedy settlement.

Our small local unions throughout the country in the small towns and villages are the backbone, and, to a great extent, the main support of the International organization. They seldom, if ever, have any trouble that involves a strike that is not peacefully adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

We would be glad to hear from the secretaries of our local unions each month; a letter of about one hundred words stating the conditions in their districts. This would be beneficial and educational to the membership throughout the country.

Organizers Farrell and Eddy are in Cleveland, Ohio, conducting an organizing campaign and we expect in the near future to have a substantial organization in that city. Those two organizers have always made good wherever they went, and we feel as though they are now in the right place.

A determined effort is to be made by the American Federation of Labor to bring the United States Steel Trust to a realization of the fact that it cannot disrupt the labor movement of the country. Already President Gompers and others have called the attention of the government to the fact that this monstrous corporation is deliberately violating the laws of the country every day in the year.

The recent balls of Local No. 25 and Local No. 259 of Boston were complete successes. The organizations and the committees have good reason to be proud of the efforts put forth to make the occasions a grand success.

See that the secretary sends in your name for the Journal, if you are not already receiving it. Any member in good standing is entitled to the Journal each month free of charge. Attend your meetings; help your officers, pay your dues promptly, do not wait to have some one hold you up for same.

Official Magazine

OF THE

International Brotherhood

OF

Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers

WEAR THE EMBLEM
OF
OUR ORGANIZATION

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



THE ABOVE CUTS REPRESENT THE
Button, Cuff Button and Watch Fob

SOLD BY THE GENERAL OFFICE

THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS

Buttons	25c a piece
Cuff Buttons	75c a pair
Watch Charms	\$1.50 a piece

All orders should be sent to **THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary,**

222 East Michigan Street

Indianapolis, Ind.

MARCH, 1910

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY

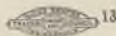


OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS

100 PER YEAR

10 CENTS PER COPY



Jobbers and the Trade:



Please take notice that the sole agent for the sale of the Kinnell Emergency Overshoe for horses is the Universal Supply & Specialty Co. Please address all orders and communications to

GEORGE PALMER

12 Duane Street

NEW YORK

Teamsters:

Have You? These Labels in Your Clothing



For Ready Made Clothing

THESE ARE THE
UNITED
GARMENT WORKERS'
UNION LABELS



For Clothing Made to Order

If Not You are Employing Non-Union Labor

ALL GENUINE LABELS ARE SEWED IN BY MACHINE
STITCHING IN THE POCKETS of PANTS, COATS and VESTS



THE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Always Uniform Often Imitated Never Equaled

No well-equipped stable should be without

Frazer Harness Oil - Frazer Harness Soap
 Frazer Axle Grease - Frazer Stock Food
 Frazer Axle Oil - - Frazer Hoof Oil

Frazer White Castile Harness Soap—"Fine as Silk"

FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.

CHICAGO NEW YORK ST. LOUIS

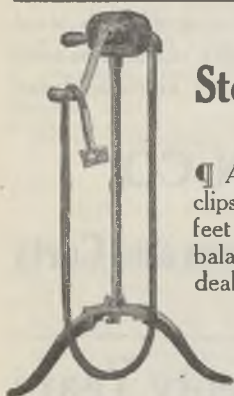


HIGHEST AWARD

World's Fair, Chicago, Ills., 1893
 World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904

EVERY TEAMSTER Should try this Polish. You will be surprised how quick it works. Once used always used. Sold by the leading harness houses the world over.

10c A BOX



CLIP YOUR HORSES WITH THE Stewart Ball Bearing Enclosed Gear Machine

ONLY \$7.50

☐ Acknowledged everywhere as the best machine made. Terms easy clips fast, runs noiselessly. ☐ All gears of cut steel made file hard. Six feet of extra good flexible shaft and the famous Stewart one-nut perfectly balanced clipping knife that cannot get out of adjustment. ☐ At your dealers or direct. Get one. Money back if you are not pleased.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.

160 Ohio Street

CHICAGO



NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP. All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always non-union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT and SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 Summer St.

Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres.

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas.




G. G. GREENE

Inventor and Manufacturer of

The G. G. G. Hame Fastener
WARREN, PA.

35c. each at dealers or mailed on receipt of price

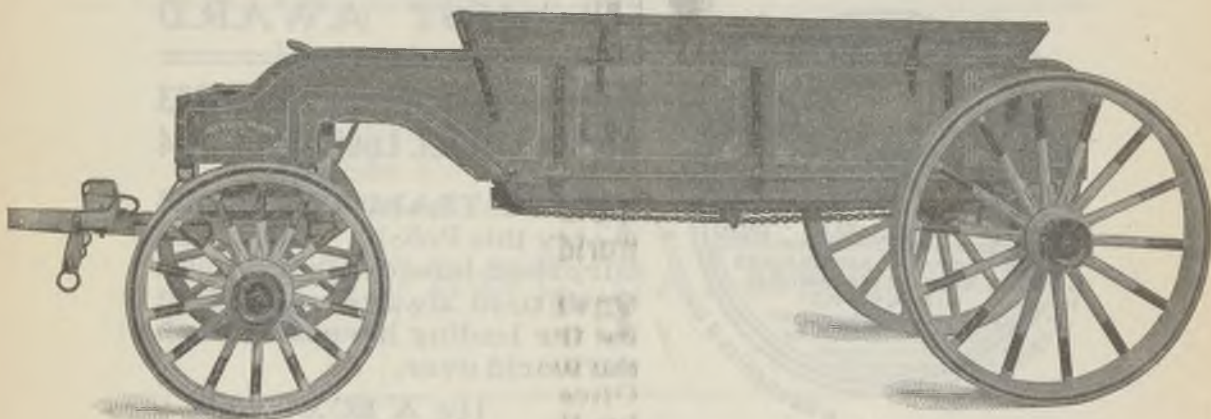
 "The G. G. G." is stamped on every Fastener. Accept no substitute.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

USED BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

FOR SALE ALL OVER THE WORLD



The above cut represents our 1½ yard bottom dump wagon with steel doors and steel neck. These wagons are warranted to carry up to five tons in capacity. They are built with oak bodies, 2¼ inch steel axles and are fully guaranteed for one year.

THE HAYWOOD WAGON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bottom Dump Garbage Wagons, Coal Wagons and Carts

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

The Standard for More Than Seventy Years



HARNESS PRESENTS A FINER APPEARANCE AND WEARS LONGER WHEN THESE GOODS ARE USED



THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters



Vol. VII.

MARCH, 1910

Number 5

THE TEAMSTERS THE BREAD LINE AND THE DEAD LINE.

Office of Publication . . . 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906, at the Post Office at Indianapolis, Ind., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum . . . \$1.00 | Single Copies 10 cents
(All orders payable in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application to Advertising Manager, Room 55, No. 25 Third Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Correspondents writing matter for the Magazine should write on one side of paper only, and separate from all other business. Address all communications to International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Daniel J. Tobin, President and Editor, Room 211, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

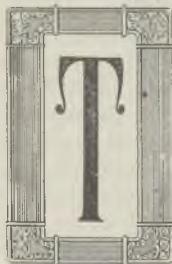
Published monthly by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, under the supervision of the General Executive Board.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

General President, DANIEL J. TOBIN, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Gen. Secretary-Treasurer, THOS. L. HUGHES, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis.
First Vice-President, VALENTINE HOFFMAN, 161 8th Ave., New York City.
Second Vice-President, A. A. SILVA, 23 Trask St., Gloucester, Mass.
Third Vice-President, PETER BURKE, 3955 22d St., San Francisco, Cal.
Fourth Vice-President, LAWRENCE A. GRACE, Room 2, Labor Temple, Providence, R. I.
Fifth Vice-President, GEO. F. GOLDEN, 4201 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth Vice-President, JOHN GEARY, 1003 Beech St., St. Paul, Minn.
Seventh Vice-President, A. L. ST. CLAIR, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
General Auditor, GEO. WM. BRIGGS, 1349 Sedgwick St., Chicago, Ill.

TRUSTEES

JAS. A. WELCH, 1803 S. Liberty St., New Orleans, La.
A. J. REED, 75 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
NATHANIEL J. LANNAN, 40 Moseley St., Dorchester, Mass.



HERE are at least half a dozen "bread lines" in town, run by missions and other philanthropic societies. Here the men take their places so as to get a hand-out of a roll and some coffee. A big bakery on Broadway has been

doing this for a good many years. I understand that they are the original bread-line people. At midnight all the bread that has been spoiled for business purposes or which remained unsold at the close of the day's business is given to the crowd that waits for it, summer and winter. These men aren't all bums, by any means. Many of them are just as straight as they can be—unemployed workingmen, who have at last been brought to the point of starvation.

This bread-line business is all right, and it helps a good deal, but it just rouses the very devil in me to feel that some other man is the master of my bread. I don't want anything to do with cheap coffee stands and lunch counters. I want to pay my way like any other man. I want work, and I want it now. I believe that I am entitled to it, and any man who prevents my getting it, no matter what his place or position, is my enemy.

The other day a big corporation passed a law that hereafter it will not employ a man who is over forty. It wouldn't be very far from this deadline to the Broadway bread line for some men in the craft. I suppose that this rule made more Socialists than most anything that has ever been done by the Socialists themselves. It makes me pretty sick to have one of the big corporation men say that "the rights and liberties of the laboring men will be protected and cared for, not by the labor agitator, but by the men to whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has given control of the property interests of the country." Divine rights, indeed! It's a mighty comfortable thing to put their rascality onto the Lord, and make Him their scapegoat, but they can't quite make some of us believe that God is either a partner in their soul-destroying and body-consuming business, nor that He has delegated them to become our stanch protectors or our gracious benefactors. They've got to give us better evidence of it than they have done thus far.

If these men are so very much concerned about protecting us and giving us our rights, I'll tell them how they can prove their sincerity. According to government statistics, we kill in our coal mines more than three times as many per thousand employed as are killed in France or Belgium, and nearly three times as many as are killed in Great Britain. We kill more per million tons produced than we ever did before, and more than any other country kills, in spite of the fact that the coal mines of the United States may be more easily worked and with less danger than those of any other coal-producing country in the world. Within a few weeks recently, about seven hundred were killed in three mine accidents. In the Pittsburgh district one life is snuffed out for every 50,000 tons of coal shipped, and the annual shipment is about 50,-

000,000 tons; one for every 3,800 cars which carry freight out of or into Pittsburg, one for every 7,600 tons of the 7,000,000 tons annual production of iron and steel, and one for every 870 tons of the 800,000 tons of steel rails yearly put upon the market.

Some of these victims are burned by molten metal, through the bursting of a blast furnace, or when a huge ladle is upset in the steel mills; others are caught in the rollers in a plate mill, and some are crushed in the machinery of the rail mills. Many are killed in mines by falling slate, some by gas explosions, and others by falls from derricks, scaffolds and like structures.

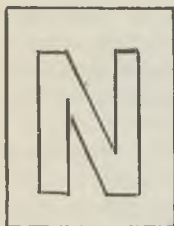
The railroads in our country kill an average of eight thousand persons a year and injure eight times as many more, most of whom are workingmen. The railroad man as well as the worker on the high seas, is supposed to sacrifice himself when it comes to a question as between the safety of himself and that of his passengers.

Can it be possible that there is no remedy for this wholesale slaughter? Is there no compassion for the women and the children who remain? Must workingmen themselves pay the price not only for their personal mishaps, but out of their earnings pay also for the mishaps of their fellow workers? Shame on any law or system which penalizes the workers for accidents for which they are responsible to only a limited extent, freeing from practically all care and responsibility those whose interests are being served by faithful men who gave their lives so that the world might be a gainer.—Rev. Charles Stelzle in "Letters from a Workingman."

Jack—Halloa, Tom, old man, got your new flat fitted up yet?"

Tom—Not quite. Say, do you know where I can buy a folding toothbrush?—Stray Stories.

EDITORIAL



NEVER in the history of the labor movement was labor in the position in which it is today. While the ranks of labor have been materially strengthened within the past few years and conditions have been changed considerably in the interest of the workers, at the same time organized labor is today surrounded by obstacles undreamed of a few years ago. The decision in the hatters' case by a judge of the supreme court in the State of Connecticut is something that must cause the thinking worker some doubt as to his future safety, if given proper consideration. When the courts of the land decide that the funds of a labor organization can be awarded by a decision of the supreme court to an employer because of the fact that union men request their friends not to purchase the products of this unfair concern and when the property and bank accounts of the individual member of a labor union can be attached and held by order of the court to make reparation for a supposed loss sustained by the employer in the sale of his products when a strike is inaugurated in his business: not only does the court award the amount covering the exact loss as stated by the employer, but three times the amount of the loss sustained can be secured by the employer in accordance with the interpretation of the law by the court. When conditions come to such a crisis the affairs of the working men are becoming serious. Why, from this last decision in the hatters' case it would be rather a profitable undertaking for an employer to force his men into a strike, then come back to the court and request three-fold damages. This is one of the evils that today confronts the working people of this country. We see all around us combinations of wealth such as the steel trust determined to abolish labor unions, no matter what it costs. Pinkerton agents and thugs of every caliber have been hired by the steel trust to beat up organizers of the American Federation of Labor and assault individuals in certain districts where the steel trust seems to have interests.

The hope that the workers entertained a short time ago that the newly elected President—Taft—would endeavor to have some legislation enacted toward changing present conditions, especially the present form of injunction law and the Sherman anti-trust law, excluding labor unions from the roll of trusts, or, in other words, not classing the voluntary labor organization in the same category as the combinations of wealth, such as the Standard oil trust, beef trust, etc., this hope, that the toilers of the country had after the last general election, is now a dream and apparently nothing will be done by the present administration toward helping the working people by enacting honest legislation in their interest. President Gompers, a few days ago, in attacking the bluff injunction bill recommended by President Taft, thoroughly described the situation when he said it was nothing but a joke. President Taft is a big, good natured, honest man without backbone or courage enough to fight for anything in the interest of the toilers or to resent any of the unjust legislation proposed by the trusts and interests who were chiefly instrumental in electing him to office.

There is a disturbed feeling existing all over the country today, such as never before existed among the common people. The increased cost of living

has made conditions unbearable and it looks as though things were going to continue as they are at present. All that the government has done toward relieving the terrible strain on the people brought about by the exorbitant prices of everything, is to appoint a committee headed by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, that is absolutely favorable to the interests of the captains of industry who control the necessities of life. This committee will take several weeks before it organizes; then several months before it does anything, and the result of its investigation will amount to nothing, and the leaders in Washington feel as though they have done something toward appeasing the indignation of the people by appointing this bluff committee.

The amendments to the present injunction laws submitted by President Taft amount to nothing. If every one of his recommendations on this question were embodied into law there would be no material change over the present situation. Under the law recommended by Taft a man would not get a trial by jury and everything would practically remain the same. We find that on the few matters pertaining to the working people that came before Congress, on the recommendation of Mr. Cannon, that the Democrats, as well as the Republicans, voted against the people in the interests of the trusts. There is no difference today between the average Democratic politician and the average Republican politician. It seems that their only desire after entering into politics and after being elected to office is to get rich and the only way they can get rich is by serving the trusts. It has taken years for the writer to come to this conclusion. The question that presents itself to the working people, is, "What can we do?" Our very existence is threatened at the present time. Instead of restricting immigration or allowing only proper persons to enter this country, we find from the statistics of the Bureau of Immigration last year that the influx of non-English speaking people is increasing daily instead of decreasing. We find that there are at the present time a lower class of immigrants entering our shores than ever before and encouraged to do so by corporations and trusts with their special agencies in foreign countries, for the purpose of competing with American labor, and the government in Washington knows that those conditions exist.

We find also an organized effort on the part of capital to do everything toward creating dissension and strife within the ranks of labor, especially in organizations where they have been unsuccessful in defeating the members during strikes. Any individual member of a labor organization that is at all conversant with the labor movement today has only to look around him to see the numerous dissensions, secession movements and independent movements that have been started for the past year in the several labor organizations. We have absolute proof that some of the independent or secession movements are sustained and supported by the money supplied by the trusts to the manufacturers' association for the purpose of dividing labor. We cannot afford to put in print some of the things that we know has been done by the trusts throughout the country for the purpose of trying to check the onward march of the organized workers. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison have been sentenced to imprisonment for expressing their opinions as citizens of the United States, explaining the position of the working people and the needs of the toilers. This is only a slight inkling of what we are going to get in the future unless we wake up to immediate action. It behooves every toiler in this country today to look around him and think what is going to happen in the near future if conditions continue as they are. Our legislative halls and our representatives in Washington are simply mocking and laughing at the fifty million

workers throughout the United States. Conditions of this kind existed in England, Germany and France some years ago. Conditions were even worse in those countries than they are here but a material change has taken place. The desperate persecutions to which the workers in England were subjected to was the cause of the terrible awakening which resulted in the emancipation of the toilers. The laborers of England today have thirty-seven of their members fighting for their interests in the House of Commons and with this number the working men practically control the balance of power in that country today. From the persecutions of a few years ago has sprung legislation of which every Englishman has a just right to be proud. The same thing can be said of Germany and France, and those conditions can be brought about in the same manner in this country if the working people would only realize that within their hands they hold the power to elect to office individuals from their own ranks who would serve them honestly and not laugh and scorn them the same as is being done at present by the representatives of the people in Washington.

Let us not lose heart. Let us take courage. Let every man be up and doing. Let every individual become an emissary for his own organization by trying to strengthen it by adding to its membership. Let every man become a fighter for a change in present conditions. Let every individual member scorn and repudiate the secessionists and those who talk independent organization for the purpose of disrupting the labor movement, and it will take but a short time to change conditions in the interest of the people of this country.

THE Chicago teamsters, or independent movement, have at last shown their true spirit by hiring a strike-breaking agency to man the wagons of the Union Lime Company in Chicago, where the members of Local No. 718, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, are out on strike or were locked out because of their refusal to join the independent, or secession, movement. This seems rather a strange proceeding for an organization that calls itself a labor union, when there are so many non-union men and strike-breakers scattered all over the city in Chicago driving teams in every direction and they are not in any way molested or asked to become a part of this independent union; in fact, belong to no union, especially in the large express companies, where not one button can be seen, we say it seems rather strange that those men are allowed to continue working without interference or without being requested to join a union, and good, stanch, loyal union men are interfered with every day in the week and assaulted by this so-called union of independents—the Chicago teamsters.

The leaders of this movement will have a hard time trying to convince the rank and file of trade unionists of Chicago that they are sincere in their actions and working for the uplift of the teamsters of Chicago. They have at least four men on each wagon run by the Union Lime Company and they must be paying an average of \$3.00 a day to each strike-breaker. There is no profit in this kind of business.

WE are continually receiving communications from local unions throughout the country asking for the assistance of organizers, or the appointment of new organizers in their district. We endeavor to be as patient with all persons as possible and we try to accommodate each local union as far as is reasonable, but the situation is this, that we cannot send organizers into every district throughout the country the moment

that such a call is made by a local union. We have a staff of organizers who are always busy and we try to do the best we can under the circumstances. Sometimes we get an appeal from a local union or a joint council asking for the appointment of organizers in their district. The result of this, in many instances, is because of the fact that some bright light has popped up in the district and has influence enough in a local union to have a letter sent to headquarters for the appointment of new organizers deploring the conditions in said district, with an eye on a position for himself. Of course, this is human nature and we cannot blame any ambitious individual for looking for a better position, but the situation in the general office is this, that it costs from \$125.00 to \$150.00 a month for each organizer, and this is an item that must be taken into consideration, and while a man may be a good worker for his local union, as a general organizer, he may amount to nothing. We must guard against the expenditure of any money that we believe can be saved for the general treasury.

We intend to use all of our local unions as near right as possible. We do not guarantee a local union an International organizer when they secure a charter from this office. All we guarantee is the payment of strike benefits and the right to do business under our name and the name of the American Federation of Labor. If a strike is in progress and a local union is not able to take care of same and appeals to us we usually send an organizer, but in ordinary cases where a local union has no trouble members are expected to do some of the organizing themselves. If they cannot afford a business agent they should at least pay some one of their local men two or three days in the month, if necessary, to try and help them toward organizing. When the teamsters first started to organize years ago there were very few International organizers, but the men themselves went out and did the work. Many local unions have business agents who are as good as any International organizer to help in the several districts in which they are placed and we know of no instance where business agents have refused to assist our local unions on committees or otherwise where they were called upon to do so, but the trouble is that many of the small local unions expect too much from the large local unions and the General office. If men cannot realize the importance of trying to build up their own organization for their own benefit and that of their families, it is foolish for them to continue in business expecting every one else to do the work that they ought to do themselves. Any member who believes that he is in his local union for the purpose of helping the International is foolish. The International is established for the purpose of rendering all possible assistance to its local unions who obey its laws, but it is not established for the purpose of trying to help any individual or local unions that are unwilling to help themselves. We therefore, recommend that local unions and joint councils to consider well their actions before making unreasonable appeals to the International for organizers or anything else in the future.

THE following charters were issued during the months of January and February from the General Office, which proves conclusively the progress of the International organization; also proves that even if we have slight trouble with an independent organization in Chicago the entire country is open for us to organize the teamsters, chauffeurs and helpers, and from the

present outlook there was never a better feeling existing among the unorganized or a more determined spirit prevailing among the workers at our craft toward forming organizations of labor:

—January—

Local No. 38, Bedford, Ind.
Local No. 45, Alameda County, California.
Local No. 59, New Orleans, La.
Local No. 206, Holyoke, Mass.
Local No. 564, Davenport, Ia.

—February—

Local No. 71, Cleveland, O.
Local No. 78, Cleveland, O.
Local No. 83, Vancouver, Wash.
Local No. 86, Carbondale, Pa.
Local No. 103, Plainfield, N. J.
Local No. 329, Chickasha, Okla.

WHY NOT BE FAIR?

In closing an editorial on the strike at McKee's Rocks, Pa., the past summer, the Kansas City Journal says:

"But what of Gompers? This leader of organized labor, who is supposed to be loyal to American workingmen, is now in Italy, and at the very moment when there was a grave danger of a clash between Americans and Italians at McKee's Rocks he was encouraging Italian emigration to this country. Mr. Gompers is trying to make it easy and pleasant for the low and vicious Italian laborers to come to America and enter into competition with honest and intelligent American labor. What Gompers seeks is power, and still more power. All men of organized labor, whether Americans or the outscourings of lower Europe, apparently look alike to him. There was something inspiring and splendid in the fact that American workmen carried the stars and stripes in defiance of Italians and Croats at McKee's Rocks. It was significant that, after all, the Americans were loyal and true to the prin-

ciples of orderly government. But what can be said for the president of the American Federation of Labor, who is trying to send to this country more of the same sort of ruffians who threatened American workmen that decided to return to work? How long will capable, intelligent and honest American workmen tolerate such leadership?"

This editor makes the mistake of a lot of gentlemen of his profession, that of writing about things of which he knows nothing. Every one understands—at least all those who will be fair enough to admit it—that the American Federation of Labor has always been committed to a policy of opposition to foreign immigration. Mr. Gompers' tour of Europe was for the purpose of studying labor conditions, and not to encourage immigration. Newspaper writers must be hard up for argument when they deliberately made statements such as the one quoted above, statements that they know to be gross misrepresentations of the facts.

CORRESPONDENCE

AUDITOR'S REPORT

February 21, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—On the 1st of February I left for New Orleans and I found conditions in that city very good. While it has been a long, hard struggle to get the movement in that city in the good shape it is in at this particular time, Organizer McGill has finally got things going along very good. While I was there he had two new organizations under way and a third, whose charter was revoked was about to be reorganized. The cotton teamsters had been reorganized by Organizer McGill and the prospects for the future are exceedingly bright. All of the organizations are in excellent shape, both financially and numerically, and we have ten local unions in the city of New Orleans at this time, and every local union in good condition.

In the State of Texas I find some peculiar conditions, which possibly no one would realize unless they were on the ground. Local Union 463 of Houston has fought a battle for the last two years and is gradually winning out in that city. In Galveston, Texas, the controversy between the white drivers, Local No. 604, and the colored drivers, Local No. 210, has been going on for the past year, and I handled this grievance and rendered a decision according to our constitution, which should bring harmony in the future. Coming into Los Angeles, I found the city in better condition, as far as the entire trade union movement is concerned, than it has been in some years past. Through the efforts of the members of Local Union No. 753 of Chicago, who are driving milk wagons in that city, we endeavored to

organize that craft in Los Angeles, but it was not an opportune time and we are letting it rest temporarily.

The Labor Temple in Los Angeles, which is the finest building owned by organized labor in the United States or Canada, is to be dedicated on the 22d of February. It is worth \$200,000 and is a monument to the trade union movement in that city, who have been fought bitterly by the Employers' Association, more so than any other city in the country. It is one of the finest buildings in the entire city of Los Angeles.

Coming into San Francisco, the conditions are excellent, everything working smoothly and going along very well.

At San Jose, Cal., Local No. 287, who had been locked out since the 14th of June, 1909, settled their trouble after eight months' fight, on the 12th of February, 1910, with a complete victory. It took eight months to win this victory, but every member returned to his work when the agreement was signed. It was a clean-cut victory and the Local Unions Nos. 287 and 279, who fought this hard struggle, should be highly commended for the excellent way in which they handled their eight months' lockout and winning out in every particular—union shop, \$3.00 per day and conditions.

I feel very much elated over the conditions through the South, from New Orleans to Los Angeles, and from Los Angeles to San Francisco, where I am at this writing—local unions complying with the law in every respect, and the treasuries of the local unions showing a substantial increase in every locality that I visited on this trip; the membership is showing a substantial increase and

the entire movement is in a very healthy condition. Stablemen's Union No. 404 of San Francisco has possibly made the greatest progress. One year ago on my arrival in this city they had some 89 members and were "broke." Today they have a membership of 100 and a big treasury, which is one of the most remarkable cases that I have seen of reorganization. They have established \$3.00 per day and union conditions in every stable in San Francisco. This was the third effort of this organization to do something for the rank and file and better their conditions, and this time they were successful in every way. Vice-President Burke and Business Agent White handled the matter for the last year, and at this writing the organization is one of the finest on the Pacific coast, which only goes to show what a little energy and stick-to-it-ness will do when an organization is determined to do something to help themselves.

Local unions who are expecting a visit from me should not become impatient, as I have a great deal of work that has to be attended to at once in the Northwest States, and I am getting along just as fast as I possibly can.

With best wishes to yourself and every local union of the I. B. of T., I remain,

Yours fraternally,
G. W. BRIGGS,
General Auditor.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Providence, R. I.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am more than pleased to inform you that we have succeeded in getting our agreements signed with L. Diamond & Son, Inc., which gets an increase in some cases from two to four dollars a week, closed shop and good working conditions. It was generally expected that we would be compelled to go out on

strike to force our demands, owing to this firm being new in the business and not taking our organization seriously. However, after many conferences this firm was finally shown how it was for their best interests to make peaceful relations for themselves with our organization. It might be said, and truly, too, that the president of the Teamsters' Council brought the entire labor movement to the door of this concern and they were shown that their support in the main was from the people of labor. After it was shown that we had the backing of the entire labor movement here and your kindly offer of the International's assistance this firm readily granted our demands and signed our agreement. It is our candid opinion that nothing but good results will follow from the fact that the drivers in the two other large department stores are waking up to the fact that their interests would be best conserved by their becoming a part of our union. The proof of this is that we have just now gained one member from each of these stores, which, in our opinion, is the opening wedge for the rest to follow. Our membership have expressed themselves as being fully satisfied with the results obtained and are very grateful to you for the kindly interest you have shown in them and our organization certainly appreciates the good work of Brother Grace, because if it were not for him in my opinion we would be on strike today, for we expected nothing else from this firm after the way they have been dealing with us.

With best wishes for yourself and the International, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
LUKE J. HANLEY,
Sec.-Treas. Local 678.

Providence, R. I.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I write to give you some insight as to the condi-

tions and progress of the local unions in this city, also some information regarding them that to my mind it would be well for you to know. Local No. 696 has at this time some differences with the livery stables relative to the workings of their agreement in relation to overtime and Sunday afternoon. A committee was appointed by the Council to act in conjunction with a committee from the Central Labor Union to bring about the desired results. This joint committee will meet a committee of the undertakers and stable owners on Monday, Feb. 7. The committee from the Council is Grace, O'Brien and Desilets. This local union should in my opinion do well. It has a closed-shop agreement which does not expire until May, 1911. As far as I can ascertain it has about 116 members.

Local No. 325, Truck Drivers, have now as secretary-treasurer Brother Dennis J. O'Brien, who you will remember was at our convention at Detroit—a good honest fellow—and with some coaching will do well. This local for years has been hampered by not having able officers, and I am of the opinion from now on will do better than in the past. Brother O'Brien has been put on the road for one month to build up the local and so far is doing good. As near as I can find out they have some eighty or possibly ninety members. Quite a hard proposition is this Truck Drivers' Union. The employers are a very hostile lot, at least towards this local union. They have a few good barns where the men are paid fairly good wages, and the men wear the button, and I have advised the local and Brother O'Brien to cease his efforts for the present and to concentrate his time on the barns which pay low wages and try and get a majority of these men in his local and try to get a uniform wage established, so that the employer paying a fair wage will consider that some good is being done for him, so that

business in that industry will be on more equal competitive basis. If this is done in my opinion good results are bound to follow.

Local No. 678, Department Store, Grocery and Laundry Drivers, depend wholly on the Council. The men are all young and all new in organized labor, with possibly a few exceptions. Brother Luke J. Hanley is their secretary-treasurer, and I might add, honest and a good worker, will do as he is advised and that is worth a great deal in our movement. Their president, Brother Wm. Conlon, is in every respect as good as Brother Hanley. This local is just at present contending against the L. Diamond & sons., Inc., department store regarding a renewal of their agreement, which calls for an increase of one dollar a week, a like increase having just been granted by the J. Samuels & Brother, Inc., known as the Outlet Company. I have been handling their matter for them up to the time I was about to become involved in my own local's troubles and have given their local my word that just as soon as our affairs in the Coal Teamsters assume normal shape I will take up their matter with L. Diamond & Sons and get their increase. I am of the opinion that we can get this increase for them without trouble. However, I have made this much very plain to all our locals here, and that is that they should all at this time render the coal teamsters all the assistance in their power, for if the coal teamsters succeed it will be much easier for them. They realize this fact. They have some thirty or forty men, as I am told, and a field for some 200 or more within their jurisdiction, and I think with new life pumped into them they will from now on do much better in 1910.

Local No. 84, Packing House Teamsters.—This local never did much to advance itself. A mixture of coons and Irishmen does not, in so far as my

experience goes, work well. I have no reflections to cast on the colored members of our unions, but sometimes and in some cases it is almost impossible to succeed, and I would advise that the remaining members of this local union be turned over to Local No. 325. Then and not until then will good results be obtained. I might add that all the present members and also the past members heartily agree with my suggestion and all say they will willingly go to the truck drivers and be glad of the opportunity. Only as a last resort do I offer this as a suggestion. In their industry they have possibly one hundred men. I am at this writing unable to inform you as to the number in the local, but will inquire from Brother John Taylor, their secretary-treasurer, and inform you later.

Local No. 41, Coal and Lumber Teamsters, of Pawtucket, have elected all new or mostly all new officers. Brother Frank Richardson takes the place of John Mooney, secretary-treasurer, who resigned, and the local, I am informed, has some ninety members doing quite well. I cannot say any more regarding them just at present until I get better acquainted with the officers.

This completes for the present a history or review of the locals as they are from my knowledge, as informed by their different officers and my visits to their meetings and personal observation.

I am of the opinion that we will do good work in 1910. I am resigning from my office, which I held for ten years, as secretary-treasurer of the Providence Central Labor Union so I can devote more time to our local unions.

Any advice or instructions you desire to give on the matters herein contained will be carried out to the letter.

With kind regards and best wishes,
I am, Fraternally yours,

LAWRENCE A. GRACE,
President Teamsters' Joint Council.

GARY, IND.

Gary, Ind., Feb. 1, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The Gary Local does not wish to take up any of your time except in an official way, but I feel that an accident which occurred here a short time ago justifies us in blowing our own little bugle. When the local was organized two years ago a number of excavating teamsters were being paid \$1.75 per day and single team-owners were working for \$4.50 and no limit to the hours. Now the teamsters are being paid \$2.40 and single team-owners \$5.50 per day of ten hours.

This is not all the good we have been able to do. When Brother J. McDonald was killed by a railroad train his people could not be found. The local has no sick or death benefit, but the members voted unanimously to bury him. The expense was about \$125.00. That we were able to do this has opened the eyes of those who thought our organization was a paper one, and it created a better impression among the employers and others with whom we have been doing business, and will, I believe, strengthen our organization in many ways.

Wishing long-continued success to the I. B. of T., I am,

Yours fraternally,

W. H. FORSTER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At its regular meeting, Wednesday evening, Feb. 2, Organizer Wm. H. Ashton, representing the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, paid an official visit to Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 33, where he was given a cordial reception, both by those who had met him previously and those who made his acquaintance for the first time. Brother Ashton addressed the

membership on behalf of the newly organized Chauffeurs' Union of this city, urging our members to visit that local and otherwise encourage and assist it. He also spoke upon general lines of the conditions in New York City and elsewhere, his remarks being listened to with much interest and the most respectful attention by all present. Later in the evening he was called to the chair by the president and requested to install the officers elected at a previous meeting. Brother Ashton cheerfully complied and conducted the installation ceremonies in a most impressive and able manner, at the conclusion of which, on motion of Brother J. L. Considine, he was given a rising vote of thanks. After adjournment the visitor was accompanied to the train by Secretary Hagan and the press correspondent of No. 33 and President Banks of the Chauffeurs' Union, leaving Washington at midnight for Newark, having declared himself as much pleased with his visit to our local and expressing the hope that he might soon have an opportunity to be in Washington again, a hope which is shared by all who had the pleasure of meeting him.

Fraternally yours,

FRED W. FOX,

Press Cor. L. U. No. 33.

Feb. 20, 1910.

IN MEMORIAM.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 5, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I was instructed to notify headquarters of the death of one of our members and the resolutions passed by this local:

Whereas, It has pleased our Supreme Ruler, the Almighty God, to remove from our midst our brother, William Harrington; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy in this,

their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, also sent to the Teamsters' Magazine for publication.

T. F. GOUGH,

Secy.-Treas. Local No. 263.

New York, Feb. 25, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local Union No. 506, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, in regular session passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, Death has stepped into our midst and has taken from us Brother Thomas Martin, president of Local No. 506 since its inception, we deem it our duty to record our appreciation of his services as a loyal member and a good union man; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the Official Magazine for publication.

GEORGE TRAUTNER,

JAMES KEATING,

MICHAEL McELROY,

Committee on Resolutions.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 1, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At our last regular meeting, held Thursday, Jan. 27, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The hand of death has entered our ranks and taken from us our beloved brother, Mike Svako; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our late brother our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our Official Magazine for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

J. A. SMITH,

Recording Secy. Local No. 742.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 10, 1910.
 Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:
 Dear Sir and Brother—Local Union 793, I. B. of T., passed in regular session the following resolution:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler to call from our midst one of our most true and faithful members, Brother William Suerkamp, and

Whereas, His presence will be missed in our local and in his beloved family; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this local convey to the bereaved wife and children their most sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray that the Almighty God will support them in this, their hour of sorrow and bereavement, in the loss of husband and father, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to our International Magazine and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

Fraternally yours.

FRANK PALMER,

Recording Secretary.

THE LABORING MAN AS A BENEFICIARY

Some one asks, "Why should there be so much interest, discussion, writing, speaking and legislating with reference to the laboring man? Why should he demand so much attention? What has he done that he and his interests should be so much to the front?" To all of which we reply that he is the brave, sturdy fellow who has built our New World. He has dug down the hills, filled up the valleys, trestled the chasms, bridged the rivers, tunneled through the mountains criss-crossed the earth with railroads, making modern travel and rapid transit a possibility. He has cut the canals, dredged the channels, built the ships, erected the dykes, breakwaters and warehouses that

have given birth to modern commerce. He has constructed the delicate and powerful engines, holds the lever, shovels the coal and directs the electric currents which furnish the forces that move the mechanical world.

His genius and muscle have brought to our tables the products of the ends of the earth and the depths of the sea. He has stretched the telegraph and telephone wires and ocean cables from nation to nation, touching city, town, hamlet and obscure country places until the news of the world of yesterday is laid upon our table early this morning. His busy, nimble fingers fashion the letters, set the type, make up the forms and drive the press that turns out all of our papers, books, magazines, pamphlets, tracts, charts, maps, dodgers and posters. Everything that gives the leaf of paper power to convey knowledge has come to us from the laboring man.

He plows the cotton fields, attends the sheep, spins and weaves, cuts and sews the cloth that makes the garments we wear. His hard, strong, willing hands clear away the forests, break the soil, plant, cultivate, reap, thresh and grind the grain that makes our bread. He digs the mineral and hidden treasures from the earth. He dies by scores and hundreds in the coal pits that we may have fuel. He works in the mud and filth of our great cities, laying our water pipes and sewerage systems, making comfort, health and life possible. He braves the stormy seas, fights the ice and cold, sweats in the glaring heat of factory and furnace that our wants may be supplied.

Go look at your great cities. A city below the earth, a city on the earth and a city in the air. His mighty arms created and welded them together and made them stand erect and beautiful. He tossed every shovel of dirt, pressed and laid every brick, hewed every stone, wrought all the intricate iron, steel and wire work, constructed and fitted the apparatus for

heat, water, ventilation and light. Look about you everywhere and you will see the witness to the strength, skill, industry and heroic faithfulness of the laboring man.

He is a brave, independent, democratic fellow. He believes in equal rights for all and special privileges for none. He is reading and thinking as never before in his history. He is awakening to the power there is in him; he can lay down his hammer or shovel or crowbar and make you a speech on social economy and the just and equal adjustment of the affairs of civil government that would surprise you. He knows in the strong fearless heart of him that he is worth more to his country and the strenuous times in which he is living and battling for bread for those who depend upon him than all the indolent, lazy sons and daughters of the nation who luxuriate off of unjust legislation and eat their bread from the sweat of the other people's faces.

The laboring man knows if he will stand up and stand together he can relegate worthless men from public trust and make congressmen and senators. He can say who shall govern the states. He has the balance of power to tilt the political scale for or against any one of the great political parties. The laboring man is opposed to war. He knows the men who make war will not go to the firing line, but while they sit in luxury at a safe distance the sons of toil must go out and kill each other and when the conflict is ended they must go back to their endless task in the sod and grime and grind for bread.

The laboring man is threatening to make war on war. He says if kings, rulers and legislators rush recklessly into war he will go on strike and tie up all the ships and railroad trains, stop the manufacture of arms and ammunition, shut up the telegraph offices, turn off the electric lights, shut down the coal mines and leave the men who made war without means to prosecute it, and the laboring man could do all this if he made up his mind to it. When you think of all these facts you can begin to appreciate the power and importance of the laboring man. You see at once that he should have a comfortable home, good clothing and healthful food. That he should have practical education, that he should be sober, that every temptation to drunkenness and impurity which can be removed from his path should be swept away. You see that every statesman, educator and minister of the gospel and lover of the human race must become interested in the laboring man. If he can feel that he is treated on the square, that he receives due reward of his toil, that his sweat is not wrung from him in injustice for the support of the selfish and indolent, that his interests are fairly considered in halls of legislation, and that he has a square deal, then you may count on the laboring man.—Rev. H. C. Morrison.

Save Your Oats, Give Your Horse Fresh Air

Wears Better, Lasts Longer Than Any Other Bag



A Canvas Bag—No Metal, No Wood

**Prevents Bolting of Oats
Cannot Spill, Throw or Waste Oats**
PRICE \$1.00 EACH \$9.60 PER DOZEN

Fresh Air Feed Bag Co., Inc.

Tel. 2351 Franklin

391-395 Washington St., New York City

Local No. 654, one of the independent locals in New York city, has sent in for its per capita tax to the General Office and signified its intention of reaffiliating with the International organization. This local union has in the vicinity of 600 members.

Local 449 has also voted to affiliate with the International. This practically breaks up the independent movement in New York city.

We trust that it will be many years before the good union teamsters of New York city, or any part of them, will ever again withdraw from the International organization or the American Federation of Labor.

It was rather comical to read a letter in last month's Chicago Teamster (this is the organ of the independents) from Chris Dunn, in which he states his loyalty to the independent movement and praises the great work that is being done. By the way, the secession, or independent, movement was started in Chicago by Mullins, Booth and that gang because of the fact that the General Office refused to pay \$318.00 for shooting Chris Dunn.

The chauffeurs of Washington, D. C., have had a settlement of their strike, to the satisfaction of all concerned. Organizer Ashton was there representing the International and was instrumental in bringing about a settlement. This is a new local union organized about two months ago and in that short time they have considerably benefited themselves by their affiliation with the general labor movement.

The ambulance drivers of Boston, just organized, are presenting a wage scale to the directors of the several hospitals requesting a change in conditions. This organization has just been formed by Organizer Gillespie and we trust that great good will result for the men by their banding themselves together in a labor organization.

We read in the war cry of the Chicago teamsters of last month where Mullins attended a meeting and made a very interesting and educational speech, encouraging the men to stick to the independent movement. Well, if the Chicago teamsters' independent movement has succeeded in making an orator out of Mullins it has certainly performed a miracle, because all those who attended the Detroit convention will not forget the pain experienced by all the delegates while Mullins was in the chair temporarily, when called there by the General President, attempting to put a motion before the convention, and when he wrote a letter to the General Office, we had to have a cipher expert always on hand to translate his messages.

The San Jose lockout has come to an end, after an eight months' battle, with our International Union No. 287 crowned with success. Working agreement signed by employers; one back-slider reinstated on payment of \$351.00, and two others on a special initiation of \$100.00 each. That shows class. Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high.—Peter Burke.

Official Magazine

OF THE

International Brotherhood

OF

Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers

WEAR THE EMBLEM
OF
OUR ORGANIZATION

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



THE ABOVE CUTS REPRESENT THE
Button, Cuff Button and Watch Fob

SOLD BY THE GENERAL OFFICE

THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS

Buttons	25c a piece
Cuff Buttons . . .	75c a pair
Watch Charms .	\$1.50 a piece

All orders should be sent to **THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary,**
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Ind.

APRIL, 1910

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY



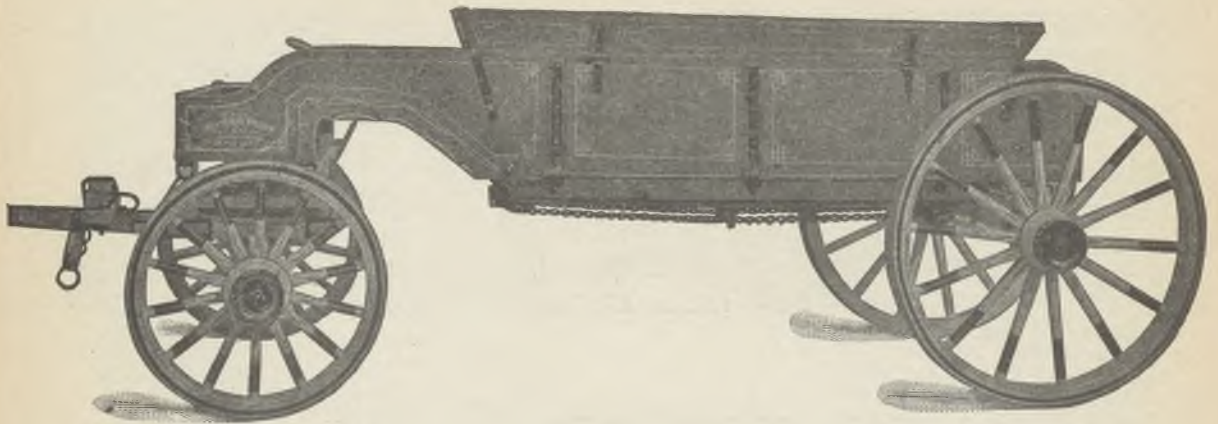
OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS

19¢ PER YEAR

10 CENTS PER COPY





The above cut represents our 1½-yard bottom dump wagon with steel doors and steel neck. These wagons are warranted to carry up to five tons in capacity. They are built with oak bodies, 2¼-inch steel axles and are fully guaranteed for one year.

THE HAYWOOD WAGON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bottom Dump Garbage Wagons, Coal Wagons and Carts
NEWARK, NEW YORK

Teamsters:

Have You?

These Labels in Your Clothing



For Ready Made Clothing

THESE ARE THE
UNITED
GARMENT WORKERS'
UNION LABELS



For Clothing Made to Order

If Not You are Employing Non-Union Labor

ALL GENUINE LABELS ARE SEWED IN BY MACHINE
STITCHING IN THE POCKETS of PANTS, COATS and VESTS



THE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Always Uniform Often Imitated Never Equaled

No well-equipped stable should be without
 Frazer Harness Oil - Frazer Harness Soap
 Frazer Axle Grease - Frazer Stock Food
 Frazer Axle Oil - - Frazer Hoof Oil

Frazer White Castile Harness Soap—"Fine as Silk"

FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.

CHICAGO NEW YORK ST. LOUIS

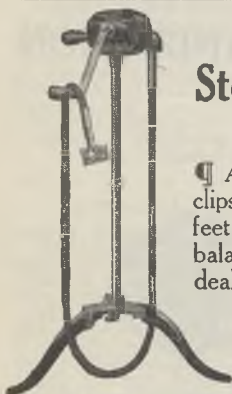


HIGHEST AWARD

World's Fair, Chicago, Ills., 1893
 World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904

EVERY TEAMSTER Should try this Polish. You will be surprised how quick it works. Once used always used. Sold by the leading harness houses the world over.

10c A BOX



CLIP YOUR HORSES WITH THE Stewart Ball Bearing Enclosed Gear Machine

ONLY \$7.50

☑ Acknowledged everywhere as the best machine made. Terms easy clips fast, runs noiselessly. ☑ All gears of cut steel made file hard. Six feet of extra good flexible shaft and the famous Stewart one-nut perfectly balanced clipping knife that cannot get out of adjustment. ☑ At your dealers or direct. Get one. Money back if you are not pleased.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.

160 Ohio Street

CHICAGO



NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this **UNION STAMP**. All shoes without the **UNION STAMP** are always non-union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the **UNION STAMP**.

BOOT and SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 Summer St.

Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres.

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas.




G. G. GREENE

Inventor and Manufacturer of

The G. G. G. Hame Fastener
WARREN, PA.

35c. each at dealers or mailed on receipt of price

 "The G. G. G." is stamped on every Fastener. Accept no substitute.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

USED BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

FOR SALE ALL OVER THE WORLD

The Standard for More Than Seventy Years



HARNESS PRESENTS A FINER APPEARANCE AND WEARS LONGER WHEN THESE GOODS ARE USED



WEAR THE EMBLEM OF OUR ORGANIZATION

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



The above cuts represent the button, cuff button and watch fob sold by the General Office. The prices are as follows:

Buttons, 25c. a piece. Cuff Buttons, 75c. a pair. Watch Charms, \$1.50 a piece.

All orders should be sent to Thomas L. Hughes, Secretary,

222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters



Vol. VII.

APRIL, 1910

Number 6

THE TEAMSTERS

Office of Publication . . . 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906, at the Post Office at Indianapolis, Ind., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum . . . \$1.00 | Single Copies 10 cents
(All orders payable in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application to Advertising Manager, Room 55, No. 25 Third Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Correspondents writing matter for the Magazine should write on one side of paper only, and separate from all other business. Address all communications to International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Daniel J. Tobin, President and Editor, Room 211, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Published monthly by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, under the supervision of the General Executive Board.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

General President, DANIEL J. TOBIN, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Gen. Secretary-Treasurer, THOS. L. HUGHES, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis.
First Vice-President, VALENTINE HOFFMAN, 161 8th Ave., New York City.
Second Vice-President, A. A. SILVA, 23 Trask St., Gloucester, Mass.
Third Vice-President, PETER BURKE, 3955 22d St., San Francisco, Cal.
Fourth Vice-President, LAWRENCE A. GRACE, Room 2, Labor Temple, Providence, R. I.
Fifth Vice-President, GEO. F. GOLDEN, 4201 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth Vice-President, JOHN GEARY, 1003 Beech St., St. Paul, Minn.
Seventh Vice-President, A. L. ST. CLAIR, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
General Auditor, GEO. WM. BRIGGS, 1349 Sedgwick St., Chicago, Ill.

TRUSTEES

JAS. A. WELCH, 1803 S. Liberty St., New Orleans, La.
A. J. REED, 75 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
NATHANIEL J. LANNAN, 40 Moseley St., Dorchester, Mass.

HIGHER IDEALS OF LABOR.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)



ONE of the recent developments in the labor movement is the growing feeling of friendliness among labor men toward the church.

This is particularly true of the prominent leaders. For many years, at conferences composed of churchmen, one of the leading topics of discussion was the obvious alienation of the workingman from the church. Today there is no class of men among whom the movement toward the church is more conspicuous. This does not mean, of course, that the church has become all that is to be desired, but it does indicate, first, that the church today has a greater interest in the problems which confront workingmen than it has ever had, and, second, workingmen have come to realize that the church is far more interested in their affairs than they had supposed. They have also come to believe that there are some very important matters concerning which the church and labor are at agreement and that it is quite possible to construct a platform which would be large enough for both to stand upon.

Organized labor has come to a very crucial period in its history. It is face to face with some of the most per-

plexing problems that have ever confronted the labor movement. Needless to say, no movement can long depend upon its past glory. The momentum of its former deeds will not carry it very far along. It must constantly create new policies, cutting off that which has outlived its usefulness and taking on newer and larger conceptions of its mission and purpose.

While it is still imperative that organized labor fight for the necessities of life, the time has undoubtedly come when it must take cognizance of the larger moral and ethical issues involved. In other words, the contention of labor must be upon a higher plane than has heretofore been the case. Without minimizing its efforts so far as the physical well-being of the workers is concerned, it must make a greater effort to raise their moral and ethical standards. And this, too, regardless of what may be the attitude of those who are opposing the workingmen in their endeavors to advance the conditions of the toilers. In this new task the church may be of real service to organized labor. It is well, therefore, that church and labor are coming closer together, because when once the time comes that organized labor and the organized church can agree upon a program, there will be no opposing force which will be strong enough to resist their combined efforts.

MEETINGS OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Regular meeting of the General Executive Board was called to order Tuesday morning, March 1, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Present were: General President Tobin, General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, Vice-Presidents Hoffman, Silva, Burke, Grace, Golden, Geary and St. Clair.

Many matters were discussed and acted upon which we desire not to pub-

lish at this time, owing to the fact that the information may be beneficial to the employers.

The first matter under consideration at the first day's meeting of the Board was the condition in New York City relative to the independent organization.

It was regularly moved and seconded, and carried unanimously, that the proposition submitted at the October meeting as to the return of the independent organizations be confirmed by this Board meeting and all local unions returning must pay per capita tax from October, 1909.

It was moved and seconded that in view of the fact that former Vice-Presidents Forkey, Jennings and Mullins proved untrue to their trust while acting as general officers of the general organization, that they be expelled from the organization, because these men while acting as general officers established and helped to maintain dual or seceding organizations, and all local unions are forbidden to take into membership those individuals on penalty of immediate revocation of charter of said local union.

This motion was unanimously adopted by the General Executive Board. And on Wednesday, March 2, considerable discussion took place relative to forbidding any local union to retain in membership any of the members of the local executive board who were instrumental in establishing the secession movements in Chicago, New York and New Jersey, because of the fact that their withdrawing from the International was left principally in the hands of the local executive boards, and the General Executive Board of this organization believes that the executive boards of those organizations were responsible for the secession or independent movements being established. While this matter was thoroughly discussed, no action was taken on the same and the matter

was laid over until the next meeting of the General Executive Board.

It was voted to reimburse Vice-President Hoffman a stated sum of money which was used for organizing purposes in New York City and New Jersey.

The motion was carried unanimously.

It was voted unanimously to back up and assist Local No. 718 financially in their fight against the independent movement in Chicago, who are trying to force the members of this local union into this dual organization, and the actions of the General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer in this case while in Chicago recently were endorsed by the General Executive Board.

Communications were read from Local No. 404 of San Francisco pertaining to the Laundry Wagon Drivers, Local No. 85, Truck Drivers, also asking for a decision of jurisdiction between the Hackmen's Local No. 238 and Local No. 404.

These matters were referred to the General President for action and investigation upon his visiting San Francisco during the month of April.

Considerable discussion arose as to the possibility of Local No. 85 returning to the International organization. A report was read from General Auditor Briggs, who was in San Francisco recently, on this matter. Vice-President Burke also made a report on the conditions in San Francisco, and by a unanimous vote of the Board the General President was instructed to proceed to San Francisco sometime in April for the purpose of taking up the different matters and grievances existing in that district.

A telegram was read from Local No. 351, Milk Wagon Drivers, of Philadelphia, asking for advice as to whether or not they should go out on sympathetic strike then about to be called in that city on account of the controversy existing between the

Street Car Workers and the street railway company. In view of the fact that the constitution covers actions of this kind with reference to sympathetic strikes, the General President was instructed to advise the local union that if they desired to cease work that they could do so, but that the Board could not sanction a strike or guarantee benefits in a matter of this kind unless by unanimous vote of the Board, which was not obtained.

The matter of issuing credentials was also discussed by the Board, and it was voted that the General Secretary-Treasurer stand instructed to notify all local unions that no delegate will be seated in the convention from any local union that owes the International any per capita tax or any other moneys, and to impress upon the local unions when sending credentials of the necessity of complying with this law so that locals will have an opportunity to pay up all arrearages, or if this is impossible, not to waste money by sending a delegate to the convention.

After many other matters of importance came before the Board which space will not permit us to publish here, and after three days' session, during which time the members of the Board were busy every moment, the Board adjourned subject to the call of the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

To All Organized Labor and Friends
—Greeting:

A crisis in the affairs of labor has arisen. The gigantic trust, the United States Steel Corporation, has used and is using its great wealth and power in an effort to rob the toilers, not only of a livelihood, but of their right of American manhood and of the opportunity to resist its further encroachments. Grown rich and powerful by

the consent and good will of the people of our country, this corporation in its mad greed and lust for still greater riches and power sweeps aside, makes and unmakes laws, its enactors, interpreters, and executors and is now engaged in an effort to destroy the only factor—the organizations of its employes—standing between it and unlimited, unchecked and unbridled industrial, political, social and moral carnage. If there exists any virile power in our time and life to check the absolute autocratic domination of civic, industrial and political life of our people and our republic, it must be found in the indomitable will and mission of the much misunderstood and misrepresented organizations of labor.

The United States Steel Corporation has declared war on labor. In its secret councils this corporation has decreed that the only obstacle to its complete sway—organized labor—shall be crushed. This soulless corporation represents nothing but dollars, knowing neither body nor soul. Its God is the almighty dollar.

The labor organizations consists of its employes, the workers (their wives and little ones)—human flesh and blood. It is by their labor that they live; they have no purpose other than safeguarding their lives, their character, their future, the safety of the republic, and humanity.

These factors now confront each other. By their purposes, attitude and actions must they be judged.

On June 1, 1909, the United States Steel Corporation proclaimed its decree of hostility toward labor. The right of the workers to associate for their common protection was no longer to be recognized or tolerated. Accompanying that decree was a notice of a further reduction in the already scant wages of the workers. The decree went into effect July 1, 1909.

Under these circumstances, what was left for the workers to do? Could

they be expected to calmly submit to be bound hand and foot to the tender mercies of this moloch of grinding greed, this juggernaut of modern monopoly? The mere statement based on common knowledge forbade. The safety of the workers, their fellows, their dependents, the hope for their future, and the future of all the working people, and all the people, compelled resistance. They did resist and are resisting manfully, grandly, heroically.

This billion dollar steel trust controls more than 60 per cent. of the total tonnage of the steel product of the country. According to its recent financial report, it has absorbed at the rate of \$600 per year profit on each of its employes on business secured during a year of industrial depression. The earnings of thousands of its employes, working eleven hours per day, amount to less than \$500 per year each, when working full time, seven days per week, Sundays and holidays included. The reports of the corporation show that these men receive in wages \$100 per year less for their labor than the average annual profit per man to the corporation.

Why should the United States Steel Corporation's annual average profit yield \$600 from each of its employes, while thousands of these workers receive less than \$500 annually in wages? Where is the justice of the system? Why should the Steel Corporation seek to still further impoverish the men working in its plants? It is engaged in the industry that has received the greatest amount of protection from the Congress of the United States, through the enactment of special laws in its behalf, this special legislation being enacted upon the theory that American labor was to be protected and an American standard of life maintained.

It is through the power of combination, monopolizing the iron and steel industry of the country, and while

centralizing its powers it proposes to individualize its employes. It arrogates to itself the right of combination, but denies that right to its workers.

In view of these facts we urge that an earnest, systematic effort be made to thoroughly and completely organize all employes in the iron, steel and tin plate industry, and subsidiary correlated trades. Owing to immediate pressing necessity caused by the present strike and the indefensible hostile attitude of the United States Steel Corporation, we earnestly call upon all national and international unions of America to send at least one organizer to assist in this work, that the American Federation of Labor place as many of its commissioned organizers as possible at work in a like manner and for the same purpose. We further urge and recommend that in all places where mills are located the central labor organizations appoint special committees with instructions to co-operate in this work. For educational purposes we recommend that this manifesto be made a special order in all central labor organizations at the first meeting in January, 1910.

We further recommend that the circular prepared and issued by this conference be printed by each national and international union and distributed to their affiliated unions: that it also be published in the labor press; that the American Federation of Labor send a copy to every city, central and state organization of labor with a request that it be printed and generally distributed to the end that the unwarranted and unholy war the steel trust is making upon the workers of our country may be fully understood and appreciated.

We recognize in this present condition of affairs between the workers on one side and the United States Steel Corporation on the other, there are two transcendent factors, one the financial and moral support of the

workers engaged in the present contest, to the end that they may be aided to maintain themselves, their wives and little ones, aye, even with the barest necessities of life, so that their independence, character and American conception of manhood may be sustained, and the present contest brought to an honorable conclusion, and the other the further and complete organization of every wage earner in the iron, steel and tin plate industry.

We recommend that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor prepare and issue at stated periods a circular to all international, national, central and local unions of America, an appeal for financial contributions to aid the striking iron, steel and tin plate workers.

We further recommend that the first circular calling for such financial contributions be issued January 1, 1910, and that the amount of such contribution should not be less than 10 cents per member, and that an appeal be made to all sympathetic and liberty-loving Americans to give their moral and financial support in this great contest for justice, right and humanity.

We ask that all contributions be forwarded to John Williams, Secretary Amalgamated Association, 503 House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Every dollar received will be used in support of the men, their wives and children engaged in this defensive and justified strike against the aggressions of the United States Steel Corporation.

In view of the great wrongs perpetrated by the United States Steel Corporation, not only against the workers, but the public generally, we recommend that a committee be appointed by this conference to wait upon the President of the United States, the president of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and such members of

either House of Congress as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of laying before them the grievances from which labor suffers at the hands of this corporation. And that the committee herein provided demand a thorough investigation as to the legality of the actions and the existence under the law of the United States Steel Corporation.

At the instance of the United States Steel Corporation, officers of local, municipal and state governments have unwarrantably tyrannized over citizens, denying them the ordinary rights of the use of streets, public and private meetings, invading the constitutionally guaranteed right of free assemblage and free speech, the right of protest and petition. Under the usurpation of power repugnant to the concept of the liberty of the people in our republic, numberless men have been subjugated and imprisoned.

We therefore recommend that committees be appointed by this conference to wait upon the governors of states and such other official representatives of counties and municipalities as are in control where the United States Steel Corporation has plans located, for the purpose of presenting to these officials the great wrongs inflicted upon the people of these communities, and that the committees demand an investigation of the complaints made and where charges made are substantiated by evidence the officers responsible therefor be removed and the wrongs immediately righted.

With the full consciousness of the justice of the cause of labor, and particularly the cause for which the iron, steel and tin plate workers are so nobly contending against the aggressions of that giant trust, the United States Steel Corporation, we confidently appeal to our fellow workers and all liberty-loving Americans for their moral and financial support.

The above plan of action and appeal was unanimously adopted by the

conference of chief executive officers of the national and international unions at Pittsburg, Pa., December 14, 1909.

The committee drafting it consisted of James O'Connell, T. L. Lewis, W. D. Mahon, G. W. Perkins, J. W. Hays, Frank Ryan, T. Healy, Samuel Gompers, P. J. McArdle and Chas. E. Lawyer.

The above plan of action and appeal was endorsed by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally,
SAM'L GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.

Attest: FRANK MORRISON, Sec.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1910.

To Organized Labor of America—
Greeting:

Ten cents per member is hereby asked of every trade union in America. The object is fully stated in the accompanying circular entitled "Plan of Action and Appeal," the same having been adopted by a conference of representative labor men of America held at Pittsburg, Pa., December 13-14, and which has also been approved and endorsed by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. Contributions should be sent to Mr. John Williams, Secretary, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, 503 House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Little is necessary to be added to the general circular. These points, however, need to be emphasized:

The present contest in the iron, steel and tin plate trade was not begun by organized labor; it was started by the U. S. Steel Corporation. The trade unions are acting in self-defense and in protection of the American standard of life and of American institutions. The aggressions of the trust upon union labor have been deliber-

ate, manifold, insidious and persistent. At every successive move these aggressions betray evidences of a comprehensive plot by the master minds of a nation-wide monopoly bent on increasing dividends, no matter what the cost to American labor, to the country at large, or to human progress.

This campaign of the Steel Trust against union labor because of the latter's avowed objects of a normal work-day and an American wage standard is but the manifestation of one scheme in a series which together form a conspiracy worthy a Caesar, a Napoleon, or a Bismarck against the American institutions of unrestricted production, fair dividends, just legislation, an impartial judiciary, a free and uncorrupted press, an unmanipulated market and the highest estate for labor that production can justify.

These counts against the Steel Trust are undeniable:

Its control of production is one of its established features constantly extolled as a merit by that portion of the press animated by Wall street motives.

Its dividends are based upon not only its invested capital, but more than half a billion of watered stock.

Its attorneys are notoriously present at or in every legislative body from which privilege may be purchased or advantage in some form be procured.

Its influence upon certain courts presided over by notably unworthy examples of the judiciary has been shown by the radical modifications of their unjust injunctions speedily made by higher courts.

Its close touch with certain infamous daily newspapers is exhibited upon every occasion when it is possible for editors to choose between prostrating themselves before its subsidy disbursers or standing up to courageously defend common rights.

Its systematic destruction of an

open and honest market is shown by numberless methods, from pushing higher an already super-protective tariff against a contrary public opinion to the crushing out of rivals in any branch of the industries upon which it enters.

Its crowning criminality, however, is its bold and heartless enserfing of labor. To disarm public indignation against its industrial and social crimes in this respect the trust has instituted the so-called "profit-sharing" system which even the slightest examination proves to be a transparent deceit, through which a small minority of its employes are sought to be bribed to help in daily sweating the vast majority in preventing the others from joining labor organizations and in breaking down the spirit of manliness that has been a cherished characteristic of American labor. The trust methodically hires freshly arrived immigrants, opens or closes mills to dishearten communities of its employes and substitutes young lads in its work for fathers with families.

The Steel Trust's methods of dealing with labor lead to playing one set of its employes against another in ruinous competition, to suppressing trade agreements, to preventing the entire body of workers from expressing their opinion as to the terms of the necessarily changing conditions under which they would sell their labor, and so preventing in any way their taking part in the modern labor movement, which is rapidly uplifting the wage-working masses throughout the civilized world.

The methods of the trade unionists of America, on the contrary, taken broadly, free labor from a slavish dependence either upon the unstable philanthropy or the contemptuous labor trafficking which are features of today's multi-millionarism.

The trade unionists of America have now their choice between lying down and letting Steel Trust methods

have their sway or standing up and arraying themselves with men who intend to fight to maintain unimpaired the rights, duties and standards of the civilization that America's founders and preservers bequeathed to our generation and time.

Trade unionists, men of labor, friends, in this contest the Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers have made a great struggle and are heroically battling not only for their own rights, but for the rights of all. Until the Steel Trust changes its present hostile attitude toward labor there can be no let up, even for a moment, in our activities in bringing it before the bar of public opinion. In this contest the moral support and financial assistance of all are necessary. Every dollar received will be duly accounted for and properly distributed to aid the men, their wives and children to maintain themselves during the contest.

Trade unionists and friends, in this contest on which side are you?

All are urged to contribute 10 cents during the month of January; pay the same over to the secretary of local unions, he to forward it to Mr. John

Williams, House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Earnestly urging all to united effort in this New Year to bring victory to labor in this contest, we are,

Fraternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,
President.

Attest: FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary.

JAMES DUNCAN,
First Vice-President.

JOHN MITCHELL,
Second Vice-President.

JAMES O'CONNELL,
Third Vice-President.

D. A. HAYES,
Fourth Vice-President.

WM. D. HUBER,
Fifth Vice-President.

JOS. F. VALENTINE,
Sixth Vice-President.

JOHN R. ALPINE,
Seventh Vice-President.

H. B. PERHAM,
Eighth Vice-President.

JOHN B. LENNON,
Treasurer.

Executive Council A. F. of L.

THE TRUE LEADER.

The true leader is not the one who complains about the ingratitude of his followers, the inappreciation of the public or one who dwells upon the deficiencies of mankind. He is rather the one who treats with people as they are and endeavors to make them do what they are capable of. For others to have faith in you it is necessary to have faith in them. It is just as easy for the mass to see the unfavorable traits of a leader as it is for the leader to see its shortcomings. The leader brings out the good qualities of his followers, and inspires them with confidence in themselves. To gain their respect he must rise above his office

and not cater for their favor. When the followers once believe that the purpose of the leader is to establish himself in his position, that he is afraid to express his conviction because of the opposition it may engender, that he moves with the crowd instead of guiding it, his influence is soon gone. The mass in time is able to distinguish between the sham and the real leader. The former may be popular for a while, but the time of reckoning surely comes, like the one who overdraws his bank account. The greater the expectations raised, the greater will the performance have to be.—Electrical Worker.

EDITORIAL



SPECIAL meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has been called for March 23 in Washington by President Gompers for the purpose of deciding the best policy to pursue during the present year. As is well known throughout the country by the working people, the decisions against labor recently have become so acute that earnest and sincere action must be taken by the officials of labor, backed up by the membership in order to change our present surroundings. Throughout many sections of the country, especially in New York and Chicago, the question of the advisability of starting a political labor party has been given much thought and the situation is so important this time that undoubtedly the Executive Council will give much consideration to this question. Whatever policy or program is mapped out by the Executive Council will be submitted to the International and National Unions for their consideration and endorsement. Let us hope that when that time comes the workers will unanimously gather around the standard-bearers of the labor movement and back them up in whatever they advocate in the interest of the common people.

DURING the past month Mr. Cannon, the unscrupulous enemy of labor, Speaker of the House of Representatives in Washington, has had his wings clipped and is now the most pitiable character in Congress. This is another sample of what time will bring to those who exercise such unjust tyranny and unfairness as administered by Mr. Cannon while presiding over Congress for a number of years. It is as a ray of sunshine for the workers to know that their arch-enemy has been practically removed from power. It will mean that perhaps Mr. Cannon will not be a candidate again for Congress. It demonstrates that continual perseverance against any obstacle is bound to remove that obstacle in time, and even though the southern Democrats are not any more friendly towards labor than the northern Republicans, there is still a possible chance of gaining control of the situation by the friends of labor. If the workers of the country will only make an attempt to centralize their power in the several districts towards electing the friends of the workingmen to office.

WE have received not less than one hundred wage scales for the past month in this office for approval. In every district there seems to be a tendency towards increasing the present wage. This is only natural. Our membership has a right, through their organization, to endeavor to increase their wages in order to keep up with the times, but we would advise that great care be used and good judgment practiced in enforcing

wage agreements or in endeavoring to get better conditions for our people. Usually at this time of the year men feel a little more confident than during the winter months. Sunshine and spring feeling has its effect on the teamsters and helpers, as it has on all nature, but it must also be understood that in case of trouble it is much easier to man teams by strike breakers in the summer time than it is in stormy weather. All possible means of settlement should be resorted to before men enter into a strike. The strike should be the last weapon used. The right to strike should never be surrendered, but an agreement brought about by arbitration or conciliation is always better than that gained by a bitter struggle between the employer and employes, as would result should a strike be inaugurated.

Any local union involving itself in a strike should at all times advise its membership to keep within the bounds of the law. Law breaking and rowdism brings nothing but disrespect to the working people. Therefore, by way of advice to our members, we say that the member of a trade union who does not violate the law during a strike is the man who brings most credit to himself and his local union.

FROM what we learn from the several sources of information we have at hand the Western Federation of Miners, an organization outside the American Federation of Labor for a number of years, are voting almost unanimously to return to the fold of labor and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. This organization, that has done so much for its membership, has struggled and battled against unjust employers for years: has fought the bitterest fights that labor has ever fought in this country, but they have found in the meantime that it is for their best interest to be part and parcel of the great labor movement of the country—the American Federation of Labor. How foolish it is for an individual, a local union, or a number of local unions, such as you find today in some sections of the country, to endeavor to run alone and believe themselves supreme in power outside of the American Federation of Labor. It is just as foolish for men to think they can maintain an independent organization and continue doing business for the betterment of their membership as can possibly be imagined. They not only retard their own progress, but they help employers in the district in which they exist as much as if they were directly working in the interest of the employers. What right has a man to call himself a union man if he belongs to an independent or dual organization? He is doing nothing for the uplift of the common people.

On each member upon whom we receive per capita tax each month in this office we pay a proportionate share of that fifteen cents received on each member to the American Federation of Labor for the maintenance of that institution. Each member on whom we receive per capita tax or who pays his monthly dues has a proportionate share of that amount paid to headquarters in Washington for the purpose of trying to enact legislation, or to put through legislation in Congress favorable to the working people. All over the country that small item paid in each month on each member to the American Federation of Labor headquarters at Washington helps to pay the expenses of organizers and agitators in our interest and in the interest of the working people in every section of the country. Not alone does it give a man the right to be a union man and a member of the American Federation of

Labor, but he contributes each month towards the support and maintenance of that great institution in Washington that struggles and battles day in and day out in the interest of the toilers. This should be an incentive to our members to be loyal to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers and the American Federation of Labor.

On the contrary, the individual belonging to an independent organization is sitting on the fence doing nothing but allowing the members of a bona fide trade union to pay his part of the expense, as well as their own, in an endeavor to make things better for all concerned. He is no better than the non-union man working alongside the union man in the stable or factory who receives and accepts the conditions made by the labor union, but refuses to pay his proportionate share towards the maintenance of that labor organization that has done so much for all.

THE following is a list and the number of the local unions to whom charters were issued from the General Office commencing with March 1 and ending with March 26.

We are gaining in membership every month throughout the country and the outlook was never better than at the present time for building up our organization, and were it not for the fact that the independent movement in Chicago is making some little trouble, this year would perhaps be the banner year of our organization:

Local Union No. 122, Louisville, Ky.
Local Union No. 99, Everett, Wash.
Local Union No. 87, Lowell, Mass.
Local Union No. 92, Windsor, Ont., Canada.
Local Union No. 100, Scranton, Pa.
Local Union No. 106, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Local Union No. 107, Kansas City, Mo.
Local Union No. 108, Denver, Colo.
Local Union No. 110, Hutchinson, Kan.
Local Union No. 112, Waterloo, Iowa.
Local Union No. 119, Twin Falls, Idaho.
Local Union No. 271, New York, N. Y.
Local Union No. 728, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TAKING HIM DOWN.

An old Irish woman, who kept a fruit stall, had some melons given to her, which she exposed for sale. A smart Yankee, wishing to take a rise out of the old lady, took up one of the melons, and said:

"These are small apples you grow over here. In America we have them twice the size."

The old woman slowly removed the pipe she was smoking from between her lips, and in a tone of pity exclaimed:

"Be jabers, sorr, ye must be a stranger in Ireland, and know very little about the fruit ov our country, whin ye can't tell apples from gooseberries!"—Sketchy Bits.

CORRESPONDENCE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Inclosed please find copy of wage scale adopted by Local No. 772, I. B. T., and signed up by the association, also by houses not in the association.

The signing of this agreement means an increase of \$2.50 per week to 80 per cent. of our men and \$1.50 to 20 per cent. of the men. This is the largest increase ever received by this local. Then there is the closed shop thrown in for good measure, also interest at 6 per cent. on deposit money, an extra holiday, a fixed salary for students, and in addition Articles 11, 12 and 14 are new concessions.

We feel that we were very successful indeed, and realize that if it had not been for Organizer L. T. McArthur and President W. A. Neer of the joint council that we could not possibly have accomplished anything near what we have, as both McArthur and Neer lent us every possible assistance. Their efforts were untiring and they left no stone unturned, being always ready and willing, attended every local meeting and wage conference we had while this matter was pending, also several supplementary little jobs which always are necessary to get at the bottom of all conditions.

Local No. 772 wishes to extend both Neer and McArthur, also the International, their very best wishes and much obliged, but Neer always says, slip it to Miller, so it must not have any material value.

We trust the signing of the scale will also benefit the International, as good results surely demonstrate the true value of proper affiliation.

In conclusion allow me to thank all,

as I appreciate every effort made by all and know it was well done and feel deeply obligated to all.

Respectfully yours,
F. A. MONDSCHIEIN, JR.,
Sec.-Treas. No. 772.

NEW YORK.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—As the first quarter of the year 1910 draws to a close the future of our International Union and its thousands of members becomes brighter as each month advances, and the ultimate success and solidarity of our movement for the future uplift and betterment of the teamsters becomes an assured fact.

There are some teamsters who are still wavering on the outside, but way down deep in their hearts (whether they be in Chicago, Jersey City or San Francisco), sitting home by their firesides, or driving along on their wagons, they ponder and think and say to themselves, "Yes, we teamsters should be all together. We can help one another better by being in one organization and secure our demands more promptly and with less strife."

How selfish it is for one local union of teamsters to say, "We can get along by ourselves," or one city to say, "We don't want any outside help." Such expressions of opinion show a small, trivial, paltry, mean disposition and is altogether foreign and remote from the broad, beneficent and generous principles of true trade unionism.

As convention time draws near many of us grow reminiscent and call to mind the Niagara Falls Convention of Teamsters, which was indeed a notable gathering for so young an organization, and what power for good,

what wonderful possibilities, and what a grand and glorious future was before that body of delegates if an honest, upright, God-fearing man had been chosen as our leader. But now that obstacle is removed and we have a General President and Secretary-Treasurer, together with an executive board who conduct our business in an upright, impartial, honest and fearless manner. There is no further reason for divided forces, and we of New York City say to all teamsters who are not in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to "get busy" and attend your local unions and vote to return.

"Don't be a Chicago teamster for Chicago only."

Don't be an incorporated teamster; it's un-American.

Don't be a pessimist. "Wake up," "get optimistic."

"Be a booster, "Get unselfish" and "Get right."

Fraternally,

W. H. ASHTON, Local 267.

THE FRESH AIR FEED BAG.

The Fresh Air Feed Bag Company's advertisement will be found on the outside back cover of this issue. It will be well for our members to look into the merits of the same and they will find that the Fresh Air Bag saves the horse owner money in two ways. First: No oats can be thrown or wasted from the bag. Second: As it prevents the bolting of oats, the horse gets the full nutritive benefit of the oats. Our boys in New York cannot say enough in its favor. Besides the two features mentioned, they like it because after it is put on, they can go and get their dinners and when they return their horses have finished their meals and are standing quietly, breathing the fresh air, just as if they had no bags on.

IN MEMORIAM.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local Union No. 762, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, in regular session, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, Death has stepped into our midst and has taken from us Brother Thomas Corcoran, one of our oldest and best members. We deem it our duty to record our appreciation of his services as a loyal member and a good union man; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the official magazine for publication."

Yours,

JOHN F. LOONEY,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer.

Centralia, Ill.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local Union No. 69, I. B. of T., of Centralia, Ill., in regular session, passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, God in His infinite mercy and wisdom, has chosen to call from our midst our brother teamster, Richard W. Lee; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, as teamsters of Local No. 69, I. B. of T., wish to express our sympathy and consolation to the bereaved family for their sad loss of the husband and father, and may He who has chosen to call from earthly strife be able to comfort them in their sad bereavement: and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and one be sent to the journal for publication.

"WILLIAM J. ADAMS,

"F. R. ORD,

"ADAM SAUL,

"Committee."

Madison, Wis.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We regret to announce the death of Brother Thomas Cory, who died a few days ago. Brother Cory was a true trade unionist, worked hard at all times in the interest of our organization, and we tender to the members of his family our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement.

EDWARD HAAK,
Sec.-Treas. Local No. 442.

Is it too cold now to attend meetings? Many of you said a few months ago it was too hot to sit in a stuffy room for an hour or two to legislate for your own benefit.

Isn't it queer that in summer it is too hot, in winter it is too cold, to attend union meetings, and yet they blame the union because it will not advance wages and shorten hours fast enough to suit them.

Ask them to put their shoulder to the wheel and help bring about these improved conditions and they say that it is the duty of the union to do it for them, as that is what they are for and for which they pay their money.

Ask them who the union is and they are all at sea.

What gross ignorance is shown by members who do not know that they are the union.

While our organization as a whole is not worse, and no better, than many others, yet it seems to me that such ignorance should not prevail in a craft as enlightened as ours is. I personally know many of our members who can give the correct batting average of nearly all the ball players in the big league. Others are competent authorities in the standing of every prize fighter of note. Others still are, as they think, experts on horse racing and they can hand out "dope" which the owner of the horse

never knew himself. And thus it goes.

Ask those same men what night their bread and butter (the union) meets and they don't know; they have been too busy for the past few months or years to attend meeting. They are too much occupied with matters of less interest to give any thought to their future welfare.

Let the "gang" run the union; they do it anyhow; that is the general expression heard. This is also the class which says the union is no good, but let them fall ill, and let the "gang" neglect him for even one day, oh, what a roar goes up to high heaven and how the "gang" is denounced for not attending to their duty and their failure to produce the benefits which he never rightfully earned. Such men are not trade unionists; they are simply barnacles which sap the life blood of others when they are ill and who denounce a real union man when his help is not needed.

Are you one of these? If so, and if you have manhood in your soul, do some of the work and less of the growling and grumbling.—Barber.

"Make home the loafing place and playground of your children, and ten chances to one the feet that have tracked your floors with mud will not leave their footprints along the paths of vice and crime, and the sweet faces of your boys that have been such joy to you in their childhood will not adorn the rogues' gallery; the little hand that has so often been pressed to your lips will not push the chips across the gambler's table; the chubby arms of your daughters, that have so often entwined your neck, will not be employed to embrace the street rowdy and the lips not pressed to those befouled with obscene language nor the wine that leads to shame."—Robert Ingersoll.

Another of the local unions that was recently affiliated with the independent movement in New York City, Local No. 708, has returned to the International and paid its per capita tax since our last issue of the Magazine. We welcome back this local union and desire our people in New York City to forget the past, or that any separation ever existed, and we guarantee to the local union every protection which the International accords to any of its local unions throughout the country and full representation at the next convention in accordance with our laws.

In a recent quarrel in Chicago between the independent officers and some of the employes of the Dolese & Shepherd firm, Mr. Mullin, who was formerly International Vice-President and is now the leader of the independent movement in Chicago, received a bullet wound in the leg.

The situation is this, that the leaders of the independent movement were attempting to force the employes of the above named firm into the organization. The men refused to join a rump organization and a quarrel was the result, in which this accident happened. We regret very much that such an affair took place, as it discredits the entire labor movement to have union men and supposed union men quarreling among themselves when so much strength is needed to combat the unjust employers.

A typographical error occurred last month in the article which appears on the last page and which reads as follows: "It is rather comical to read a letter in last month's Chicago Teamster from Chris Dunn, in which he states his loyalty to the independent movement and praises the great work that is being done. By the way, the secession, or independent movement, was started in Chicago by Mullins, Booth and that gang because of the fact that the General Office refused to pay \$318.00 for shooting Chris Dunn." The name Chris Dunn in this article should be Cooney Gary, who was injured at that time. He was business agent of the Van teamsters, a United Teamsters' local union, and he is now with the independent organization.

A new charter has been forwarded to the city teamsters in Lowell, Mass. Also a new charter has been issued to the teamsters of Windsor, Canada. From reports at hand both new local unions promise fair and the outlook points to a strong and healthy organization in both districts.

Next month we will be sending out credentials for delegates to our next convention. Each local should see to it that they are represented at the convention and that they receive a credential. Any local union failing to receive said credential before June 1 should notify this office. Again, all local unions should see to it that they are paid up with the International and that they owe no moneys, back per capita tax or otherwise, in order to insure the seating of their delegates.

Whenever any brother ceases membership in any of our local unions the General President should be notified immediately, in order that his name be removed from our mailing list, as we desire our publication each month only in the hands of the regularly paid-up members.

Use the Fresh Air Bag

IT SAVES YOUR OATS, GIVES YOUR HORSE FRESH AIR

**Wears Better
Lasts Longer
THAN
Any Other Bag**



**A
Canvas Bag
No Metal
No Wood**

PREVENTS BOLTING OF OATS

CANNOT SPILL, THROW OR WASTE OATS

THIS IS WHAT THE B. T. BABBITT SOAP PEOPLE HAVE TO SAY ABOUT THE BAG

B. T. BABBITT

(Incorporated)

Nos. 64-82 Washington Street
Between Rector and Morris Streets

New York, March 17th, 1910.

The Fresh Air Feed Bag Co.,
391 Washington Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen: We had seen so many feed bags that were not practical that we were not anxious to see another, but after thorough demonstration with the bag known as "THE FRESH AIR BAG," we discarded all of the old style bags, as we found it not only an oat saver, but also prevented the horses from bolting the oats, and can therefore cheerfully recommend its use to anyone requiring this useful and necessary article.

The humane features alone should appeal to all lovers of horses.

Very truly yours,

B. T. BABBITT, Inc.,

H. V. MILLER, Purchasing Agent.

PRICE, \$1.00 EACH

FRESH AIR FEED BAG CO., Inc.

TELEPHONE 2351 FRANKLIN

391-395 Washington St., New York City

MAY, 1910

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY



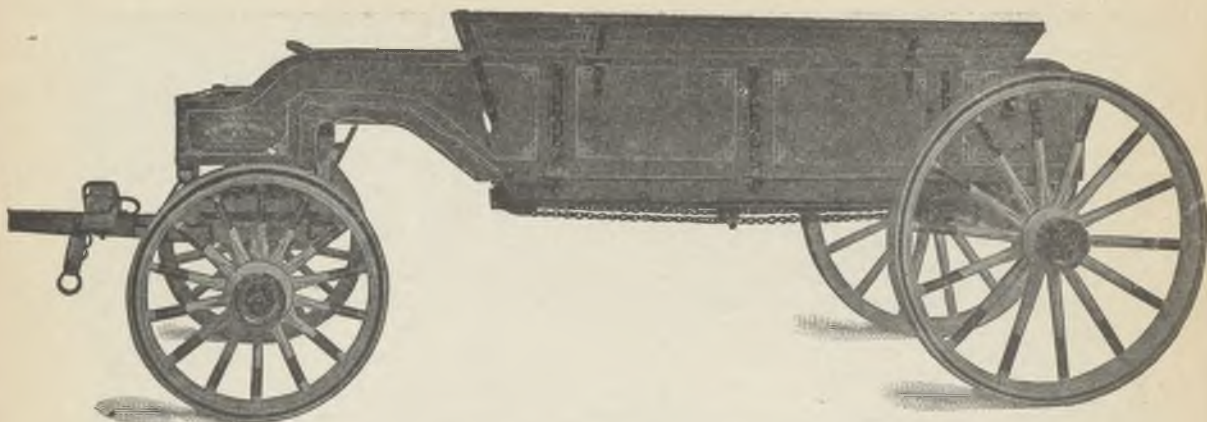
OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS

1.00 PER YEAR

10 CENTS PER COPY





The above cut represents our 1½-yard bottom dump wagon with steel doors and steel neck. These wagons are warranted to carry up to five tons in capacity. They are built with oak bodies, 2¼-inch steel axles and are fully guaranteed for one year.

THE HAYWOOD WAGON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bottom Dump Garbage Wagons, Coal Wagons and Carts
NEWARK, NEW YORK

Teamsters:

Have You?

These Labels in Your Clothing



For Ready Made Clothing

THESE ARE THE
UNITED
GARMENT WORKERS'
UNION LABELS



For Clothing Made to Order

If Not You are Employing Non-Union Labor

ALL GENUINE LABELS ARE SEWED IN BY MACHINE
STITCHING IN THE POCKETS of PANTS, COATS and VESTS



THE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Always Uniform Often Imitated Never Equaled

No well-equipped stable should be without

Frazer Harness Oil - Frazer Harness Soap
 Frazer Axle Grease - Frazer Stock Food
 Frazer Axle Oil - Frazer Hoof Oil

Frazer White Castile Harness Soap—"Fine as Silk"

FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

ST. LOUIS

The Standard for More Than Seventy Years



HARNESS PRESENTS A FINER APPEARANCE AND WEARS LONGER WHEN THESE GOODS ARE USED

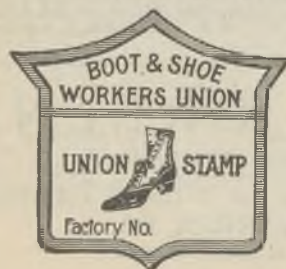


HIGHEST AWARD

World's Fair, Chicago, Ills., 1893
 World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904

EVERY TEAMSTER Should try this Polish. You will be surprised how quick it works. Once used always used. Sold by the leading harness houses the world over.

10c A BOX



NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP. All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always non-union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT and SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 Summer St.

Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres.

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas.

Save Your Oats, Give Your Horse Fresh Air

Wears Better, Lasts Longer Than Any Other Bag



A Canvas Bag—No Metal, No Wood

Prevents Bolting of Oats
Cannot Spill, Throw or Waste Oats
PRICE \$1.00 EACH \$9.60 PER DOZEN
Fresh Air Feed Bag Co., Inc.
Tel. 2351 Franklin
391-395 Washington St., New York City

The First Dumping Wagon

Ever Built was a

WATSON



That was twenty-two years ago. There was nothing like it then; there is nothing so good now. Known all over the world as the highest quality dump wagon, because it outlasts any other by from three to five years. Make no mistake. Get the Watson and be sure you are right. Watson users outnumber the others by many thousands.

Handsome catalogue free for the asking

Watson Wagon Company

Canastota, N. Y.

Branch Offices:

256 Broadway, New York 806 Renshaw Bldg., Pittsburg
604 Witherspoon Bldg., Phila. 970 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

USED BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

FOR SALE ALL OVER THE WORLD

If it's
"UNDERWOOD"
It's GOOD



"The Machine You Will Eventually Buy"

Underwood Typewriter Company
(Incorporated)

241 Broadway

New York

Robert J. Wright Benjamin B. Wright Claude V. Wright

Robert J. Wright & Sons

Pioneers of the Horse Manure Business

GATHERERS AND SHIPPERS OF

Horse Manure

Office, Foot of 105th Street, East River


New York

Telephone Call: 131 Harlem
136

DUMPS—104th-105th St., Harlem River; 135th St., N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R. Co.; Hunters Point and Lynbrook, L. I. R. R. Co.; 130th St., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.; 150th St. and Harlem River, Bronx.



35c. each at dealers or mailed on receipt of price

 "The G. G. G." is stamped on every Fastener. Accept no substitute.

G. G. GREENE

Inventor and Manufacturer of

The G. G. G. Hame Fastener
WARREN, PA.

THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters



Vol. VII.

MAY, 1910

Number 7

THE TEAMSTERS

Office of Publication . . . 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906, at the Post Office at Indianapolis, Ind., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum . . . \$1.00 | Single Copies 10 cents
(All orders payable in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application to Advertising Manager, Room 55, No. 25 Third Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Correspondents writing matter for the Magazine should write on one side of paper only, and separate from all other business. Address all communications to International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Daniel J. Tobin, President and Editor, Room 211, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Published monthly by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, under the supervision of the General Executive Board.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

General President, DANIEL J. TOBIN, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Gen. Secretary-Treasurer, THOS. L. HUGHES, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis.
First Vice-President, VALENTINE HOFFMAN, 161 8th Ave., New York City.
Second Vice-President, A. A. SILVA, 23 Trask St., Gloucester, Mass.
Third Vice-President, PETER BURKE, 3955 22d St., San Francisco, Cal.
Fourth Vice-President, LAWRENCE A. GRACE, Room 2, Labor Temple, Providence, R. I.
Fifth Vice-President, GEO. F. GOLDEN, 4201 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth Vice-President, JOHN GEARY, 1003 Beech St., St. Paul, Minn.
Seventh Vice-President, A. L. ST. CLAIR, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
General Auditor, GEO. WM. BRIGGS, 1349 Sedgwick St., Chicago, Ill.

TRUSTEES

JAS. A. WELCH, 1803 S. Liberty St., New Orleans, La.
A. J. REED, 75 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
NATHANIEL J. LANNAN, 40 Moseley St., Dorchester, Mass.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN OUR GREAT CITIES.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)



F city authorities were to put the unemployed on labor farms and shut up the cheap lodging houses and the Mills hotels, they would be doing both the loafers and their municipalities a good turn." So said a semi-society journal published in New York recently, in discussing the unwillingness of the unemployed to go to the country.

The editor of this paper probably knows something about fashions in pink teas, but the problem of the unemployed is quite another proposition. He marvels because the out-of-works on the east side of New York and the down-town districts of other cities cannot be induced to go to the Hawaiian Islands, the home of songs and siestas, forgetting that the laborer on the plantation doesn't stand a ghost of a chance of getting anywhere near his shaded hammock and cherried lemonade.

There are several important considerations which are usually overlooked in the average discussion of this question. There are factors both economic and social which persist in asserting themselves in spite of the dilettante

effort to send the immigrant and the city laborer "back to the soil," unmindful of the fact that very few of them came from the soil.

If the present tendencies continue, and there is little doubt that they will, we may as well make up our minds that the city will be compelled to solve the problem of the unemployed, without any thought as to receiving aid from the country, excepting, perhaps, in extraordinary circumstances and for a limited period.

Malthus, the great economist of former days, used to say that the time would come when we could not supply the people with necessary food because, he asserted, while the population was growing in geometrical proportions, food supply could be produced only in arithmetical ratios. That is, while the population increased in ratios of 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, etc., food could be produced only in ratios of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and so forth. Therefore, he prophesied starvation for most of the human race, and he welcomed wars and pestilence as visitations of Divine Providence. But his theory hasn't worked out. Whereas, in former days, it required two-thirds of the population to raise the farm products necessary to supply the country with food today on account of the use of agricultural machinery, it requires only one-third. But while the introduction of labor-saving machinery multiplies the efficiency of those who remain on the farm, there has been as yet no machine invented which will increase the eating capacity of the rest of the world.

Whatever may be the condition in some parts of the country, and whatever the temporary demand for men on the farm during certain seasons, the fact remains that economic laws have decreed that eventually most men must live in the city and there work out their salvation.

How can it be expected that those who have tasted the life of the city

which the countryman longs for, could be induced to forsake it for the loneliness of the field from which the farmer is fleeing.

But, it may be said, granted that the effort to colonize be futile, in view of the factors which are driving men to the city, what is there to prevent the people of the city from accepting temporary work on the farm during a period of business depression?

There are two classes of men who would be concerned in such a proposition; first, the skilled artisan, who is out of a job for the time being; and, second, the unskilled laborer, who earns small wages even when he is employed. I can imagine the expert workman coming back to the city at the end of the harvest season and attempting to get another job at his trade. "Where did you work last?" the foreman will inquire. "Oh, I was out on a farm," the mechanic will answer—if he wants to tell the truth. "On a farm? We're not hiring Rubes—we want skilled men." And no amount of persuasion can make the average foreman believe that the fact that the man before him went to work on a farm rather than loaf in the city is really to his credit. He cares nothing about the finer points in the matter; he wants men who can do the work demanded of them, and he must judge of their ability on purely surface grounds. To some this may seem like a trivial barrier, but it is a very real one, not only as far as the foreman is concerned, but the shopman as well, for they have a feeling of contempt for the "hayseed," be he the original article, or merely one who became such as a makeshift. And so the workingman tramps the streets with all the pride of the skilled American workingman—some of it foolish, but some of it most commendable—hoping that tomorrow will find him at work at his trade.

The unskilled laborer hasn't this obstacle to contend with—at least, not

to so great a degree. He could accept a job in the country without the sacrifice of very much pride. But there are even more serious reasons as to why he cannot go from the city to the country to help the farmer get in his hay. Anyone who knows the man of the poorer tenement districts is familiar with a pale, narrow-chested individual, who simply could not stand a day in a hot August sun, using a pitchfork or even driving a team. It would be physically impossible for him to make good in a task which would be absolutely new and which would require more muscle than he ever possessed. With him it would be a matter of endurance, aside from the social questions which are bound to influence him to a considerable degree, and he is not equal to the job.

After all, this whole matter is principally a question of human nature. We may find fault with it and persuade ourselves that the city's poor and unemployed are fools, but whatever else they may be, they are human, and somehow they can't very well help that. What, then, is the remedy? Certainly not the labor colony, excepting for a peculiar class and for peculiar times. The labor colony probably has its place in our economic life under the present system. Nor yet shall it be found in the wholesale transfer of the city's poor to farm colonies. Many will, undoubtedly, find their way to the country, and there discover life and joy in the open air. But the vast majority will remain in the city. And since they are to remain there, they must be dealt with as citizens of our municipalities. If their lives are unreal, they must be trained to learn the true values. If they are living under conditions which debase and degrade, morally and physically, those conditions must be removed, so that even life in a tenement may be made sweet and wholesome. If they are in their present situation because of ineffi-

ciency they should be made more competent. In any case, the fight will be lost or won in the city. We cannot shift the responsibility. The problem is ours, whether we accept it or not, for the weal or the woe of every man in the city helps to constitute the life and the thought of the world.

THE CHURCH'S DEMANDS IN BEHALF OF LABOR.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing the united protestant churches in this country, with a membership of 18,000,000 and a constituency of 40,000,000, unanimously adopted, among other specific principles for which it asserts the Church must stand:

1. The gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to the lowest practicable point, and for that degree of leisure for all of which is a condition of the highest human life.

2. A release from employment one day in seven.

3. A living wage as a minimum in every industry, and the highest wage that each industry can afford.

The Federal Council's Commission on the Church and Social Service accepts as the basis of its belief and action the entire program adopted by the Federal Council in its report on the Church and Social Service. For the concentration of attention upon concrete conditions, and because of the present keen interest in the three closely related propositions above set forth, it submits at this time to the churches the following statement and recommendations, and urges that favorable action be taken upon them by individual churches, synods, assemblies, conferences, conventions, brotherhoods and other representative bodies, in the many communions which compose the Federal Council.

The Pittsburg Survey revealed to all interested in industrial conditions a state of affairs in many respects sur-

prising. In the steel mills, according to the report of the Survey, 20 per cent. of the employes, or about 14,000 men in Allegheny county, worked twelve hours a day seven days in the week, at the rate of 16½ cents an hour. Such employes, therefore, by working twelve hours a day every day in the week were enabled to earn \$1.98 per day, any reduction in time involving a proportionate loss in wages. The high wages paid to a relatively small number of men in positions of responsibility—3 or 4 per cent. getting over \$5.00 a day—had heretofore misled the public as to the general scale of wages in this particular industry. An investigation of the living conditions showed that the wage actually paid to unskilled laborers in the steel mills was not a living wage; that is, not a wage on which a man with an average family could live respectably, under decent sanitary conditions and with a reasonable degree of comfort. The investigations of the Survey showed furthermore that, in precisely the regions where these low-paid workmen were housed, the drink evil was at its worst and the general morality at its lowest. Saloons found this the most profitable region financially. While a fair proportion of workmen and their families were found resisting these influences, it was plain that the drink evil and the tendency of the population to immorality were connected with the prevailing industrial and housing conditions. For most men working twelve hours a day, seven days in the week, little is left except lethargy or stimulants. There was little enjoyment of life possible for them except the enjoyment of the senses. What the Survey revealed in Pittsburg is true, we are advised, to a greater or less extent—often to the same extent—in other industrial centers.

The illustration is taken from one industry and one center. The range of the propositions, however, is far

wider. For while it may be proper to omit from consideration the workers engaged in the professions and in agriculture, those should be included who are engaged in domestic and personal service, trade and transportation, and in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.

Moreover, with the increasing complication of the industrial situation, there has come the necessity of conducting many industries seven days in the week, and as a rule those industries conducted seven days in the week require the service of the individual employe seven days in the week and the rate of wages is set not for a six-day, but a seven-day scale.

—One Day's Rest in Seven—

The Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America calls the attention of the churches of Christ everywhere to this condition and the menace involved in it, and urges upon all Christian churches officially, through their pulpits, their brotherhoods and various other organizations, to emphasize and bring home to their members their Christian obligation in these premises, namely, that it is the right of every man to have one day out of the seven for rest and recreation of body, soul and mind, and that it is the obligation of every Christian employer so to arrange his business that each of the employes may have one day holiday in seven, without diminution of wages. The normal holiday is the Christian Sabbath, the Lord's Day, but where the conditions of industry or service require continuance of work seven days and the consequent employment of some part of the employes on the Lord's Day, then those so employed are entitled to receive a holiday on some other day in the week; and furthermore that it is the obligation of every Christian employer so to arrange his scale of wages that the liv-

ing wage of his employes is calculated, not on a seven-day, but on a six-day basis.

—A Living Wage—

It is the obligation of every Christian employer, a part of the essential Christian teaching of the brotherhood of man, to pay every employe a living wage; that is, a wage on which not only the worker but the average family can live under proper sanitary conditions and with reasonable comfort. Normally the great bulk of the industrial work of our country should be done by the heads of families, and wages should be adjusted not to the cost of living of the unmarried boarder, but to the family life in the home. The living wage differs from time to time and from place to place. The obligation remains unvaried, and no industry can be counted as properly conducted from the standpoint of Christian ethics which is not so conducted that all employes shall receive a living wage.

—Reasonable Hours of Labor—

It is manifest that that industry which, employing its laborers six days in the week, compels them to work twelve hours out of the twenty-four, does not give to those employes a proper opportunity for sane and healthy living. Family life, intelligent social intercourse with one's fellows, are impossible under such conditions, and the laborer not only is not encouraged to develop upward, but by the conditions of his labor, is held in an inferior and degraded condition, with no chance of development. Such a condition is, we believe, contrary to the dictates of the religion of Christ and a menace to the well-being of the state. It is an obligation resting upon Christian employers so to organize their industry that the employe may have reasonable hours of labor.

In view of present discussions and in view of the existing diversities of

opinion, this commission is not prepared to state, for all industrial conditions, what is a reasonable working day. The movement for the standardization of reasonable hours at eight for all industries has not reached such a stage that, in spite of its own opinion that eight hours for labor is reasonable, this commission is prepared to call upon members of Christian churches to adopt that standard as a part of their Christian obligation, but it is the conviction of this commission that anything over ten hours in any business or employment is an abuse which should not be tolerated in a Christian community, nor exacted by a Christian employer. This commission recommends to the official bodies of Christian churches, in order to standardize, as it were, the simplest Christian obligations in the industrial field, and to secure their recognition, the adoption of resolutions calling upon employers of labor within those churches to conform, in their industrial operations, to these three simple rules:

One day's rest in each seven.

Reasonable hours of labor.

A living wage based on these reasonable hours of labor.

F. M. NORTH, Chairman.

CHARLES STELZLE, Sec.

STRIKE ON THE GREAT LAKES.

The great seamen's struggle for the maintenance of human freedom on the Great Lakes is still in progress. Ten thousand seamen have been on strike against the ship owners (known as the Lake Carriers' Association) since the month of May, 1909, and the battle is still being waged as bitterly as in the beginning. The lake carriers, by the way, are really controlled by the Pittsburg Steamship Company, a subsidiary of the Steel Trust.

In spite of the most vicious attacks

from the employers and persecutions from both city and state authorities in many instances, especially by the police, public and private, the unions of seamen have been able to present a solid front and can report few deserters. By careful management and the loyal support of seamen on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the men on the lakes have carried on the struggle for nearly an entire year without assistance from any source outside their own International Union, and they are still in good condition, their unions being sound both as to finances and membership.

The strike was brought about by an attempt on the part of the ship owners to compel the union men to hand over their union books and cards to the employers and to pledge themselves never to again join a labor union "as long as they sailed for a living." This the lake carriers called "open shop."

This was followed by a further attempt on the part of the lake carriers to inaugurate an industrial passport system which they had dignified by the name of "Welfare Plan," but which was modeled upon the police system of Russia and the notorious English Shipping Federation scheme which brought about such havoc on the English merchant marine, resulting in the employment of Asiatic labor on over a third of the vessels of that country, 70,000 Asiatics had to be employed because the federation scheme so lowered the wages and conditions that white men could no longer be induced to ship on those vessels.

The "welfare plan" passports of the lake carriers, obtained only after registration of name, personal appearance, past history, etc., are intended to keep the seamen under constant control of the ship owners, whether the seaman is employed or not. While ashore these passports must be exhibited to the shipping masters of the lake carriers, the holder being re-

quired to frequent certain places called "assembly rooms" while out of employment. Upon being given a job the seaman must deposit his passport with the ship's master, who will return it to him when he leaves the vessel, provided the master has been satisfied with the services of the seaman. Otherwise the passport is taken up and returned to the lake carriers and the sailor is forever blacklisted. Every owner, shipping master and ship's officer has the full authority under this "welfare plan" to at any time for any or no reason blacklist any sailor, or marine, fireman or cook. Afloat or ashore constant restraint and espionage is to be applied to every seaman. It was a deliberate attempt on the part of the ship owners to establish serfdom on the Great Lakes.

The seamen are on strike to prevent this, and they have exhibited true manhood in their determined stand. As patriotic American citizens it is their duty to fight against this attempt to inaugurate a modern feudalism. Born freemen, unless they surrender their birthright, they can do nothing except to continue the struggle until the slave system, which the ship owners have seen fit to mask under the name of "welfare plan," has been entirely abolished.

This the seamen of the lakes have decided to do and have publicly announced their determination and their belief in their ability to remain on strike, conducting themselves as law-abiding American citizens, until the Lake Carriers' Association will agree to recognize them as free men. The seamen realize that real freedom, real liberty, will not be theirs unless they can rid the lakes of this vicious passport system and again themselves exercise an effective voice in nominating the conditions under which they must live and work.

The American Federation of Labor has endorsed the strike and has pledged moral aid, should it be need-

ed, financial aid. But at present the seamen are asking nothing except the moral support and the active sympathy of all workingmen. They make this request of union men everywhere: "Pass the word along, brother, there is a strike on the Great Lakes; advise all unemployed workers to keep away."

NOW IS THE APPOINTED TIME.

There never was a time, perhaps, in the whole history of labor in this country when there was such an opportunity for organization as there is now, neither was there ever a time when the necessity was greater. Many things have entered into combination to bring about this condition, things and elements that never had to be considered before in the labor struggle. Mighty forces created by great combinations of capital and of effort have made the more thorough and complete organization of the workers a primal necessity and which, if ignored and left undone, will be more than disastrous to the cause of labor. Combination and co-operative effort is the only thing that will not only bring us greater measure of relief, increased liberty and improvement of condition, but they are absolutely necessary to enable us to hold what we have already gained and prevent their sacrifice. Many hands are uplifted against the organization of labor, particularly the hands of those who recognize in it the only formidable champion of the lowly against the encroachments of privileged power and monopoly. The privileged few and the parasitical many are opposed to labor's advancement and because of this they would not only retard and check any forward movement on the part of labor, but would make it criminal for all who toil and sweat to organize for mutual protection and improvement. To circumvent the de-

sires of all such and to prevent them from putting what they desire into practice, it is necessary that labor should organize along trade union lines, and there never was a time like the present to do it, nor a time, as already stated, when the necessity was greater.

In order that the forces of labor should advance and have a fair promise of success in return for their efforts, it is first necessary to enlist the great majority of the workers into the grand army of organized labor. After that comes their education, but first of all must come the enlistment. Every effort must be made to bring as many as possible into line, for the real strength of any movement, particularly of an economic nature, lies in the number of those who have identified themselves with it in its advancement and growth. No stone should be left unturned, nothing left undone that would be conducive to success or aid in the work of organization; no task should be considered too great that has for its end the enrollment of a greater membership in the ranks of labor, for it is only by sacrifice and effort in this direction that the plan can be perfected that will protect the worker and make his position secure.

The most successful plan of organization, the plan that has given the best results and brought the greatest returns, the best one of all, is the one which can be carried on by every individual trade unionist every day of his life. The grand rally and public meeting with social accompaniments at times makes a wonderful showing and brings intermittent results and is sometimes fairly successful, exhibiting permanence in membership as well as an increase in numbers, but its success is not to be compared with the success that attends the efforts of the individual working quietly as an organizer. It is the trade unionist im-

bued with the true spirit of unionism, working quietly, without price or promise, working steadily and quietly for the good he can do, mocked, jeered and misunderstood and oftentimes discriminated against and maligned, but who struggles manfully along the path he has selected that shows the biggest gains in the end. There is not a man throughout our organization who has not the opportunity in a greater or lesser degree of adding to our membership by this means if he but make the effort. It will not be necessary at all times to make any degree of sacrifice to gain a new member and no one need be fearful of consequences should they make the effort. A word or two in advocacy of unionism whenever the opportunity occurs and a fair statement of what it involves and the good that will come to all who toil when they are thoroughly organized will do more good and more thorough work for organization than bluster, bludgeons or brass bands. It is the quiet worker in the shop who quietly informs his non-unionist fellow workmen about the benefits that will come through organization and who points out that it is a duty we owe to each other to be mutually helpful that builds up the trade union and has placed it in the position that it now occupies. It is this same quiet man, steadily and conscientiously at work, never tiring and never ceasing, who will eventually place the trade union movement on the high plane it is destined to occupy and for which it was originally conceived. The time is ripe, the harvest is ready, take your place among the workers and help with all the zeal in your power toward the high ideal that can only be reached through organization.—Molders' Journal.

WHY I AM A UNION MAN

Because when I pay my dues into the union I realize that I am stirring some "thickening" into a bowl of

soup for some poor, hungry woman or child.

Because I am not afraid to line up with my fellow workers and make an honest demand for that which is ours by heritage.

Because I want to see every man, woman and child have plenty to eat, plenty to wear and plenty of time to enjoy it.

Because I am opposed to filth and ignorance and in favor of health and knowledge.

Because I can think more of an honest heart under a ragged shirt than I do of a blockhead bloat with a bank account.

Because a union man is never disrespected by anyone except a lot of red-eyed rounders with more money than kindness.

Because I had rather be unpopular with a lot of double-chinned dough-heads than to show the white feather to my fellow workers.

Because I am in favor of more bread and less brutishness, more pie and less pomp, more cozy cottages and less cowards and criminals, more soup and less superstition, more health and happiness and less hell and hellishness, more honest women neatly dressed and less foolish women overdressed, more live, loving husbands and less dirty, drunken drones.
—Mixer and Server.

TOIL OF THE YOUNG.

In Hartford and a few other Connecticut cities young girls and boys have been permitted to sell papers on the streets for some time. Last winter an investigation was made with the aid of the national child labor committee, and so many facts were gathered showing the extent and results of street employment of small girls and boys that general interest in the subject was aroused, and a bill intended to remedy the situation was introduced in the Connecticut legislature. This bill, which was backed

by the State Consumers' League, the national child labor committee, social and educational workers and many leading citizens, gave authority to school boards to license boys of suitable age who might properly be employed in street trades and to prohibit other children from such employment. The proposal met with little opposition and was reported favorably by the joint legislative committee on education, but when the matter came up before the senate it was opposed on the ground that it granted too wide an authority to school officials, and, to the great surprise of friends of the measure, the favorable report of the committee was rejected by the senate.

It is significant that on the same day that this bill was rejected the senate unanimously approved a bill which provides that women and minors over 14 years of age in mercantile establishments may be employed every night of the year until 10 o'clock and more than the legal fifty-eight hours during the week preceding Christmas. For that week there is no limit to the hours of employment.—Survey.

WHY SHOULD WE HAVE MORE WAGE?

According to Bradstreet's (and this is conceded to be the most reliable source of information) bread stuffs and live stock have more than doubled in price; provisions, fruits, hides and leather have increased over 50 per cent., and textiles over 60 per cent. This increase taking place since 1896. Going over the list of articles most used by the average working-man, and Bradstreet says that flour has increased in cost 100 per cent. since 1896, beef over 80 per cent., pork about 150 per cent., mutton 125 per cent., hams 33 1-3 per cent., bacon over 110 per cent., lard over 180 per cent., butter 70 per cent. and potatoes

over 130 per cent. Even during the past twelve months there has been a great increase, and is worthy of mentioning certain articles: During the last year flour has advanced 60 per cent., pork over 20 per cent., butter 18 per cent. and coffee over 25 per cent. Bradstreet's figures are based on market reports which are beyond controversy. This reminds us of two things: One, that when we claimed the cost of living had increased more than 25 per cent. within ten years, our statement was disputed by a large employer of labor, who was opposing an increase in wages for certain men who had been working for the same wage for more than twelve years; the other, that even with the more fortunate branches of labor, the increase in wages during the period mentioned have not amounted to quite 18 per cent. Is it any wonder there is a clamor in this country for a more equitable division of the product of labor?—Union Banner.

HOW TO JUDGE.

Unionism should not be judged by its worst features, but by its general characteristics. It does not ask to be judged by its best qualities. There is good and bad in all institutions. Their real value lies in the general attributes. Unionism has objectionable features, but even these, when properly understood, lose much of their objectionableness.

The real test of an institution lies in its helpfulness to those who need help. The union stands for the progress of the plain people. Its word is personality. Its aim is to lift the standard of toiling manhood and womanhood. It has done much and will do more to make the multitude happier and better. To criticise it apart from a recognition of this purpose is to do it an injustice.—The Chronicle.

EDITORIAL



VERY great movement, in order to be successful, must be founded on justice. The labor movement, which is steadily growing and increasing in power, would never have been a success were it not for the fact that its very principles are founded absolutely on justice. Every leader, in any walk of life, in order to be successful, must be governed by the principles of justice. This means not only justice for the individual himself or his membership, but for every person, employers and others, with whom he may come in contact. It has never been proven that the American Federation of Labor or its officers have been willfully unjust. Some individual members or officers in the labor movement, may have made a mistake; some organizations may have made mistakes, but the principles upon which the movement is founded is absolute justice and honesty. The enemies of labor have, from time to time, endeavored to discredit the labor movement, or some of its officers, and have used desperate means to accomplish their purpose, but in every instance, they have utterly failed and today the movement of the working people is greater and more powerful in this country than ever before and steadily increasing in membership. An official who is a wrongdoer and not absolutely honest may last for a time in the movement of the workers, but he cannot expect to last for any great length of time, because of the fact that the workers are becoming more intelligent every day through education received from the literature of labor and from organization in its different forms, and for this reason it takes but a short time to find out the members or the officials who are not absolutely honest and just. Therefore, we advise our members throughout the country to carefully consider their every action and weigh same in the scales of justice before taking any decisive step. After carefully considering all phases on any certain question, if the judgment of the membership of a local union decides on a certain move, no mistakes will be made if the matter is discussed from the point of justice governing all sides of the parties to the controversy. Unjust actions or dealings have caused the most powerful leaders in our present government to be despised by their own close associates and followers. Many of the most prominent men in the governing of affairs at the present time, have recently been forced to acknowledge the fact that they desire to resign, or have given their assurance that they will not be candidates for re-election. The facts in the entire affair are these, that their overbearing, unjust actions have been detested by the great masses of the American people, proving conclusively that you cannot continue doing wrong very long. The more men are persecuted, the quicker and more sure is the fact that they will retaliate sooner or later. The unjust employer who has no consideration for the men or women in his employ; that has no thought whatever of the interests of others, whose whole thought and desire is to make more profits; who, through his avarice, grinds daily the unfortunate men and women who are forced to work for him, cannot expect that his unholy actions can continue forever. It makes no difference whether the classes in his employ are educated

or not, some day the serpent will turn and the punishment becomes more severe, as has daily been demonstrated in every section of the country, even among the classes who were thoroughly unorganized. Many large employers are realizing, recently, the necessity of acting with a little more justice toward their employes. You will notice that lately the steel trust has advanced the wages of its employes 10 per cent.; also the railroad corporations of the country, in many departments, have voluntarily increased the wages of their employes, even though in a great many instances they reduced the wages of their employes during the panic in 1908. This action of theirs, however, demonstrates the fact that they are commencing to realize that they must do a little better by their employes or they are liable to bring on a more serious state of affairs if they continue grinding the workers as they have been doing for a number of years.

The labor organizations of the country refused to allow wages to be reduced at the commencement of the panic a year or two ago. If we had a complete organization today throughout the country of all the workers there would be no trouble whatever in getting far better conditions without even having recourse to a cessation of work among the workers. The trouble today is that in many crafts there is not sufficient organization. Even though the members of labor unions have materially benefited during the past ten years through their organizations, there is still need of a further betterment of conditions, and unless we get together still closer, there is not much immediate hope in any section of the country of making much more progress in raising wages or reducing the hours of labor. Therefore, every member of a trade union should be up and doing. Organize, should be the watch word among the workers. Every member of our organization should make a special effort to increase the membership of his local union; should also make an effort to attend each and every meeting; should pay strict attention to the business of the organization, because it means not only conditions for one's self but for the generations to come. Every member of our union can at least add one member to his local union especially in the unorganized districts.

This quarreling and fighting among ourselves will never get us anything. Work together, pull together, build up your organization, and you are doing more good for this country than the men who first fought to free us from the bonds of a foreign nation or those who offered up their lives to free the southern slaves.

The following new charters have been issued since the publication of the April number of our Magazine:

- Local No. 131, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.
- Local No. 146, Terre Haute, Indiana.
- Local No. 133, Mangum, Okla.
- Local No. 134, South Bend, Ind.
- Local No. 139, Port Chester, N. Y.
- Local No. 135, Lodi, Cal.
- Local No. 145, Paducah, Ky.
- Local No. 147, Marion, Iowa.
- Local No. 152, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
- Local No. 154, Modesto, Cal.

CORRESPONDENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 33 gave a very successful smoker and informal entertainment Wednesday evening, April 6. President Colpoys, Secretary DeNedry and ex-President Adams of the Central Labor Union were the invited guests and addressed the members on the necessity of demanding the union label when making purchases; on the duty of union men in all crafts to observe the duly authorized regulations of hours, and upon other matters of interest and importance. In the course of his remarks President Colpoys said:

"I have always taken an interest in the bakery drivers because they have taken an interest in themselves."

After the speaking there was music, songs, feats of magic and a first-class supper. During the festivities, however, the sick and distressed were not forgotten, and, in addition to the regular sick benefits from the treasury, a substantial sum was raised by voluntary subscription and conveyed, with some of the good things from the table, to an unusually unfortunate member. All present enjoyed themselves greatly and many were the favorable comments on the work of the committee, which was composed of the following: R. E. Donaldson, chairman; E. R. Acher, H. H. Hummer, E. L. Works and G. E. King.

Fraternally yours,

FRED W. FOX,
Press Cor. L. U. No. 33.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—It being a long time since the brothers heard

from Local No. 140 of Leavenworth, we thought we would drop you a few lines to let the boys know that we were still among the living.

We had a big meeting on the 6th of this month and reinstated five old members and took in two new ones. As this a prohibition state we had a little 2 per cent. and cigars and had a general good time.

We have had some trouble keeping the boys paid up and some of them have dropped out, but they are coming our way again.

Thanking you for past favors, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. W. MANGER,
President Local No. 140.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—Believing it to be essential to the future progress of our International that all local unions should become better acquainted through the pages of our official Journal, I take this opportunity of submitting the quarterly report of the Chauffeurs and Cab Drivers' Local, No. 267, ending March 31, 1910:

Receipts.

Balance to credit, Jan. 1, 1910, \$1,614.28; dues, \$1,660.50; propositions, \$511.75; assessments, \$771; miscellaneous, \$54.50. Total, \$4,612.03.

Expenses for three months, \$2,195.46.

Itemized Expenditures — Salaries, \$676; doctor, \$150; lawyer, \$225; I. B. of T., \$504.50; rent and gas, \$138.56; buttons and printing, \$67.70; death benefits, \$100; sick

dues, \$91; miscellaneous, \$242.70.
Total, \$2,195.46.

On hand April 1, 1910, \$2,416.57.

Our members are somewhat jubilant over our financial report inasmuch as the two previous strikes had depleted our treasury, and we have once more regained our membership and are paying sick and death benefits to our members and supplying doctor and lawyer thereby protecting all chauffeurs and drivers who join our ranks.

We wish to impress it upon all chauffeurs to join the labor movement and make the future of our craft a credit to the American standard of living.

With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. W. FORSTER,
Sec.-Treas. Local 267.

IN MEMORIAM.

Chicago, Ill., April 14, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following resolutions were drawn up at our last regular meeting held April 14, on the death of our departed Brother Nels Hanson:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler to take from us our late brother, Nels Hanson; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased in this, their great loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, and that a copy of this resolution be published in the Teamsters.

J. A. SMITH,
Committee on Resolutions.

New Orleans, La., April 10, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local No. 691, I. B. of T., passed the following resolutions on the death of one of its members:

Whereas, God, in His infinite mercy and wisdom, has chosen to call from our midst our fellow workman and brother, Smith Gibbs; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 691, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Stave Cart Drivers and Helpers, wish to express our sympathy and consolation to the bereaved parents for the sad loss of their son, and may He who has chosen to call from earthly strife be also able to comfort them in their sad bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; a copy sent to the bereaved parents, and one sent to the Journal for publication.

Fraternally submitted,
B. ALEXANDER,
JACK ANDERSON,
S. GREEN,
C. JOSEPH,
Committee Local No. 691.

Chicago, Ill., April 21, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local Union No. 735, I. B. of T. and helpers, in regular session passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained through the death of our friend and associate, Patrick Hurley; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with those to whom it has pleased Divine Providence to send this affliction and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best and whose chastisements are meant in mercy; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon our records; a copy framed and presented to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to our Magazine for publication.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN MULCONREY, Sec.-Treas.

Kansas City, Mo., April 17, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—L. U. No. 1, I. B. of T., in regular session, passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, God, in His infinite mercy and wisdom, has chosen to call from our midst, our brother teamster, Harry White; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, teamsters of Local No. 1, wish to express our sympathy and offer our consolation to the bereaved sister and brother for the sad loss of their brother, and may He who has chosen to call from earthly strife this brother be able to comfort them in their sad bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; a copy spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the official Magazine for publication.

Yours fraternally,
BERT YOUNG, Sec.-Treas.

DROP PERSONALITIES.

The union men are entitled to their differences of opinion upon the methods employed in advancing the great labor movement, but personal prejudices should never be injected into such matters. Personal prejudice is detrimental to unity of action, and is, therefore, a menace to that harmony of spirit and endeavor upon which the workers' success so much depends. Those who have at heart the interests of themselves and fellow-laborers should confine their efforts to those interests, and let personalities take care of themselves.

THE DEADLY HABIT.

A fault-finding, criticising habit is fatal to all excellence. Nothing will strangle growth quicker than a tendency to hunt for flaws, to rejoice in the unlovely, like a hog which always

has his nose in the mud and rarely looks up. The direction in which we look indicates the life aim, and people who are always looking for something to criticise, for the crooked and the ugly, who are always suspicious, who invariably look at the worst side of others, are but giving the world a picture of themselves.

This disposition to see the worst instead of the best grows on one very rapidly, until it ultimately strangles all that is beautiful and crushes out all that is good in himself. No matter how many times your confidence has been betrayed, do not allow yourself to sour, do not lose faith in people. The bad are the exceptions; most people are honest and true and mean to do what is right.—Success.

When a union elects a member to an official position, it does so not to make him a target for censure and abuse, but that he may be a center around which the members shall gather to make effective the work of the organization. This is a lesson that has not taken enough hold on the minds of union members. There is a peculiar perversity possessing many union people that makes them knock the men they have elected to office. They seem to have an idea that because they have elected a brother to office they have a right to dog him to their heart's content. They treat him very much the same way Indians used to treat their squaws, only worse. The Indian made his squaw do the work, but he didn't have much to say, while some union men pile all the work of the organization on the shoulders of the officer and a heap of abuse on his head. If the union members who are guilty of this folly would have as much to say in the way of boosting as they have in the way of knocking, how easy would be the work of the officers and how successful the organization.—Ex.

Since our last issue Local Union No. 449 has returned to the International organization. This local union was one of the organizations in New York City which, some time ago, went into the independent union.

We welcome the local union and its membership back into the International and trust that never in the future will the membership of any of our local unions in New York City leave the International organization. This is the local union of which Mr. Forkey was president. By action of the General Executive Board he was expelled forever from membership. It is distinctly understood that he cannot retain membership in this local union now or in the future. We promise the local union and its membership full protection, and guarantee it all the rights of the International in accordance with our constitution and laws.

By order of the General Executive Board at its late session, held in Indianapolis, the General President has to proceed to San Francisco in order to straighten out matters in that city pertaining to our organization. By the time this issue reaches the homes of our membership the General President will, in all probability, be in San Francisco. The condition in that city today is better than it has been for a number of years, and we expect in the future to add to our membership in that district by taking in some organizations of teamsters that are not now affiliated with the International.

Three hundred chauffeurs, members of Local Union No. 727 of Chicago, have been on strike for the past three weeks. Up to this writing there is no break on either side, the men standing loyal to their local union and they seem to be perfectly satisfied with conditions. The employers, on the other hand, are having the time of their lives endeavoring to satisfy their customers with whom they have contracts. They have, however, made no attempt to operate any automobiles. There is a complete tie-up, and a break is expected on the part of the employers within a few days. The General President, while in Chicago, addressed the striking chauffeurs at their meeting. A more orderly lot of men could not be seen in any organization in the world. Great credit is due the officers of our organization in that city for the manner in which this strike is being conducted.

The leaders of the independent movement in Chicago are still trying to make trouble. We are satisfied that this condition will continue for some time until the rank and file wake up and say to the persons responsible for the present split, that this condition must stop and that all men working at our craft must belong to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the American Federation of Labor. Let us pray that this time is not far off, and that one or two agitators in any organization will not be able to blindly lead men into trying to disrupt a bona fide labor organization, because there is no money or pleasure in fighting among ourselves.

Local Union No. 20 of Toledo has been on strike for the past week. We just received a telegram from Organizer Eddy this morning stating that all requests were granted the union and all men on strike have returned to work.

Vice-President Grace is still fighting in Providence. His men are still out on strike, but he is gaining every day, because of the fact that the public are refusing to patronize the coal company whose men are out on strike.

WEAR THE EMBLEM
OF
OUR ORGANIZATION

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



THE ABOVE CUTS REPRESENT THE
Button, Cuff Button and Watch Fob

SOLD BY THE GENERAL OFFICE

THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS

Buttons	25c a piece
Cuff Buttons	75c a pair
Watch Charms	\$1.50 a piece

All orders should be sent to **THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary,**

222 East Michigan Street

Indianapolis, Ind.

JUNE, 1910

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY



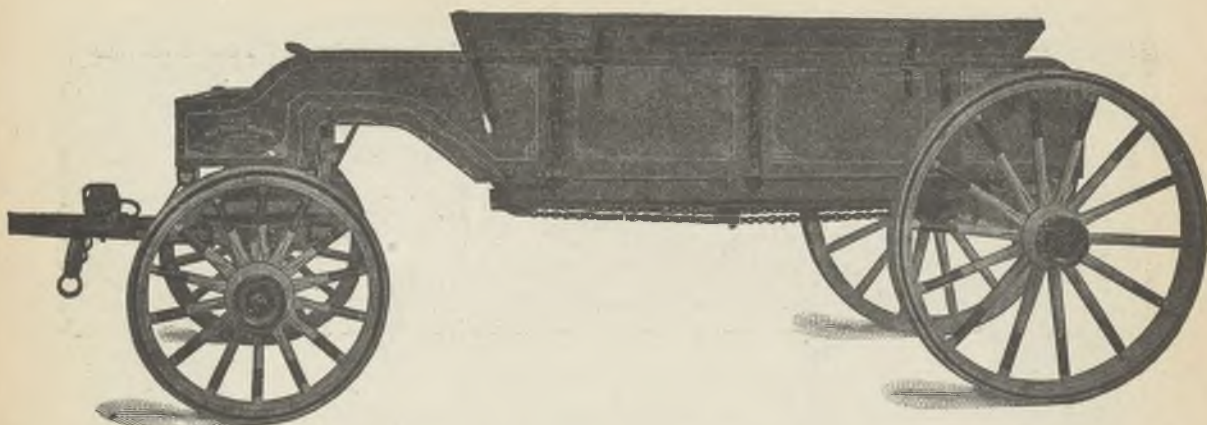
OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS

1.00 PER YEAR

10 CENTS PER COPY





The above cut represents our 1½-yard bottom dump wagon with steel doors and steel neck. These wagons are warranted to carry up to five tons in capacity. They are built with oak bodies, 2¼-inch steel axles and are fully guaranteed for one year.

THE HAYWOOD WAGON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bottom Dump Garbage Wagons, Coal Wagons and Carts
NEWARK, NEW YORK

Teamsters:

Have You? These Labels in Your Clothing



For Ready Made Clothing

THESE ARE THE
UNITED
GARMENT WORKERS'
UNION LABELS



For Clothing Made to Order

If Not You are Employing Non-Union Labor

ALL GENUINE LABELS ARE SEWED IN BY MACHINE
STITCHING IN THE POCKETS of PANTS, COATS and VESTS



THE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Always Uniform Often Imitated Never Equaled

No well-equipped stable should be without

Frazer Harness Oil - Frazer Harness Soap
Frazer Axle Grease - Frazer Stock Food
Frazer Axle Oil - - Frazer Hoof Oil

Frazer White Castile Harness Soap—"Fine as Silk"

FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

ST. LOUIS

The Standard for More Than Seventy Years



HARNESS PRESENTS A FINER APPEARANCE AND WEARS LONGER WHEN THESE GOODS ARE USED



HIGHEST AWARD

World's Fair, Chicago, Ills., 1893
World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904

EVERY TEAMSTER Should try this Polish. You will be surprised how quick it works. Once used always used. Sold by the leading harness houses the world over.

10c A BOX



NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP. All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always non-union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT and SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 Summer St.

Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres.

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas.



G. G. GREENE

Inventor and Manufacturer of

The G. G. G. Hame Fastener
WARREN, PA.

35c. each at dealers or mailed on receipt of price

"The G. G. G." is stamped on every Fastener. Accept no substitute.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

USED BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

FOR SALE ALL OVER THE WORLD

Save Your Oats, Give Your Horse Fresh Air

Wears Better, Lasts Longer Than Any Other Bag



A Canvas Bag—No Metal, No Wood

Prevents Bolting of Oats
Cannot Spill, Throw or Waste Oats
PRICE \$1.00 EACH \$9.60 PER DOZEN

Fresh Air Feed Bag Co., Inc.

Tel. 2351 Franklin

391-395 Washington St., New York City

IN MEMORIAM.

Chicago, May 14, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—The following resolutions were drawn up at our last regular meeting held May 7, on behalf of the death of our friend and associate brother member, Charles Kohler, secretary, who died May 4:

Whereas, God in His infinite mercy and wisdom has chosen to call from our midst our fellow workman and

brother, Charles Kohler, secretary; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased in this, their great loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be published in the Teamsters' magazine.

Fraternally yours,
GEORGE BONNER,
Recording Secretary.

Philadelphia, May 9, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Local Union No. 548, International Brotherhood of Teamsters of Philadelphia, in regular session passed the following resolution:

Whereas, God in His infinite mercy and wisdom has chosen to call from our midst Brother Patrick Conboy, one of our oldest and best members, be it

Resolved, That we, as teamsters of Local No. 548, I. B. of T. wish to express our sympathy and consolation to the bereaved family for their sad loss of husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, copy sent to the bereaved family and a copy sent to the official journal for publication.

Respectfully submitted,
MATTHEW MINNAX,
Recording Secretary.

THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters



Vol. VII.

JUNE, 1910

Number 8

THE TEAMSTERS

Office of Publication . . . 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906, at the Post Office at Indianapolis, Ind., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum . . . \$1.00 | Single Copies 10 cents
(All orders payable in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application to Advertising Manager, Room 50, No. 25 Third Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Correspondents writing matter for the Magazine should write on one side of paper only, and separate from all other business. Address all communications to International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Daniel J. Tobin, President and Editor, Room 211, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Published monthly by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, under the supervision of the General Executive Board.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

General President, DANIEL J. TOBIN, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Gen. Secretary-Treasurer, THOS. L. HUGHES, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis.
First Vice-President, VALENTINE HOFFMAN, 161 8th Ave., New York City.
Second Vice-President, A. A. SILVA, 23 Trask St., Gloucester, Mass.
Third Vice-President, PETER BURKE, 3955 22d St., San Francisco, Cal.
Fourth Vice-President, LAWRENCE A. GRACE, Room 2, Labor Temple, Providence, R. I.
Fifth Vice-President, GEO. F. GOLDEN, 4201 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth Vice-President, JOHN GEARY, 1003 Beech St., St. Paul, Minn.
Seventh Vice-President, A. L. ST. CLAIR, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
General Auditor, GEO. WM. BRIGGS, 1349 Sedgwick St., Chicago, Ill.

TRUSTEES

JAS. A. WELCH, 1803 S. Liberty St., New Orleans, La.
A. J. REED, 75 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
NATHANIEL J. LANNAN, 40 Moseley St., Dorchester, Mass.

HOW LABOR WILL WIN.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)



NO organization can keep alive the interest of its members without a great purpose. The perfunctory meeting and the platitudinous address never wins out. This is just as true of the labor union as it is of the church or any other movement. The social aspect of an organization's life is important, but oyster suppers, vaudeville shows, smokers, and all the rest never yet held together a company of earnest men who were supposedly banded together for the purpose of really doing things. When an organization is compelled to resort to such features in order to hold its men it is an indication that somewhere there is a falling down, either in leadership or in purpose, and it is destined to fail.

No movement can long remain a force when all men speak well of it. There is danger in too much commendation. "Always will there be a letting go when prosperity and flattery enter, and almost invariably it may be said that the man who is always approved by everybody doesn't count for much as a real power. The man or the movement which lives and moves is bound to make mistakes. He who never makes mistakes, never

makes anything else. The call to "Come and suffer" has always appealed to true men. Their response to this call has been the secret of success in the greatest movements in the world's history.

No movement can maintain its place in social and industrial life unless it is based upon a moral principle. In this day and generation might does not long continue to make right, either on the side of the boss or the workman. It may seem like good policy to force an issue because one has the whip hand, but no question is ever settled until it is settled right. More and more men are insisting that social questions must be dealt with in absolute fairness. There can be no other way. In view of this, it is an easy matter to prophesy who is going to win out in the end.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

The present strike of seamen on the great lakes, involving several thousand sailors, marine firemen and marine cooks, has been in progress over a year. There are reasons, good, valid reasons, for this strike.

An organization of shipowners (led by the Pittsburg Steamship Company, a subsidiary of the Steel Trust) known as the Lake Carriers' Association, denies the right of seamen to remain members of a labor union. Having declared war against all trade unions this association of shipowners then endeavored to establish an industrial passport system which is intended to place the seamen absolutely at the mercy of a gang of employment agents, known as "shipping masters."

The Lake Carriers call this passport scheme a "welfare plan." It provides for constant and unrelenting supervision, restraint and espionage of every individual seaman, whether he is at work or at rest, afloat or ashore, employed or unemployed. Its

aim is to establish industrial serfdom on the great lakes.

The Lake Carriers' Association is not a shipowning corporation. It is composed of shipowners, but does not itself own ships, nor does it employ seamen. Its principle business, as shown by its articles of incorporation, is that of an employment agency.

The shipowners who are members of this gigantic employment agency do not want to deal with any organization of seamen, neither do they want to deal with the individual seaman. What they are trying to do is to compel all seamen to live and work, ashore and afloat, always under the supervision and absolute control of overseers who are responsible to no one (not even to the individual shipowner) except the employment agency known as the Lake Carriers' Association.

This is the scheme against which the seamen are on strike. They are fighting against industrial serfdom.

The arbitration boards of six States, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, New York, Indiana and Illinois, have tried to bring about arbitration for the purpose of settling the strike.

The Lake Carriers' Association declined to arbitrate.

The National Civic Federation attempted conciliation and arbitration. The Lake Carriers would not agree to either.

The Lake Carriers' Association has refused to meet representatives of the unions. They declined to even meet with the arbitration boards of six States and the National Civic Federation.

The seamen did not go on strike until it became absolutely necessary. They are on strike now to save their manhood. They will not submit to be degraded and enslaved.

The immortal Lincoln once said, "No man is good enough to own any other man." The seamen believe that.

(Continued on Page 14.)

EDITORIAL



IN accordance with instructions which I received from the General Executive Board at its session in March, I proceeded to San Francisco on Saturday, April 23, arriving in Oakland the following Tuesday evening, where Vice-President Burke and Brother Decker were waiting for me. It is needless for me to say that the trip across the country was something which cannot be described, and must be experienced in order to be fully appreciated. However, the continuous ride on the train for seventy-two hours was tiresome and unpleasant. On my arrival in San Francisco I found conditions there very satisfactory. Our organization in that city is, in my opinion, far better as a whole than in any city in the country. Every Local Union in that city is working under a "union-shop" agreement with their employers. The average wages for team drivers, stablemen, etc., is about \$3.00 per day, and I also found that the cost of living for the individual working man is much lower than in our eastern or middle western cities.

As my object in visiting San Francisco was principally to endeavor to get Local No. 85 and also the laundry drivers to reaffiliate with the International organization, I immediately got in touch with Secretary Gallagher of the Trades and Labor Council who assisted me very much while in that city. He had already made arrangements for me to address a meeting of Local No. 85. I then visited the headquarters of this organization and must say that I was somewhat surprised with conditions which presented themselves to me during the time I was in conversation with the officers of this local union.

The local union, in my opinion, and its business is conducted in a manner that does credit not only to the officers and members of the local but to the entire labor world. It is safe to say that no institution in this country can possibly be better conducted. Its business and finance are open and above board and any organization should be proud of this local union. They hold in the banks in San Francisco somewhere in the neighborhood of \$60,000. They own their own building in which is situated their meeting hall and offices, valued at \$35,000, which is all paid for, making a total of property and money of about \$95,000. The membership enjoys good conditions and are the friends of all organizations in trouble, and this local union in turn is respected and honored by every organization of labor in San Francisco.

The manner in which the officers of this organization received your representative is something which I cannot clearly convey to your mind at this time. Suffice it to say that there was nothing they could do for me in the line of entertainment, etc., to make my stay in San Francisco pleasant that they did not do. President Casey of the local, and Business Agent McLaughlin neglected their own business to some extent in order to try and make things comfortable for me, and I take this opportunity in behalf of the general organization and from a personal standpoint to thank those gentlemen for the courtesy extended to me during my visit in San Francisco.

Imagine this local union outside of the International, receiving the head of the general organization and exposing their business and everything else to me and trying to make things pleasant for me, and then imagine some of the

organizations connected with the International, especially in New York, the treatment the General President received from some of those so-called union men one year ago.

However, to get back to where I started, that my principal object was to get this local union to affiliate with the International, I desire to say that I discussed with the officers of Local No. 85 the general conditions surrounding our organization, the history of our organization perhaps since the Niagara Falls convention, and by Thursday evening when I was in their meeting we had rather a perfect understanding about conditions surrounding the International and Local No. 85.

On Thursday evening, April 28, I attended the meeting of Local No. 85 with Secretary Gallagher of the Trades and Labor Council. After President Casey introduced me to the organization, I endeavored to show the local union the struggles of the International, the fight we had made to purify our general organization, and I told them of my purpose in visiting San Francisco and I implored them to consider the advisability of returning to us by reaffiliating themselves with the International. During the course of my talk to the membership I noticed that the greatest attention was being paid to my remarks, and when I was about finished I invited any member who had anything on his mind to ask me any question on any matter that was not plain and that I would be only too glad to answer. When I resumed my seat there were a number of members who arose on the floor for the purpose of asking me certain questions and some of the most intelligent teamsters in this country, in my opinion, were present at that meeting. I judge from the nature of their questions. I answered the many questions as accurately as possible, explaining many details and endeavored to remove all prejudices and doubts against the International from the minds of the members, and I left the hall perhaps about midnight, having received word that the Retail Delivery Drivers' Local No. 278 was still in session and waiting for me to address them. I proceeded to this local union, spoke to the membership, explaining conditions throughout the country; was well received and about 1:30 a. m. Friday I went to my hotel. Next day I called up the office of Local No. 85 and asked them what they had done at the previous meeting. They informed me that they had appointed a committee in conjunction with a committee from the laundry drivers (independent) for the purpose of considering and further discussing the situation. I visited the laundry drivers, and, after two hours' stay at their meeting, during which I answered several questions I strongly appealed to this local union to affiliate, and they gave me to understand that they would take the matter up and notify me later.

To pass on as quickly as possible, I desire to say that the following Monday evening, May 2, I met the committee representing both organizations. It is impossible for me to give you any idea of the different matters connected with our organization that were discussed in this conference; the different questions asked, but it is safe to say that many sections of our constitution was very carefully gone over by the members and explained by me before we adjourned. All this time there was no intimation given as to what the outcome would be. I learned afterward that at a meeting of Local No. 85, held Thursday evening, that they decided to call a special meeting for the purpose of taking final action on the question whether or not they would return to the International.

I left San Francisco for Los Angeles Friday morning May 6th and when I returned to headquarters a week afterward I received the following telegram:

"San Francisco, May 15, 1910.

"D. J. Tobin, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Meeting today, voted unanimously to reaffiliate with International.

"JOHN McLAUGHLIN."

Also at the same time this telegram was delivered:

"San Francisco, May 15, 1910.

"D. J. Tobin, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Local No. 85 voted unanimously today to affiliate with International. Laundry drivers voted Wednesday night to return. PETER BURKE."

It is not fully expressing my feelings when I say that this information was perhaps the best I had received since assuming the presidency of the general organization. I know that our membership throughout the country will rejoice at the return of Local No. 85 and the laundry drivers. I cannot say too much in praise of the officers of our organizations in San Francisco who made everything as easy as possible for me, especially Organizer Burke and Brother Decker; and, in fact, all of the delegates to the Joint Council, who each showed a thorough disposition to set aside any personal feelings that might exist and lend all possible assistance towards getting back to our International Local No. 85. Every individual business agent and officers did everything possible in his power and assisted me in every manner possible toward cementing our organization in San Francisco. It is also needless for me to add that unless the officers of Local No. 85 were favorable toward the local union returning that I could do nothing whatever. Each individual officer of that organization and the members of the special committee were very kind in their treatment and joined in overlooking matters that had transpired in our organization heretofore. They assisted me materially and I feel now as though I would be safe in saying that San Francisco has the best organization of teamsters in this country.

During my stay in that city I visited every organization there with the exception of the ice teamsters with whom I could not get in connection.

The joint council is well conducted and many questions of deep interest were intelligently discussed during my attendance at its session. I visited Oakland, across the bay from San Francisco and addressed a joint meeting in that city of the members of Locals Nos. 70, 298 and 577; also the membership of Local No. 420 of Richmond who were present. I attended a mass meeting in San Jose of Locals Nos. 279 and 287. They have splendid conditions in this city which is fifty miles away from San Francisco. After the meeting a banquet was in readiness at which was present the mayor and many representatives of the city government.

As soon as I got through in San Francisco I proceeded to Los Angeles to attend a meeting of our organizations in that city on Saturday evening, May 7. I was taken care of in that city by Secretary Butler who endeavored to make things pleasant for me during my stay.

Having received messages from the General Office that conditions warranted my return as soon as possible, and having transacted all my business in California, I returned over the fastest route to Chicago.

I cannot impress too strongly upon the minds of our members the beautiful country surrounding San Francisco and Los Angeles. The people there are blessed with conditions, such as climate, etc., which our members in the East and middle West can never appreciate because of not being able to experience those conditions. Nature has blessed this section of the country with

her choicest scenery and the workingmen are contented and happy. My only hope is that some day I will be in a position to return and spend a longer time in that beautiful country.

Trusting that I have in this report conveyed some idea of my work while in California, visiting organizations that never before saw an International officer with the exception of the General Auditor, and believing that I have done some good toward cementing the organization in San Francisco, and adjusting slight grievances that existed in that district, I now submit this report to the General Executive Board and to our entire membership for their consideration.

A FEW days ago President Spencer and Business Agent Kennedy of the newspaper wagon drivers of Chicago (independent), visited general headquarters at Indianapolis for the purpose of talking over the entire situation surrounding that local union. It seems as though information had reached Business Agent Kennedy that the International was about to issue a charter to newspaper drivers of Chicago and he was in the General Office for the purpose of requesting that said charter be not issued. The information he received was correct. A charter was about to be applied for, but the International does not believe in the policy of splitting up or destroying local unions for the purpose of trying to get even with somebody else. We leave this policy to our opponents, the leaders of the independent movement. We do not consider it right to the individuals in any local union. We do not believe in slugging or beating men to force them into our organization. We do not believe in the policy of forcing old employes, good union men, out of their jobs because they will not join our organization, if they belong to another union. We do not believe in splitting organizations and demoralizing the craft. This, in our opinion, is not right, because some day the judgment of the membership on both sides will insist on a settlement of the question now at issue and the teamsters' movement will be solidified again. If we cannot agree among ourselves at the present time, it is bad policy for us to destroy any local union.

This is our belief and this is the doctrine we intend to pursue in the future.

We welcome back into the International any local union in its entirety that is now outside of the International, but we will not accept or issue a charter to a few dissatisfied individuals in the independent movement for the purpose of trying to get back at somebody else, thereby destroying some good local union that has done so much for its membership.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously by the membership of Local No. 85 of San Francisco and submitted to the joint council of San Francisco, which body also adopted the resolution:

PREAMBLE.

"San Francisco, May 15, 1910.

"Conscious of the fact that in unity there is strength; conscious also of the fact that in all human affairs individuals will come forth who will presume to assume direction and responsibility to be the custodians of the interests of their co-laborers, and, alas for the poor human nature, there are those in whom deceit and treachery do predominate, that they cannot resist the temptation, and to accept the opportunity to deceive their fellow men, and, temporarily at least, destroy the unity and harmony that does exist.

"But profoundly believing that justice and honesty will always win in the end, and also believing that when justice and decency is being outweighed in the balance by dishonesty and treachery, it becomes necessary to counteract desperate causes by desperate remedies.

"Whereas, This local union of teamsters, heretofore known as Local 85 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, five years ago, in its wisdom, saw fit to discontinue paying per capita tax to the International organization, and

"Whereas, Said action of this local of teamsters was justified by reason of the flagrant violation of the laws, with dishonest intentions on the part of the International organization, which at that time was dominated by the unworthy C. P. Shea, who was acting as General President, and in consequence of said misgovernment the teamsters of the country became sadly demoralized and disunited, and

"Whereas, The teamsters of the eastern section of the country have since been successful in deposing C. P. Shea as General President and have placed at the helm an honest and worthy teamster in the person of Daniel J. Tobin, who has worked hard for the past three years and has succeeded in eliminating the dishonest element in the organization, and

"Whereas, Inasmuch as such is the case and we as good trade unionists, knowing that harmony, unity and solidarity are the essential qualities necessary to perpetuate our interests in the labor movement and feeling that there is a reasonable assurance that those attributes are being conserved by the present management of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, be it

"Resolved, at this special meeting, held Sunday, May 15, 1910, That we, the Brotherhood of Teamsters of San Francisco heretofore called Local 85 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, become reaffiliated with our International Union, and also that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the home office at Indianapolis, Indiana, and a charter be applied for, provided that we be given the same number and granted the same jurisdiction under which we have been working."

Since the adoption of the above resolution Local No. 85 has applied for its charter and purchased two thousand per capita stamps for the month of May. The charter has been granted in accordance with the request of Local No. 85.

WORKINGMEN throughout the country are requested by the strikers in Bethlehem, Pa., to remain away from that district as the strike is still on in the steel mills controlled by Mr. Chas. M. Schwab. The situation in this district is such that conditions were so revolting that the workers in the steel plants, mostly unorganized, were so persecuted and starved to such an extent that they were forced to cease employment on February 4 of this year. The average wages paid in the mills to the unskilled workers was about 12½ cents per hour and from 17 to 20 cents per hour was paid to skilled mechanics, according to a statement just issued by Organizer Tazelaar of the American Federation of Labor, who is most creditably battling in the interests of the strikers of that city. The Associated Press, which is favorable toward the moneyed interests or the steel trust, is circulating a report that the strike is all over. This is our reason for the above notice, so that the working people may not be deceived by those statements of the press, which can be purchased at any time for the purpose of serving unjust employers.

The conditions in Bethlehem, as reported by the representatives of labor,

are such that we are forced, whether we like it or not, to consider this fact and ask ourselves this question, what is going to become of the workers in a few years if conditions continue as they are now and have been for the past two or three years, namely, combinations of wealth dictating the policy of our American government and grinding the workers more and more every day. The hundreds of thousands of unorganized workers throughout the country, owing to the increased cost of living and the low wages paid are practically starving and the families of the unorganized working men, on account of the small wages received are enduring privations much worse than the colored slaves of the South before the war. Misery and suffering in the homes of the working men of America today is indescribable.

Let us hope that something will happen in the near future to prevent a continuance of these conditions—an awakening of the people and some change in the minds and hearts of the representatives of our government that will lead them to enact laws giving justice to the millions of America's working men and women.

THE next convention should make provisions for increasing the revenue of the General Office, because of the fact that it is impossible to build up the treasury and pay the expenses of organizers and officers on the present revenue of the International. It is impossible to pay strike benefits for any length of time to any large number of men on 15 cents per capita. I know also that it is almost impossible to expect the local unions to pay more under present conditions, but you must take into consideration, and each local union must consider well, the fact that they themselves are liable to be involved in a strike at any time and they will feel somewhat embittered if there is not sufficient funds to protect them in their struggle against the employers. The trouble with our people throughout the country is this, that they feel that every dollar they pay to Indianapolis is a dollar thrown away, whereas the condition is this, that on the 15 cents paid on each member each month to this office, we maintain a general headquarters, dealing with the correspondence of our organizations throughout the country, we pay for the publication of a Magazine, we guarantee strike benefits, we pay organizers who are located in different sections of the country for the purpose of trying to help our local unions, besides paying part of this 15 cents to the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of maintaining that institution in Washington, which is battling for the enactment of laws for the betterment of the working people throughout the United States and Canada. This is what is done with the 15 cents paid each month on each member, and we sometimes have to refuse to sanction a strike that we know is legitimate because of the fact that we already have a number of men on strike and because of the fact that we are unable to take care of any more. How would your local union like to have the General Office send you a letter telling you that we could not sanction your strike at this time or guarantee strike benefits because of insufficient funds? Perhaps this was the first time you made such a request of the General Office. You would certainly feel sore, and there is nothing too strong you would not say against the General Officers. However, those same officers would feel for you just as much as if they were in your position, but circumstances compel them to notify you of the exact conditions.

If our members throughout the country would only realize that in paying their money to the general office and in helping to build up a fund, they were strengthening their own position and saving money for a rainy day, then we would have a different organization. High dues in a local union is the salva-

tion of that local union. High per capita for the International is the salvation of the general membership. An unfair employer will never fight an organization with a strong treasury. The Employers' Association and its agencies know the standing of every International organization in the country, and if the teamsters or chauffeurs of New York, Boston or Chicago are about to enter into a conflict with their employers they are thoroughly acquainted with the financial standing of the general organization in Indianapolis. If there is but ten, fifteen or twenty thousand dollars in the treasury, they do not hesitate to give battle, but if that treasury contains one hundred thousand dollars and you could transfer that money immediately to the district in which the strike was about to take place, the employers would immediately wake up and do business. It is an easy matter to strike or knock down a weak man or a weak organization. Money wins in time of war. Men help, but unless you have sufficient funds to maintain your membership during a strike, you might as well not enter into the conflict.

All local unions, in my opinion, should not have less than 75 cents monthly dues. Members should not hesitate to pay this sum, and in sections where conditions are good, such as San Francisco and Chicago the monthly dues should be one dollar. The most successful organizations have high dues and high per capita tax. When will the membership of our organization get to that point of intelligence and enlightenment when they will realize that they must raise their per capita and their dues if they ever want to become an institution beneficial to themselves and their posterity, and if they ever want their general officers to accomplish that which they themselves expect, namely, to make the organization of teamsters and chauffeurs of this country one of the greatest institutions of labor connected with the American Federation of Labor.

A GAIN we request you to send your best men as delegates to the convention. Cut out all goodfellowship and send only those who are earnest, sincere and honest in the movement and have brains enough to add something in the way of bettering our constitution, not the individual who is desirous of getting his name in the records, but who accomplishes nothing and advocates nothing beneficial to the teamsters of this country.

It is two years since we held our last convention and we have every reason to be proud of our organization after the trials to which it has been subjected both by false leaders and unfair employers.

At our last convention, we adopted the two-year convention. Some individuals who are always anxious to find fault with everything done, unless same has been promoted by themselves, were very anxious to find fault with the convention for adopting a two-year convention, but is there any individual today who will not admit that it was perhaps the best thing that was ever done, inasmuch as if we had a convention last year, 1909, it is almost reasonable to say that not one-third of the general organization could be represented, because of the fact that the local unions throughout the country had their treasuries depleted and the general organization was in no position to incur this enormous expense, as we were then battling against our enemies, the independent organizations, in New York and Chicago. It was the best thing that could have happened that there was no convention last year. Besides saving considerable money for the local unions and for the International, it is impossible for the general officers of any organization to accomplish anything of material benefit if the constitution is only in existence one year. It would be much better if we had a good constitution and laws and leave them intact three years without a change, than to have a yearly convention with new men coming in each year

and tearing up the work accomplished by the delegates at the preceding convention. In a yearly convention there is this danger that the officers elected are not much more than started in their work, then after a month or two they have to prepare for the coming convention, and usually it is more of a political fight from year end to year end than a fight to further the interest of the general organization. While this may not be true in all general organizations, it is unfortunately a fact regarding some labor organizations.

There are many things that can be said along this line. It is sometimes dangerous to adopt a longer term convention than one year or elect officers for more than one year, because of the danger of electing to office individuals that are not honest or who may prove untrue to the principles of the organization. However, a section in the constitution providing for the removal of any individual who is not working honestly in the interest of the rank and file, or a section embodying the power of recalling an officer would prevent a continuance in office of an individual who is dishonest. It is unfair to expect to carry out our constitution successfully and advocate and force policies under a yearly convention, because of the fact that all men are not born or possessed of strong wills, and you cannot afford to be weak-minded or luke warm when administering the affairs of a general organization, and there are individuals who are frightened by threats and because of the fear that a desperate battle will be raised against them at the end of the year when the next convention comes around, they are always willing to sacrifice some of their principles and give ear to the howling mob for the sake of trying to make their position safe.

I have endeavored to show in this statement the evils and the benefits of electing officers for a term longer than one year.

The lumber teamsters and the coal teamsters of Boston have settled up their wage scales with their employers and everything is running along smoothly in both of those crafts. Both organizations have secured better conditions and much credit is due both committees who handled the situation.

We are pleased to announce that Local No. 306 of Yonkers, N. Y., has reinstated itself with the International, paying six months' per capita tax. This places the local in good standing and entitles them to all the benefits and protection of the International Union in accordance with the constitution and law.

Local No. 162 of Portland, Ore., has voted to go on strike on the first day of June. The same has been approved by the General Executive Board. The employers refuse to consider arbitration in the case. We trust that our brothers in Portland will be successful. They are asking for an increase in wages of 25 cents per day.

There are almost one hundred thousand members of the United Mine Workers' Union on strike or out of employment since April 1. The mine workers are striving for a little better conditions. The mine owners will perhaps settle just as soon as they get rid of their surplus coal. Most of these men are engaged in the bituminous coal mines. Let us hope that they will be successful as there is no position more dangerous or hazardous than that of the miner.

We understand that Mr. Jennings of Jersey City, whom you will remember was formerly connected with this organization, but who is now a member

of a shattered local union in Jersey City, is telling his members, or trying to make people believe, he is still connected with the International and that his local union, of about thirty-five members, is still doing business under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, because of the fact that he still retains in his possession our old charter; that is, the charter that they used to do business under sometime ago when they were affiliated. It is only another one of the false statements which Mr. Jennings is capable of making. We trust that our members in Jersey City and other places where they come in contact with this individual who, while taking our money, was trying to disrupt our organization, that they will just tell him where he belongs. He is an expelled member of the International by action of the Executive Board and the only one he represents in Jersey City is himself or Mr. Forkey, who is also an expelled member of the International.

IN MEMORIAM.

East St. Louis, Ill., May 18, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Local Union No. 729, I. B. of T., of East St. Louis, Ill., in regular session passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, God in His infinite mercy and wisdom has chosen to call from our midst our brother teamster, Edward Cange; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as teamsters of Local No. 729, I. B. of T., wish to express our sympathy and consolation to the bereaved family for their sad loss of husband and brother; and may He who has chosen to call him from earthly strife be able to comfort them in their sad bereavement. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the bereaved family and one to be sent to the Journal for publication.

Yours fraternally,

A. G. HARTMAN,
Secretary 729.

Cincinnati, O., May 1, 1910.

Officers and Members of Local No. 96:

Brothers:—Again we are called upon to take heed of the fact that the mighty hand of fate has been in our midst and removed from among us another of our beloved brothers and

co-workers in the person of Brother Ernest Suhr, who so suddenly passed from this life to the life beyond, on Wednesday evening, April 20, 1910. And while we do so keenly realize our untimely loss, let us

Resolve to unitedly bow our heads in submission to the holy will of Him who did make and does rule all things. And be it further

Resolved, That as a token of our remembrance of our affliction, we drape the charter of our organization for a period of thirty (30) days. And be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be made a part of the records of our union, and a copy sent to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, and the same sent to our official magazine for publication.

Fraternally submitted,

J. E. LONGSTREET,
Secretary and Treasurer.

East Boston, Mass., May 22, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Local Union No. 242, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, in regular session, passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, God in His infinite mercy and wisdom, has chosen to call from our midst our brother teamster, Charles F. Murphy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as members of

(Continued on Page 14.)

CORRESPONDENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union is endeavoring to have the health department instructed by the courts to more clearly define the regulations governing the conveyance of food products through the streets, as several drivers have been harassed by the inspectors and hauled into court for alleged violations of the same. All wagons now have curtains or doors across the front; these, of course, must be opened frequently while serving a route, remaining open for varying periods, according to the amount and character of the goods to be placed in the basket. Inspectors arbitrarily attempt to dictate how long these curtains or doors shall remain open without due regard to the necessities of each stop; and, further, when asked to state what constitutes a proper covering for boxes of food products carried on the back of a wagon cannot give the information.

Although our members are handicapped somewhat in their work by the arrangements mentioned they are not opposed to necessary safeguards in the interest of the public health; but they wish to know just what the health department requires of them and not be at the mercy of inspectors who are allowed to define the law in a number of different ways. Of the inspectors appointed we know of but one who has had any experience on a bakery wagon, the others having no knowledge of the requirements of the business. The first case tried resulted in a fine of five dollars being imposed on the driver. By direction of the union the case was appealed. Payment of the fine was suspended by the court and no arrests are to be

made until a decision on the appeal is rendered by the higher court. The local has expended \$125.00 in attorney's fees and other expenses connected with the case.

John C. Stein, for many years a member of the Executive Board of No. 33 by virtue of his office as trustee, died at his residence, 504 Longfellow street, N. W., Tuesday, May 17, at the age of 59 years. In the death of Brother Stein we have sustained the loss of a loyal unionist, and Washington has lost a useful citizen. For thirty-two years he was in the employ of the Schneider Baking Company, and after giving up his wagon was engaged in the grocery business. Among the positions of trust in which his worth was recognized were those of treasurer of Concordia Lutheran Church and trustee of the old Bakers' Beneficial Association. He was also a member of the young Bakers' Beneficial Association and of the Concordia Club. Loved, honored and revered by all who knew him he was laid to rest in Prospect Hill Cemetery May 20. The official representatives of the union were James F. Hagan, Wm. H. Speckman, Wm. B. Chrisman and Thos. C. Fox. To the wife and family our craft extends its deepest sympathy, and we trust that the knowledge of the high esteem in which our late brother was held may prove a source of consolation to them in their bereavement.

F. W. FOX,
Press Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—I am more than pleased to inform our eastern brothers of the progress we are making and the conditions the teamsters

enjoy in this section of the country. Having in our joint council in San Francisco the different locals known as Nos. 216, 404, 226, 238, 265, 519, 278, 546 and with Local No. 85, and the Laundry Drivers Union now in, we have practical control of all the teamsters in San Francisco, all enjoying good conditions under the banner of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Peace and harmony prevails once more in the different teamsters' organizations, and it is all due to the coming of our General President, D. J. Tobin to San Francisco, who took up the different grievances and settled them satisfactorily to all parties concerned. We visited San Jose Locals Nos. 287, 279, 374. A combined meeting was held, the hall being packed to the door and all the members present listened very attentively to the able address delivered by President Tobin, which ended at 11 o'clock, when we were immediately escorted to a banquet hall and there partook of a sumptuous repast with all the teamsters of San Jose. We also had the honor of dining with the mayor and board of aldermen, and several labor leaders of the other trades.

After an eloquent speech delivered by the Honorable Mayor Davidson as a tribute to the labor unions of his city, Brother D. J. Tobin was called upon, who responded with one of the ablest speeches ever delivered in San Jose on the good work accomplished by the teamsters' organizations throughout the country. Brother Tobin visited all the local unions in this district, going to two meetings every night. I am very sorry to state that we did not have an opportunity to entertain our visiting brother as well as we would have liked to, as the most of his time was taken up with hard work instead of pleasure. My candid opinion is that too much credit can not be given him for the good work

and the great results accomplished by him in this western district. We hope that the time is not far distant when he will be able to return again and enjoy the good fruits of his hard labor while here.

In conclusion will state it might be well if some of our other districts would follow the example of San Francisco teamsters and pull together and get better conditions for the men on the wagons.

Brothers, life is short. Help to advance the teamsters' movement, and when you lie down to take that long last sleep, your final words shall be, "I have done my part," and your reward will be everlasting peace.

PETER BURKE,
Third Vice-President.

SCRANTON, PA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—The members of Local No. 229, International Brotherhood of Teamsters want to thank you as well as the other officers for the valuable assistance given this local in time of need. Last November our agreements which we had with the Wholesale Grocer and Commission men expired on Nov. 7, 1909. In the face of winter and hard times the commission men wanted to fight Local No. 229. Brother Eddy was sent to our assistance, and after looking the situation over he recommended to the members of the local that we let matters stand as they were until spring, when the commission men got busy, then to ask the International to send him to us for six or ten days, which the International did, and on April 26, Brother Eddy and myself went to those men who in November wanted to fight and put Local No. 229 out of commission, as they openly said they would do. We presented our agreements to them and wanted an answer on the 27th. When we went back to see those same men, they wanted to

play for time, but we had no time to give them to build their fences up to give us a fight. Our local this time had come for action and were there for business only, and after talking the matter over with one of the commission men, who by the way, is an old union man and understood the situation, he at once put his name to the agreement. He was No. 1, and that broke the combination and on the following day we signed four more and a few days later signed them all up. Now we have a solid block. All men employed as teamsters wear the union button of the I. B. of T. and we got a substantial raise in wages, from one dollar to a dollar and a half per week, with pay for holidays and half day for two months of the year, namely July and August.

You can see the emblem of the teamsters' organization up to date on the lapel of their vests or caps and well may they feel proud of it, as it has been the means of establishing a minimum wage for those men of \$15 per week, as well as other good conditions.

Mr. Backslider, get into line and do your share towards making this class of work more pleasant in the future for yourself and for your brother. Be a helpful influence by lifting up; don't be a weight and drag them down.

Fraternally,
M. E. KANE,
Local No. 229.

QUINCY, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Just a word to let you know how we are getting along and for the purpose of letting our brothers throughout the country know that we are still on the map. Local No. 188, of Quincy, within a short time has increased our wages from 35 cents to 40 cents an hour taking effect May 1. This is encouraging to our membership, and

we trust that it will have a tendency to show the benefits of organization to all brothers throughout the country.

Trusting you are well and with best wishes for all our brothers throughout the country, I am,

Fraternally yours,
CLEM B. WILLIS,
Recording Secretary.

NEW UNIONS.

The following is a list of the local unions chartered since our last publication:

Local No. 2, Butte, Mont.; 156, Everett, Wash.; 205, Galesburg, Ill.; 159, New Westminster, B. C., Canada; 166, Virden, Ill.; 168, Kalispell, Mont.; 169, McKeesport, Pa.

IN MEMORIAM.

(Continued from Page 11.)

Local Union No. 242, I. B. of T., wish to express our sympathy and consolation to the bereaved family for their sad loss; and may He who has chosen to call from earthly strife, be able to comfort them in their sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, a copy spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the bereaved family, and one be sent to the Journal for publication.

JOHN J. DIAMOND,
MARK J. RYAN,
JOSEPH F. LYONS,
JOSEPH A. FRANCIS,
FRANK E. PEABODY,
GERALD J. NEWMAN,
Committee.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

(Continued from Page 2.)

And they will continue the strike in an endeavor to prove that those words of the martyred emancipator are still true.

V. A. OLANDER,
Chairman Lake District Grievance
Committee International Seamen's
Union of America.

During this month delegates will be elected to attend the convention in Peoria. The greatest care should be exercised in the selection of delegates. None but the ablest individuals should be elected. This is an important duty, we need in the convention not fire-eaters, bullies or thugs, but decent, conservative, common-sense men who will help draft laws to govern the International organization for the succeeding term. All local unions that can possibly afford to send delegates are morally bound to do so. Any local union that is in a position to send delegates and fails to do so, is not doing its duty to the organization or its own membership, and if any legislation is enacted by the convention that does not meet with its approval there is no use finding fault after the convention adjourns.

A general assessment of two cents per member has been levied on all Internationals by the American Federation of Labor to defray the court expenses of the Hatters' Union and for the purpose of taking the final Danbury hat case to the supreme court. This organization has promptly remitted to Secretary Morrison our part of the assessment, amounting to about \$800.00, in compliance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor. You can, therefore, realize that the money you are paying in dues each month is distributed throughout the country in various assessments for the purpose of trying to help the working classes of our country. Individuals belonging to independent unions, such as the Chicago Teamsters, contribute nothing and are, in reality, good for nothing in the world of organized labor.

We have several organizations involved in strikes at the present time. In Boston the Piano and Furniture Movers, No. 343, have eighty men on strike. Strike-breakers are manning the wagons, but everything points toward victory for the local union. The striking taxicab drivers of Chicago are still battling. This is their ninth week on strike and not one has deserted the organization. The employers are operating a few cabs with very little success. Our members in Davenport, Iowa, are involved in difficulty with the bosses. Organizer McArthur is endeavoring to bring about a settlement. The men are still on strike but hope within a few days to reach a settlement. Local No. 180 of Providence still has its trouble on with that one coal company. This is the third month in which the men are out on strike and there is no sign of quitting on the part of the drivers. In Collinsville, Ill., there is also a strike. The members of our local are standing firm and from day to day a settlement is expected.

Since our last issue, we have had the extreme pleasure of issuing a charter to a local union in Butte, Mont., consisting of three hundred men. This organization was formerly affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners, but some time ago pulled away from that organization and have been discussing the question of affiliation with this International and the American Federation of Labor. After careful consideration of the question they decided by an almost unanimous vote to apply for a charter to the International and get in with the three million workers that are organized under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. We have issued the charter and have every reason to rejoice and be proud of this organization, as it has secured splendid conditions for its membership and does business in a manner second to no organization in this country, having a good treasury and with every individual in the organization thoroughly understanding the principles of the trade union movement. We welcome them to our fold and assure them of all the protection that can be given any local union under our constitution and laws.

Official Magazine

OF THE

International Brotherhood

OF

Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers

WEAR THE EMBLEM
OF
OUR ORGANIZATION

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



THE ABOVE CUTS REPRESENT THE
Button, Cuff Button and Watch Fob

SOLD BY THE GENERAL OFFICE

THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS

Buttons	25c a piece
Cuff Buttons . . .	75c a pair
Watch Charms .	\$1.50 a piece

All orders should be sent to **THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary,**

222 East Michigan Street

Indianapolis, Ind.

JULY, 1910

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY



OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS

1⁰⁰ PER YEAR

10 CENTS PER COPY



Save Your Oats, Give Your Horse Fresh Air

Wears Better, Lasts Longer Than Any Other Bag



A Canvas Bag—No Metal, No Wood

Prevents Bolting of Oats
Cannot Spill, Throw or Waste Oats
PRICE \$1.00 EACH \$9.60 PER DOZEN

Fresh Air Feed Bag Co., Inc.

Tel. 2351 Franklin

391-395 Washington St., New York City

The Standard for More Than Seventy Years

HARNESS PRESENTS A FINER APPEARANCE AND WEARS LONGER WHEN THESE GOODS ARE USED.



Teamsters:

Have You?

These Labels in Your Clothing



For Ready Made Clothing

THESE ARE THE
UNITED
GARMENT WORKERS'
UNION LABELS




For Clothing Made to Order

If Not You are Employing Non-Union Labor

ALL GENUINE LABELS ARE SEWED IN BY MACHINE
STITCHING IN THE POCKETS OF PANTS, COATS and VESTS



35c. each at dealers or mailed on receipt of price

 "The G. G. G." is stamped on every Fastener. Accept no substitute.

G. G. GREENE

Inventor and Manufacturer of

The G. G. G. Hame Fastener
WARREN, PA.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

USED BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

FOR SALE ALL OVER THE WORLD



THE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Always Uniform Often Imitated Never Equaled

No well-equipped stable should be without

Frazer Harness Oil - Frazer Harness Soap
Frazer Axle Grease - Frazer Stock Food
Frazer Axle Oil - - Frazer Hoof Oil

Frazer White Castile Harness Soap—"Fine as Silk"

FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.

CHICAGO NEW YORK ST. LOUIS



HIGHEST AWARD

World's Fair, Chicago, Ills., 1893
World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904

EVERY TEAMSTER Should try this Polish. You will be surprised how quick it works. Once used always used. Sold by the leading harness houses the world over.

10c A BOX



NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP. All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always non-union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT and SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 Summer St.

Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres.

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas.

Robert J. Wright Benjamin B. Wright Claude V. Wright

Robert J. Wright & Sons

Pioneers of the Horse Manure Business
GATHERERS AND SHIPPERS OF

Horse Manure

Office, Foot of 105th Street, East River

New York

Telephone Call: 131 Harlem
136

DUMPS—104th-105th St., Harlem River; 135th St., N. Y., N. H.
& H. R. R. Co.; Hunters Point and Lynbrook, L. I. R. R. Co.;
130th St., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.; 150th St., and Harlem
River, Bronx.

IN MEMORIAM.

Chicago, Ill., June 13, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the loss we have sustained in the death of our friend and brother, Richard Manzie, a true member of our local, whom Divine Providence saw fit to take from among us on the 28th day of May. At our regular meeting the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained by the death of our friend and brother, Richard Manzie; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family in the loss which Divine Providence has sent them and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best and whose chastisements are meant in mercy; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon our records and a copy framed and presented to the bereaved family.

Fraternally,

JOHN MULCONREY,
Sec. Local No. 735.

New Orleans, La., May 31, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local No. 475, at its meeting, passed the following resolutions on the death of our brother member:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty

God to take from our midst Brother Wm. Cook, whom we hope is resting in peace; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we mourn his loss and sympathize with those who will miss him each day; and, be it further

Resolved, That we place these resolutions on our minutes; also that we send a copy for publication in our Magazine.

Fraternally yours,

J. C. THOMAS, Secretary-Treas.

Ottumwa, Ia., June 12, 1910.

Local Union No. 215, I. B. of T., passed the following resolutions in regular session on above date:

Whereas, It has pleased God, the creator of all things and ruler of the universe, to call from our midst one of our best members and brother, Jos. Murrinan, and

Whereas, His councils and presence will be missed in our local and in his family; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this local convey to the bereaved mother and sister of our beloved brother their most sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and we pray the Giver of All Things may support and comfort them in their hour of sorrow and grief because of the loss of their dear son and brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy sent to the International Journal and a copy spread on the minutes of this local.

NATE RICHARDS, Cor. Sec.

Kensington, Chicago, May 29.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following resolutions were adopted at our last regular session:

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained through the death of one of our loyal brothers, John Helmpy; be it

(Continued on Page 10.)

THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters



Vol. VII.

JULY, 1910

Number 9

THE TEAMSTERS

Office of Publication . . . 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906, at the Post Office at Indianapolis, Ind., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum . . . \$1.00 | Single Copies 10 cents
(All orders payable in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application to Advertising Manager, Room 56, No. 25 Third Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Correspondents writing matter for the Magazine should write on one side of paper only, and separate from all other business. Address all communications to International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Daniel J. Tobin, President and Editor, Room 211, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Published monthly by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, under the supervision of the General Executive Board.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

General President, DANIEL J. TOBIN, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Gen. Secretary-Treasurer, THOS. L. HUGHES, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis.
First Vice-President, VALENTINE HOFFMAN, 161 8th Ave., New York City.
Second Vice-President, A. A. SILVA, 23 Trask St., Gloucester, Mass.
Third Vice-President, PETER BURKE, 3955 22d St., San Francisco, Cal.
Fourth Vice-President, LAWRENCE A. GRACE, Room 2, Labor Temple, Providence, R. I.
Fifth Vice-President, GEO. F. GOLDEN, 4201 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth Vice-President, JOHN GEARY, 1003 Beech St., St. Paul, Minn.
Seventh Vice-President, A. L. ST. CLAIR, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
General Auditor, GEO. WM. BRIGGS, 1349 Sedgwick St., Chicago, Ill.

TRUSTEES

JAS. A. WELCH, 1803 S. Liberty St., New Orleans, La.
A. J. REED, 75 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
NATHANIEL J. LANNAN, 40 Moseley St., Dorchester, Mass.

THE CHRISTIAN SOLUTION OF THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

THE churches of the United States have from time to time adopted resolutions indicating their position with regard to the social problem.

The most recent document issued by a church body is that adopted by the Presbyterian general assembly at Atlantic City during the latter part of May. Following is an extract from this important document:

"We believe that Jesus Christ is the final authority over all human life, in its social as well as in its individual aspects. We believe that righteousness can be realized in the complex conditions of modern life only through the application to all human affairs of the principles of the kingdom of God, as taught by Jesus Christ.

"We believe that the church is under imperative obligation to show how these Christian principles apply to human affairs. We believe that this teaching ought to be given by the church definitely in relation to present practical conditions. We hold that our church ought to declare:

"1. For the acknowledgment of the obligations of wealth.

"The church declares that the getting of wealth must be in obedience to Christian ideals, and that all wealth, from whatever source ac-

quired, must be held or administered as a trust from God for the good of fellow-man. The church emphasizes the danger, ever imminent to the individual and to society as well, of setting material welfare above righteous life. The church protests against undue desire for wealth, untempered pursuit of gain, and the immoderate exaltation of riches.

"2. For the application of Christian principles to the conduct of industrial organizations, whether of capital or labor.

"3. For a more equitable distribution of wealth.

"We hold that the distribution of the products of industry ought to be made such that it can be approved by the Christian conscience.

"4. For the abatement of poverty.

"We realize that much poverty is due to vice, idleness or imprudence; but, on the other hand, we hold that much is due to preventable disease, uncompensated accidents, lack of proper education, and other conditions for which society is responsible, and which society ought to seek to remove. We believe that Christianity requires that adequate provision be made to relieve from want those, who, through no fault of their own but by reason of old age or incapacity, now suffer the brunt of losses incurred in the service of society as a whole.

"5. For the abolition of child labor—that is, the protection of children from exploitation in industry and trade, and from work that is dwarfing, degrading, or morally unwholesome.

"6. For such regulation of the conditions of the industrial occupation of women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of themselves, the community and future generations.

"7. For adequate protection of working people from dangerous machinery and objectionable conditions

of labor, and from occupational disease.

"8. For some provision by which the burden imposed by injuries and deaths from industrial accidents shall not be permitted to rest upon the injured person or his family.

"9. For the release of every worker from work one day in seven.

"The church holds that in a Christian society these things should prevail: (a) One day of rest for every six days of work secured to every worker; (b) this one day of rest made to be, wherever possible, the Lord's Day; (c) the pay of every worker for six days' work made sufficient for the needs of seven days of living.

"10. For such ordering of the hours and requirements of labor as to make them compatible with healthy physical, mental and moral life.

"11. For the employment of the methods of conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes.

"12. For the removal of unsanitary dwellings and the relief or prevention of congestion of population, so that there may be the proper physical basis for Christian family life.

"13. For the application of Christian methods in the care of dependent and incapable persons by the adequate equipment and humane and scientific administration of public institutions concerned therewith.

"14. For the development of a Christian spirit in the attitude of society toward offenders against the law.

"The church holds that a Christian society must seek the reformation of offenders and that it must endeavor to prevent the commission of crimes by furnishing a wholesome environment and by such education as will develop moral sense and industrial efficiency in the young."

The machine enters upon its mission flying a banner inscribed: "More tramps."
—Railway Times.

OFFICIAL CONVENTION NOTICE.

To Delegates Attending Seventh Convention of International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Peoria, Ill., August 1, 1910:

Dear Sir and Brother—Acting in conformity with Section 5 of our constitution, you are hereby notified that the seventh convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will convene in the city of Peoria, Ill., on Monday, August 1, 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering such business as may legally come before it. You are therefore instructed to proceed to elect delegates to represent your local union at said convention in accordance with our International laws.

Basis of Representation—Section 6. "Each local union having two hundred members or less shall be entitled to one representative, and one delegate for each additional two hundred members or majority fraction thereof, but in no case shall a delegate have more than one vote. No proxy votes will be allowed."

Section 8. "Each local union shall pay the expenses of its delegates to the convention. All moneys due the International Brotherhood, whether by per capita tax or otherwise, must be received at least three days prior to the opening of the convention, except where a local union has been on strike for one or more months prior to the opening of the convention and is financially unable to meet its liabilities, its delegates may be seated regardless of whether or not per capita tax has been paid."

Also see Sections 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12 pertaining to conventions and representations.

For the accommodation of the delegates I, as your General Secretary-Treasurer, acting in conjunction with the local unions in Peoria, have made arrangements with the hotels grant-

ing rates on both the American and European plans.

The Niagara hotel, situated at 108 S. Jefferson street, will be headquarters of the General Executive Board and the convention.

Rates as granted by the Different
Hotels.

Niagara Hotel—Strictly European plan, \$1.00 per day and upward.

Smith's Hotel—Situated at No. 547 S. Adams street, American plan, \$2.00 per day and upward; European plan, 75 cents per day and upward.

Majestic Hotel—Situated at Adams and Liberty streets, strictly European plan, 75 cents per day and upward.

Fey Hotel—Situated at Adams and Liberty streets, strictly European plan, \$1.00 per day and upward.

These hotels will be able to accommodate all delegates attending the convention.

The convention will be held in Turner hall, situated at Second avenue and Monson street. This hall is within a few blocks of the hotel district.

I have applied to the different passenger associations for rates, governing this convention, but in view of the fact that we cannot guarantee a sufficient number of delegates attending this convention, which should be over 500, the railroad companies have refused to grant us rates. I trust, however, that the delegates will take advantage of the excursion and summer rates which are granted as a general rule, and thereby save their local unions all possible cost.

Trusting to see you at the convention, and with best wishes, permit me to remain,

Fraternally yours,
THOMAS L. HUGHES,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:
The sinking of the steamer Frank H. Goodyear with a loss of eighteen

lives, off Point Au Barques, Lake Huron, on May 23, as a result of a collision with the steamer James B. Wood, ought to cause a thorough investigation by the proper government officials into the conditions under which Lake Carriers' Association ships are now being navigated.

Incompetent crews, hired to replace the seamen now on strike and the consequent overwork required of the ship officers, are the main causes of this heavy loss of life. Instead of seamen, laborers and boys are very largely employed on these vessels during the strike. The Lake Carriers' Association has not enough competent seamen in its employ to average two for each of the larger type of vessels.

That same association of shipowners has carefully avoided making any public comment upon the heavy loss of life in the Goodyear case, except to use it in an attempt to boast about the so-called insurance feature of its notorious "welfare plan" that caused the strike now in progress on the lakes. Well, death itself is the one thing that can show the slightest good in that miserable passport system. Death brings a hundred dollars insurance (for violent death on board ship only) and release from the whole vicious scheme.

The lake carriers might better remain silent. They cannot now replace the husbands and fathers who went down with the ship. The whole matter ought to be made the subject of a rigid government investigation. It is the second case of the same nature since the strike began.

V. A. OLANDER,

Second Vice-President, International Seamen's Union of America.

THE WATCHWORD IS ORGANIZE.

(By John Mitchell.)

There are recessions and progressions of the trade union movement just as there is an ebb and flow of the

tide. The movement is helped on in days of prosperity and retarded in days of adversity, but gaining wisdom and experience in periods of adversity it rushes on to new heights with each recurring period of prosperity. An examination of the reports of membership submitted to the American Federation of Labor by affiliated national and international unions for the past two decades would seem to indicate that the growth in membership has been in cycles; that is to say, the increase has been much greater in some years than in others. This fact may be attributed to a number of circumstances, but it is due principally to the state of trade as it is affected by industrial activity or stagnation. In running over the periods which mark the most rapid progress in the years gone by and comparing industrial conditions then with the state of trade now, it would seem that we have reached another of those psychological moments when the work of organization should take on new impetus, and unless all signs fail the present and the next year should see our organizations in a stronger and better condition financially and numerically than ever before.

It goes without saying, of course, that labor organizations do not grow automatically. They do not evolve from struggling, impotent unions into strong, effective organizations as caterpillars evolve into butterflies or as boys evolve into men. While it is true that in some trades having strict union shop agreements the organizations may recruit new members and gain strength without any special effort being put forth by the members or representatives of such organizations, yet a union that depends for its success or progress entirely upon either its label or upon those who come forward unsought and unbidden is not likely to enjoy a large measure of success or to become an important

factor in the family of unions comprising the American Federation of Labor.

Nothing in this world is worth having that is not worth fighting for, and if the organizations of labor are to attain their greatest strength, if they are to rise to their fullest possibilities, every one—officers, organizers, members alike—must put forth some earnest effort, every one must be willing to make some sacrifice to bring within the fold of the union every man eligible to membership. And a good union man will not cease in his efforts when his own trade is organized; because there can be no real security, no permanent and lasting progress, until all the workers in all the trades are members of their respective unions and united under the standard of the American Federation of Labor.

During the present period of ascending wages and industrial activity an extraordinary effort should be made to perfect the organization in the partially unionized trades and to establish new unions in the unorganized districts. There are, of course, tremendous obstacles in the way and great opposition is to be overcome, but the history of past efforts and successes should give us courage and confidence to move on to new victories and greater achievements. Indeed, it will be found in the future, as it has been in the past, that not the least of our difficulties will be the indifference of our own members and, in some cases, the inexplicable hostility of the unorganized workmen.

It is, of course, much easier to dilate upon our failures than to present a specific method of bringing the unorganized into communion with the organized workman, yet we may all profit from the experience of others, and perhaps it would be advantageous if men having long experience in the labor movement should give the benefit of that experience to one another.

The usual method of organizing

wage earners is through public meetings, at which addresses relative to the subject are delivered, through correspondence, publications, etc. In other words, the work of organization devolves, in a large measure, upon the salaried officers, the business agents, and, to a lesser extent, the local committees. And yet it is safe to say that no system of organization can prove so effective as one wherein the individual member of the union takes an active and substantial part. Let each member be ever alert and constant in a determination to make his union a tower of strength, a protection to himself, his fellow-workers, and a blessing to the community, and all workmen in the vicinity who are employed at the trade will be brought within the fold of that union. Unfortunately, however, there are too many trade unionists who feel and act as though in paying their dues and assessments they have discharged their full responsibility and that no further effort should be required of them. Is it any wonder that thousands of workmen fail to join the union when they observe so much indifference on the part of those already holding membership?

If the 3,000,000 organized workmen of this country could be awakened to a sense of their personal responsibility; if each one of them should become imbued with a realization of his own strength, and if these forces were applied intelligently and enthusiastically, how long would it be until every man and woman working for wages would be a member of the union? If every union man should constitute himself an organizer and should give even one evening each week to the work of organization, if he should single out one non-union neighbor or acquaintance and persist in an effort to organize that man, what a short time it would take to unionize all the workers of our country! And if all

were organized, how much less difficult it would be to secure higher wages, shorter hours, and better conditions of life and labor! What has been written may not prove a contribution to the work of organization. Indeed, it is but an introduction to the relation of an experience which may prove of value.

Some twenty years ago in a western camp in which resided about 1,800 miners, there was instituted a local union with thirteen members. When this union was formed it was the hope and expectation that in a short time all the men employed in the mines would make application for membership therein, but to the surprise and disappointment of the thirteen charter members weeks rolled by and no applications were received. In order to create interest and enthusiasm mass meetings were decided upon, picnics were given, and various methods usually followed in such cases were adopted to build up the organization. Speakers were brought to the camp at no little expense to the handful of members—and while by these means some men were induced to join they maintained their membership for only a short time and then dropped out. This situation continued for several years, the union building up occasionally and then falling back to its original status.

Finally, one night, after the whole situation had been canvassed, a member arose in the meeting and made the statement that as there seemed to be no hope of establishing permanently a strong, effective union, the charter should be surrendered and the work of organization abandoned. A feeling of gloom and despair pervaded the atmosphere, when another member arose and expressed himself as not being in sympathy with the proposition to surrender the charter, stating that before such a course was resorted to he wished to offer a motion that each one of the thirteen

members be instructed and notified that if any one of them failed to bring to the next meeting a candidate for membership he should be expelled from the union. The motion was adopted by a unanimous vote. At the next meeting, one week later, each of the old members was present, and, to the delight of all, each one of them had brought with him a candidate for membership. The union now had twenty-six members. Encouraged by the success of this experiment, a resolution was adopted to the effect that any one of the twenty-six failing to bring with him to the next meeting a candidate for membership, should be expelled from the union. When the next meeting convened, each of the twenty-six presented a candidate for initiation. This process was continued with more or less regularity—although not always the same degree of success that had attended its introduction—until practically all the men in the camp were members of the union.

It goes without saying that this system might not work so well in other industries, or in another community, and, of course, there are few organizations that would permit the expulsion of a member for refusing or failing to bring in a new member; but without reference to the penalty for failure the application of this principle of individual effort would prove most effective wherever it were tried. Indeed, it was largely due to this means that over 50,000 miners were organized in the anthracite fields during the summer of 1905. At any rate the plan is worth trying and the prize is worth striving for.

Let each man feel that he is an important part of the labor movement; that he is personally responsible for its success or failure. Let us, individually and collectively resolve that the years 1910 and 1911 shall mark an epoch in the growth and progress of the labor movement of our country.

NON-UNION STRIKES.

The strangest phenomenon in American industrial history has occurred during the past few months. There have been more strikes in more trades involving a greater number of persons among non-union workers employed in so-called open shops than among union artisans.

Fully 20,000 clothing workers, 10,000 workers in iron and steel concerns, 6,000 in woodworking establishments, 5,000 railway laborers and at least 10,000 others engaged in mining, dock work or street railways and in other occupations having no union, walked out on strike in various places from New York to the Pacific coast.

At the most conservative estimate, 50,000 unorganized workingmen and women quit their employment, the total being 30 to 40 per cent. greater than all the union strikers combined.

It appears that the open shop is no guarantee against labor troubles nor brings conditions to encourage union workers to surrender their organizations and throw themselves upon tender mercies of employers.—Dallas Laborer.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Washington, June 26.

The labor legislation actually enacted at this session of the Sixty-first Congress is as follows:

1. Requiring common carriers to report all accidents to the interstate commerce commission.

2. Compelling railroads, under penalty, to equip their cars with uniform safety appliances.

3. Amending the employers' liability act so that suit may be brought at the residence of the plaintiff and in the state courts.

4. Appointing a commission to investigate the matter of employers' liability and workmen's compensation.

5. Providing for the establishment in the department of the interior of a

bureau of mines, and appropriating the sum of \$310,000 to carry on the work.

6. Providing for an eight-hour day in the construction of battleships, colliers and other vessels for the navy.

Labor bills that passed either the house or the senate but failed of passage in both are still valuable as vantage grounds for the next session, especially since the making of the new house rule which allows members to call bills from committees that have been pigeonholed.

Among these bills hung in mid-air the measure for the government inspection of locomotive boilers will be vigorously backed by the railroad brotherhoods at the next session with a good chance of becoming a law.

Although the Dodds bill went through the house, the senate committee to which it was referred would not act because of the absence of its chairman, the notorious Pennsylvania Republican boss, Penrose. Although this leaves the labor press at the mercy of the postmaster general to extinguish it or not as he pleases, yet it is just possible this departmental potentate will take no further action, seeing that Congress itself has not decided upon the matter.—Call.

LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED.

The following is a list of the local unions chartered by this organization since the June issue of our Magazine:

Local No. 170, Wichita Falls, Tex.; Local No. 175, The Bethlehems, Pa.; Local No. 176, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Local No. 187, Vallejo, Cal.; Local No. 380, Boston, Mass.; Local No. 384, Peekskill, N. Y.; Local No. 189, Roseburg, Ore.; Local No. 161, Ft. Smith, Ark.; Local No. 167, Summit Hill, Pa.; Local No. 273, New York, N. Y.; Local No. 177, Childress, Tex.; Local No. 183, Great Falls, Mont.; Local No. 190, Fostoria, O.; Local No. 191, Baton Rouge, La.; Local No. 256, San Francisco, Cal.

EDITORIAL

WE are continually receiving communications in this office from our several local unions complaining that other trades are not willing to help them. We believe, in many instances, the complaint is justified, but the situation is this—human nature is the same the world over. Men in other organizations, in many cases, have all they can do to help themselves.

We advise our organizations to affiliate with central bodies and force their grievances on those bodies. Until such time as the teamster becomes a power in a district there will be no one who will pay any attention to him, but just as soon as he makes himself felt he will find all of the other trades running after him. We know that it is the duty of every trade unionist to help one another, but are we consistent? We expect others to help us, but do we, all of us, help every other trade every day in the week as we ought to? For instance, in purchasing clothing, shoes, etc., do we request the label? When giving our money to our wives to spend, do we tell them to be sure and ask for the label whenever they purchase anything that has or should have a label on it? If we do this, we are doing our duty. If we do not do this, then we are just as bad as the carpenter or the plumber who accepts coal from a non-union teamster or from the individual who delivers milk to his home and who is not a member of the milk drivers' organization. Let us be consistent and just. Let us first try to help ourselves by helping others. Let us build up the organization as we go along, helping to strengthen our ranks and when we have an organization in a city or town, you will always find it that the other trades will be looking for you to assist them and you can tell them in turn that you expect them to help you as a trade unionist.

THROUGHOUT the country today, the labor movement is in rather a settled condition, much more so than for a year past. Everybody seems to be working and the general organizations of labor are increasing somewhat their membership. There are several strikes in many organizations, especially the machinists, and in nearly every instance organized labor seems to be gaining a little every day. However, there is a great deal of unrest among the workers because of the increased cost of living and from the present outlook this dissatisfaction seems to be somewhat increasing, because the workers are commencing to lose hope that the present administration in Washington will make any effort whatever toward regulating the trusts to such an extent that the necessities of life will be reduced in price.

Congress has adjourned and while many of our political leaders seem to say that a great deal has been accomplished, the workers of the country feel as though very little has been done. There has been no legislation enacted beneficial to the toilers. Every labor measure introduced in Congress has been side-tracked or rejected. The action of President Taft in begging the members of Congress to vote against the amendment offered by a New York congressman requesting that none of the money appropriated for the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law be not devoted toward antagonizing labor organizations, has caused the thousands of workers throughout the country to be thoroughly dissatisfied.

It has been stated by the press of the country, and not denied, that the President of the United States, personally appealed to the members of Congress who were favorable toward this amendment, to vote it down. We have no other conclusion to draw from this action other than that we believe our government is dominated by the combinations of wealth that control the industries of our country. Every day we hear of additional increases in the cost of living. Every day it seems the working classes are getting poorer. The toiler is losing courage and both himself and his family are losing hope.

There is, however, one bright spark that the future holds, that is, that there seems to be considerable discontent in Washington among the legislators over the action of the majority party. There seems to be springing up from all sides a class, commonly called insurgents, who are determined to do something in the future toward getting justice for the people whom they represent. Men seem to be plucking up more courage and are inclined more than ever before to think for themselves and to say what they think, in many instances, defying the leaders of their party. There is no political leader today more honored in the state or district from which he comes than the so-called insurgent—the man who believes in a square deal—and as time goes on let us hope that this condition will continue until there are a sufficient number in Washington to see to it that the working people get justice.

As the next election for Congress will take place this coming November, it is the duty of every working man to see to it that the individual for whom he votes in his district is one who has pledged himself in the interest of the trade unionists of the country.

OUR convention opens on August 1, 1910. We expect every local union that can possibly send a delegate to be represented at that convention. It is but a few days off and you are morally bound to try and not only send a delegate but to send your best man, one who is able to think for himself and for the local union he represents and one who is broad-minded enough to realize that he is legislating for the entire organization.

The present administration have done their utmost since our last convention to make the organization clean and beneficial to the membership. The present heads have adopted some policies which they believed to be right. They have created many friends and some enemies. It is a well known fact, however, that you cannot have friends without having enemies. Their opinions were expressed in accordance with their conscience in behalf of the general organization from the experience that they had in dealing with the organizations throughout the country. If there are any individuals or local unions who believe that the present policy should not continue, it is his duty to try and change that policy at the next convention, and as it is within the gift of any delegate to aspire for any office in the International, it is also within the right of the convention to remove from any office any man whom it believes is not working in the best interest of the general organization, and to replace said individual with some one whom they believe will work faithfully for the rank and file. There can be no objections by any officer who is an honest trade unionist, if he is removed from office because the convention elects and the convention rejects, and in speaking for the General President, I want it distinctly understood that should some other individual be elected to succeed me at this convention he shall have my earnest and emphatic support, and no attempt will be made to disrupt the organization, as has been done in years

passed, and I believe I express the opinion of each member of the General Executive Board, in the above statement.

I therefore, trust that those coming to the convention will use their own judgment in their selection of the members of the next General Executive Board, because, as has been stated before, the success of any organization depends mainly on the officers who guide the destiny of that organization in the future. Very true, the rank and file help. The rank and file behind their officers are of material benefit. The officers of the local unions have helped us in this office during the past two years. We have men in Chicago and New York, business agents and officers, who have materially helped us and made many sacrifices for the general organization but the mainstay of any local union or any general organization is the honesty, ability and courage of the officers in charge of said organization to do the right thing.

IN MEMORIAM.

(Continued from Front.)

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the bereaved family, with those to whom it may have pleased Divine Providence to send this affliction and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best and whose chastisements are meant for the mercy of all; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and records; also that we send a copy with consolation to the bereaved family; also copy be forwarded to The Teamsters for publication; also a copy to our local labor journal known as the Suburban.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. BONNER,
Rec. Sec., L. U. No. 721.

Chicago, Ill., June 2, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—At a regular meeting of Local 742, I. B. of T., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The hand of death has entered our ranks and taken from us our beloved brother, Charles Doorley; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our late brother our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these reso-

lutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Magazine for publication.

Yours fraternally,

J. A. SMITH, Rec. Sec., Local 742.

Rochester, N. Y., June 17, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

The following resolutions of esteem and respect were adopted by Local 304, I. B. of T.:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine duty and love, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Robert Jarvis, and

Whereas, The deceased was a member in good standing in our local, a good citizen, upright and industrious, a faithful husband, having the good will of all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sudden hand of death has cut down a life that was full of kindness to his fellow brothers. May the removal of Brother Robert Jarvis from our midst have the tendency to bind us as union men closer to one another; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in the hour of their sorrow and bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be

(Continued on Page 13.)

CORRESPONDENCE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—With another convention "looming on the horizon," one short month away, we wish to notify our brothers, throughout the country that Milk Wagon Drivers, No. 753, is still on earth and has elected its delegate to represent it at the convention.

Although our traveling auditor, brother Geo. W. Briggs was not at our meeting, he was not forgotten by the boys of his local, and the fact that the boys know him to be sober, honest and a good worker got for him the unanimous endorsement of his local.

We don't claim there are any "wings" on George, but let the fellow who has wings "cast the first stone." We believe he does conscientiously the work cut out for him to do.

There will be some new faces from the "milky way," our delegates being Steve C. Sumner, R. G. Fitchie, J. C. Timm, Sam White, J. L. Patterson, Joe Furth, Ernest Schondorf and W. A. Neer.

Some of these have attended every convention including the amalgamation at Niagara Falls, and when the thoughts of memory pick on the strings of time from that convention many of you recall actions and statements that show how fickle is human nature. For instance, the statement of Al. Young that any one who did not live up to his pledge to help him and C. P. Shea do everything for the best interests of the International would have to go over the "falls" with him. He and Shea, both have since gone over and many others have followed them.

We are much pleased to know that some of the "prodigals" have re-

turned (our brothers in the West) and let us all say, "Let by-gones be by-gones," and live for the future, and let us cement the breach honestly, fairly and squarely, so there will never be the chance of another eruption.

Let me ask any or all, who have gone away from the affiliation with trades unionists, has it been what you expected? Is there any independent movement that has paid or is better by standing alone? Let me ask the members of the Chicago teamsters, what have you accomplished by being away from the I. B. of T. and the A. F. of L.? Are your wages or conditions better or is your treasury any larger than it was?

I want to deny the statement that we look upon the rank and file of the Chicago teamsters as a bunch of "scabs," it is not true, you are the same men who were good union men when you were with us, and "history will repeat itself" and sooner or later you will realize your interests can best be protected by joining hands with organized labor all over the United States and Canada, and there is only one way you can do that—come back to the parent body.

I hope the time has forever passed when I. B. of T. locals or others will vote to "pull away" without first hearing both sides of the story.

I want to say to the members of my own local, if the time ever comes when your officers advise you to become secessionists, give the "other fellow" a chance to show why you should not. If that had been done in October, 1908, there would be no Chicago teamsters today. I hope the time is short when the boys who compose the independent organizations will realize our interests are identical and

do what I am sure their consciences tell them they should do—vote to come back, which we know they would do if given an opportunity.

Very truly yours,
W. A. Neer, Sec. No. 753.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following article in reference to the progress of Local 236 of this city, is taken from the Washington Trades Unionist of June 18:

“Chauffeurs’ Protective Association, Local No. 236, of this city, recently held one of the most interesting meetings since the installation of the union, at its meeting place, Costello’s hall, Sixth and G, N. W. The meeting was presided over by Tom Mattingly, formerly an active Knight of Labor, and the minutes were recorded by D. O. Paul. Two new members were obligated, and the constitution, as approved by the International Union, was adopted. This local has been growing steadily in membership, and Business Agent Kilgour’s report showed it to be but a matter of a short time until all of the men who drive automobiles will be in the union. The members listened to short addresses from Charles D. Seals, vice-president of the C. L. U., who urged the Chauffeurs to affiliate with the Union Label Council; and the secretary of the central body, who spoke of the labor movement along general lines.”

Fraternally yours,
F. W. F.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The third annual excursion of the Bakery Wagon Drivers’ Union, No. 33, to Chesapeake Beach, June 7, was the most successful one ever given by the

union, both financially and otherwise. Although the day was not quite as warm as many had hoped it would be, there was no rain to mar the occasion, and the members and their friends, to the number of about nine hundred, declared themselves well pleased with the outing.

The base ball game between Peck Memorial and Boston Baking Co. was won by Peck Memorial by a score of 18 to 2.

There were a number of other athletic events for which prizes were given.

A prize waltz at 9 p. m. was witnessed by a large crowd, and proved to be close and exciting. This was won by Mr. L. A. Rock and wife.

The judges of the court of appeals, without ordering the record printed, has decided that a writ of error is not admissible in the case of the appeal taken by the union from the decision of the lower court which imposed a fine of \$5 on James L. Considine for failure to comply with the law requiring the covering of bread and other food products in a manner satisfactory to the inspectors. The question as to what constitutes a proper covering for boxes and what style of curtain shall be used across the front of a wagon still remains an open one, although the appeal was taken primarily to endeavor to have the court compel the health department to specify in just what manner the law should be carried out. It was agreed that the case of Brother Considine was to be made a test case; however the cases against the other drivers were nolle prossed. Mr. Campbell Carrington represented the union.

In rendering their decision the judges of the Court of Appeals stated that they would go a long way before over ruling a lower court in a decision affecting the public health.

Fraternally yours,
FRED W. FOX.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed please find copy of wage scale adopted by St. Louis Piano Movers' Local No. 784, I. B. of T. and signed up by all the piano moving companies. The signing of this agreement means an increase of \$2.00 per week for drivers and \$1.50 per week for helpers. Then there is the closed shop thrown in for good measure.

We feel that we were very successful, indeed, and realize that if it had not been for Organizer L. T. McArthur and our vice-president, A. L. St. Clair, that we could not possibly have accomplished a settlement with our employers in only a few hours. Local No. 784 wishes to extend both A. L. St. Clair and T. L. McArthur, also the International, its very best wishes and a thousand thanks. We trust the signing of the scale will also benefit the International as good results surely demonstrate the true value of proper affiliation.

In conclusion allow me to thank all, for I appreciate every effort made and know it was well done and I feel deeply obligated to all.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. H. RITTER,
Sec.-Treas., Local No. 784.

COLLINSVILLE, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Will you kindly spare us a place in the teamsters' July Journal for us to make our report in regard to our local, No. 3, and the strike that has been settled successfully. We have received an advance of 25 cents per day with a closed shop agreement and conditions something that we have never before enjoyed. We desire to thank the General Executive Board for its moral and financial support in the controversy, also Brother McArthur, who did so much for us in the matter

of bringing about a settlement and hope that we will be able to do as much in return.

Again thanking you for this favor and wishing success to the teamsters throughout the United States and Canada and to the union labor movement in general, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
J. L. POINTER, Sec.

ST. CLOUD, MINN.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Just a few words to let you know how we are getting along.

I wrote you about two months ago that the members of our union were going to demand an increase of 50 cents a day. The former wages were \$4 a day. We have succeeded in getting our increase in wages without very much difficulty. The present wages are \$4.50 a day. This is encouraging to our members and all hope and wish that other brothers throughout the country may have the same success. Our union has sixty-three members. Their names and addresses I also inclose, to which please send The Teamsters. With best wishes, I remain,

Yours in fraternity,
JOHN M. DOERNER.

IN MEMORIAM.

(Continued from Page 10.)

draped in mourning for a period of thirty days: that a page in our minute book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family as a mark of esteem and respect for our departed brother, and that a copy be sent to the Labor Journal for publication.

BERNARD DINGMAN,
ALBERT McLEAN,
JOS. C. BALLING,
Committee.

CONDEMNS INJUNCTION BILL.

President Gompers unhesitatingly condemns the anti-injunction bill introduced by Representative Moon at the instance of President Taft. Without mincing matters, the executive head of the American Federation of Labor declares that not one scintilla of protection to the workers can come from this much-lauded bill, upon which the Republican administration hopes to make good with organized labor.

"Suppose that the President's recommendation had been law when the Buck's Stove and Range Company petitioned Justice Gould for the injunction. Would there have been the slightest variation from the procedure in the injunction? No; not one iota," declared Samuel Gompers.

With the keen legal insight born of many years' battling with corporations determined to destroy labor's power, Gompers riddled Taft's anti-injunction bill with proofs of its impotency to alter the present grip of the courts. He pointed out the significance of the fact that nowhere in the proposed bill was there any reference to any law to be amended nor statute to be altered.

Representing 2,000,000 organized wage-workers and backed by the farmers' unions of America, with their 3,000,000 membership, the American Federation of Labor has reopened the fight in Congress against unrestricted foreign immigration.

Appearing before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, Arthur E. Holder, chairman of the legislative committee of the A. F. of L., read resolution after resolution drafted by conventions of farmers and conventions of trades unions showing a unit in opposition to the enormous influx of immigrants.

That this attempt to restrict the flow of foreign labor into the United States will be fought at every step was made plain by the bitter opposition of

Representative Kusterman from Wisconsin, who, immediately upon Holder's conclusion of a resolution from the Musicians' Union stating that "the American musician is in nowise protected by the contract labor law," fairly raged in his opposition to trades unions.

"The resolutions are an outrage," bellowed the Congressman-banker from Wisconsin, "and, what's more, they are an eye-opener as to all the other demands that your unions are making. Do you mean to ask the Committee on Immigration to keep all artists out of this country so that we may be driven crazy by the discords of American bands?"

"If the gentleman is referring to the Musicians' Union when he speaks of discordant American bands, I shall inform him that there are 60,000 members in that organization, the best musical talent in the United States, and that they are fighting for their bread and butter when they oppose the unrestricted entrance to this country of cheap musicians, who slip in under the guise of 'artists,'" was Holder's pointed reply.—Pan-American Press.

HOPE.

You are hoping, hoping, hoping—

So am I;

We may both go blindly groping

Till we die;

Tho we ceaselessly must strive,

Tho we never quite "arrive,"

We are keeping hope alive,

Wet or dry.

You are trying trying, trying,

Day by day,

To clear every cause for sighing

From your way;

I am trying daily, too,

Trying to possess what few,

Tho their best they bravely do,

Ever may.

You are dreaming, dreaming, dreaming—

So am I;

We may both go vainly scheming

Till we die;

We may never reach the shore

That is strewn with precious ore;

But if men might hope no more

Who would try?

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Local No. 162 of Portland, Ore., has still about one hundred and fifty men on strike. Organizer Burke is in that city conducting the strike and endeavoring to assist the membership. The men have been on strike for five weeks and are holding out without a break in their ranks. Everything points to victory for the local union.

The taxicab drivers of Chicago have been on strike for over three months. The local unions in Chicago are supporting the strike financially. The milk wagon drivers have donated three thousand dollars, and the packing house teamsters one thousand, with several other large contributions from many of the other local unions.

Local Union No. 343 of Boston has twenty-five men still on strike. There were eighty men involved in the trouble when it first started. The International paid the union four weeks' benefits. On a visit of the General President to that city he found, on investigation, that the local union went on strike on May 2 and the matter had not been approved by the Board until May 4. On finding this condition, that is, the strike taking place without the sanction of the Board, the General President was forced to refuse to continue paying strike benefits. Some bitterness exists in the city on account of the action of the General President, but, irrespective of whom it may displease, the law must be adhered to. We feel for the individuals who are on strike, but there is no one responsible for strike benefits being cut off in this case but the officers of the local union, who should at least know the law and comply with same before involving their membership in a strike.

The men employed by the Green Taxicab Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., numbering twenty, have been on strike for several weeks past. The General Office is paying them financial benefits because of the fact that they are struggling for the maintenance of their local union, and have complied with the general constitution. We wish them success and hope for a speedy settlement of the difficulty.

Official Magazine

OF THE

International Brotherhood

OF

Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers

WEAR THE EMBLEM
OF
OUR ORGANIZATION

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



THE ABOVE CUTS REPRESENT THE
Button, Cuff Button and Watch Fob

SOLD BY THE GENERAL OFFICE

THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS

Buttons	25c a piece
Cuff Buttons	75c a pair
Watch Charms	\$1.50 a piece

All orders should be sent to **THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary,**
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Ind.

CONVENTION NUMBER, AUGUST, 1910

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY



OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS

199 PER YEAR

10 CENTS PER COPY



Save Your Oats, Give Your Horse Fresh Air

Wears Better, Lasts Longer Than Any Other Bag



A Canvas Bag—No Metal, No Wood

Prevents Bolting of Oats
Cannot Spill, Throw or Waste Oats
PRICE \$1.00 EACH \$9.60 PER DOZEN

Fresh Air Feed Bag Co., Inc.

Tel. 2351 Franklin

391-395 Washington St., New York City

The Standard for More Than Seventy Years

HARNESS PRESENTS A FINER APPEARANCE AND WEARS LONGER WHEN THESE GOODS ARE USED.



Teamsters:

Have You?

These Labels in Your Clothing



For Ready Made Clothing

THESE ARE THE
UNITED
GARMENT WORKERS'
UNION LABELS



For Clothing Made to Order

If Not You are Employing Non-Union Labor

ALL GENUINE LABELS ARE SEWED IN BY MACHINE STITCHING IN THE POCKETS of PANTS, COATS and VESTS



GUARANTEED

G. G. GREENE

Inventor and Manufacturer of

The G. G. G. Hame Fastener
WARREN, PA.

35c. each at dealers or mailed on receipt of price

"The G. G. G." is stamped on every Fastener. Accept no substitute.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

USED BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

FOR SALE ALL OVER THE WORLD



THE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Always Uniform Often Imitated Never Equaled

No well-equipped stable should be without

Frazer Harness Oil - Frazer Harness Soap
Frazer Axle Grease - Frazer Stock Food
Frazer Axle Oil - Frazer Hoof Oil

Frazer White Castile Harness Soap—"Fine as Silk"

FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

ST. LOUIS



HIGHEST AWARD

World's Fair, Chicago, Ills., 1893

World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904

EVERY TEAMSTER Should try this Polish. You will be surprised how quick it works. Once used always used. Sold by the leading harness houses the world over.

10c A BOX



**NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY
MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES
DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE**

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this **UNION STAMP**. All shoes without the **UNION STAMP** are always non-union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the **UNION STAMP**.

BOOT and SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 Summer St.

Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres.

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas.

BORDEN'S PURE MILK

BOTTLED IN THE COUNTRY



From healthy cows, properly fed and cared for, in sanitary surroundings. The Milk is safeguarded at every turn, transported in refrigerator cars, delivered in sealed glass bottles, and reaches the consumer's door pure, rich, fresh and wholesome

One Quality

The Highest

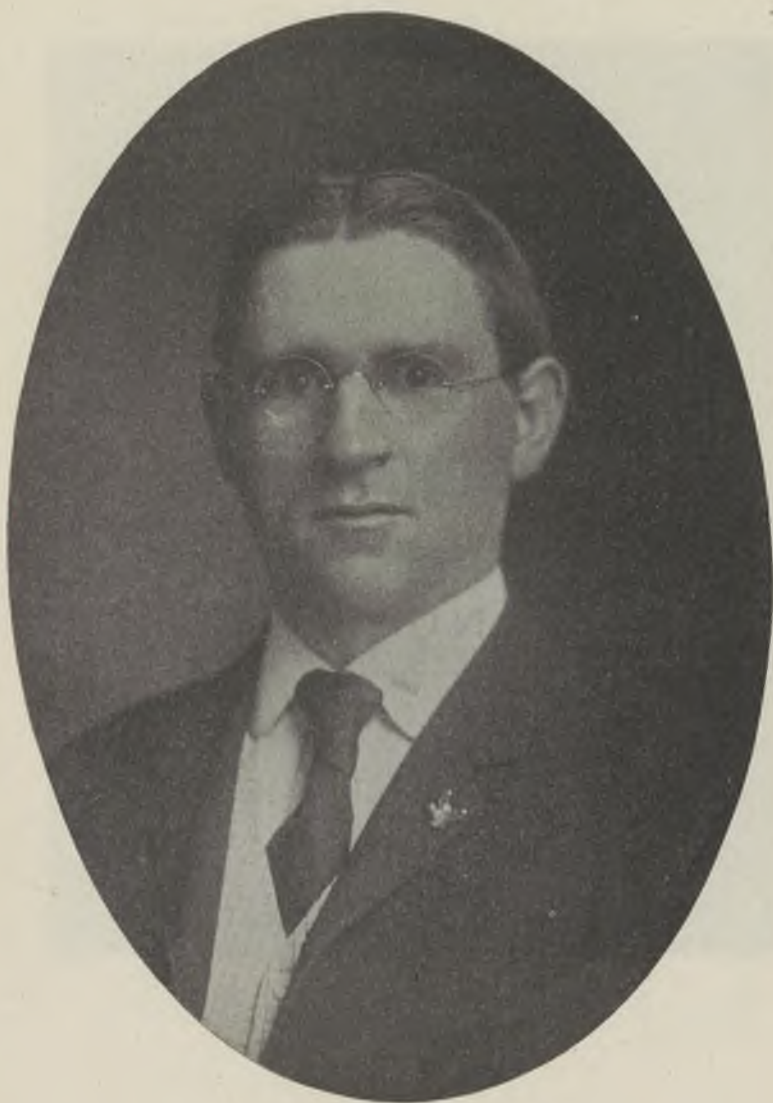
BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.

"Leaders of Quality"

Est. 1857

NEW YORK

Compliments of
a Friend



DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President.

BORDEN'S PURE MILK

FLEISCHMANN'S
COMPRESSED YEAST
HAS NO EQUAL



THOS. L. HUGHES,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Perkins Horse and Mule Shoes and Toe Calks

PROVIDENCE

RHODE ISLAND



A SOUND HORSE works and earns many times the cost of his keep, but a lame horse does not work, therefore, earns nothing, and eats as much as the one that is sound. Shoeing your horse with "W & B" Rubber Pad Horse Shoes is insurance against lameness, and the cost is many times less than the loss you would incur if your horse went lame.

For Sale by all Blacksmith Supply Houses

Made Only by

The Whitman & Barnes Mfg. Co.

General Sales Office

AKRON, OHIO



SOLD
BY ALL
LEADING
JOBBERs

ADJUSTABLE
TO ANY
LENGTH

JUST WHAT EVERY
TEAMSTER IS LOOKING FOR

MANUFACTURED BY

COVERT MFG. CO.

TROY, N. Y.

DAVIES, TURNER & COMPANY

Foreign Express

NEW YORK:
5 STATE STREET
Telephones, 2617-2618 Broad

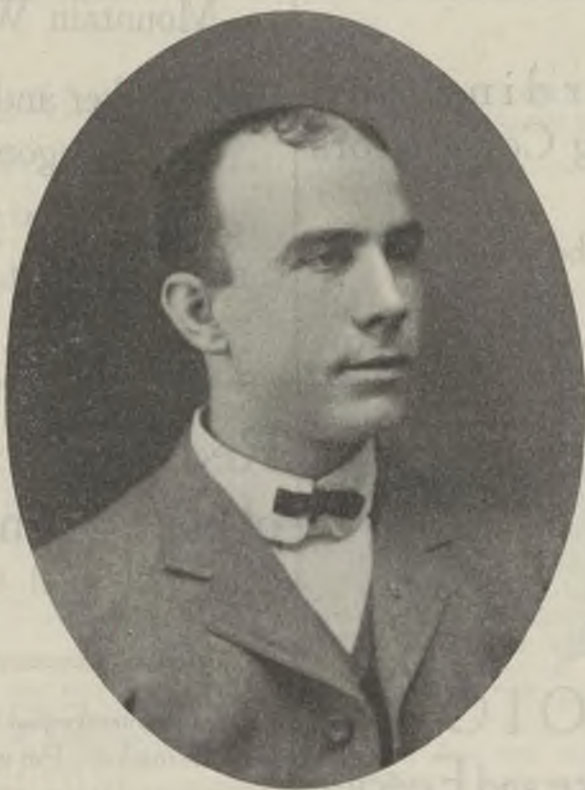
BOSTON:
104 HIGH STREET
Telephone, 1314 Main

PHILADELPHIA:
316 WALNUT STREET
Keystone and Bell Telephones

CHICAGO:
355 DEARBORN STREET
Telephone, 5282 Harrison

MONTREAL:
3 ST. NICHOLAS STREET
Telephone, 6943 Main

Agencies in all Parts of the World



GEO. WM. BRIGGS,
General Auditor.

Office, 56 Green St. 4006)
Package Dep. 509 Broome St. 6656 } Spring
Stable, 17 LeRoy St. 2601)

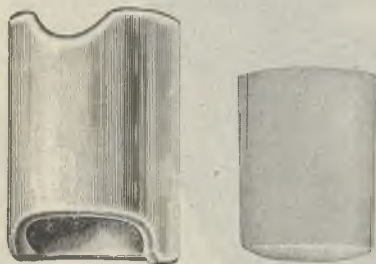
Empire Shipping and Forwarding Co.

TRANSFER AGENTS

Forwarding and
Trucking Contractors

87 Thomas Street

Telephone, 2192 Franklin NEW YORK CITY



ROTO Salt Cake and Feeder

Adopted by the U. S. Army
and used in Thousands of the
Best Stables in the United
States and Foreign Countries

Roto Salt Company

23 Flatbush Avenue
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Blume Wagon Works

BUILDERS OF

High-Grade Vehicles

Two, Three and Four Seat
Mountain Wagons

Milk, Baker and Grocers'
Wagons

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

800-802 North Main Avenue

SCRANTON, PA.

Red Cross Brand of Free-running Salt Under Normal Conditions

Guaranteed equal to any on
the market. Put up in 2 lb.
cartons for the retail trade.
Ask your grocer for the
Red Cross Brand of
Free-running Salt

Independent Salt Co.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters



Vol. VII.

AUGUST, 1910

Number 10

THE TEAMSTERS

Office of Publication . . . 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906, at the Post Office at Indianapolis, Ind., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum . . . \$1.00 | Single Copies 10 cents
(All orders payable in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application to Advertising Manager, Room 5b, No. 25 Third Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Correspondents writing matter for the Magazine should write on one side of paper only, and separate from all other business. Address all communications to International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Daniel J. Tobin, President and Editor, Room 211, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Published monthly by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, under the supervision of the General Executive Board.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

General President, DANIEL J. TOBIN, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Gen. Secretary-Treasurer, THOS. L. HUGHES, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis.
First Vice-President, VALENTINE HOFFMAN, 161 8th Ave., New York City.
Second Vice-President, A. A. SILVA, 23 Trask St., Gloucester, Mass.
Third Vice-President, PETER BURKE, 3955 22d St., San Francisco, Cal.
Fourth Vice-President, LAWRENCE A. GRACE, Room 2, Labor Temple, Providence, R. I.
Fifth Vice-President, GEO. F. GOLDEN, 4201 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth Vice-President, JOHN GEARY, 1003 Beech St., St. Paul, Minn.
Seventh Vice-President, A. L. ST. CLAIR, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
General Auditor, GEO. WM. BRIGGS, 1349 Sedgwick St., Chicago, Ill.

TRUSTEES

JAS. A. WELCH, 1803 S. Liberty St., New Orleans, La.
A. J. REED, 75 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
NATHANIEL J. LANNAN, 40 Moseley St., Dorchester, Mass.

IMPOSSIBILITIES MADE POSSIBLE.

By Samuel Gompers.

"It's impossible!" The man who employs these words is nearly always sincere. He utters them with the air of conviction that implies there is no room for further argument. He sees his impossibility clearly, feels it, accepts it, can not doubt it. He classifies it with his other impossibilities—that the lion can not be converted into the lamb, that the sea can't be rid of its salt, that the sky can't come down to earth. The thing's impossible, and there with him the subject ends.

Few are the trade union men today who have not at one time or another been set in their opinion that organization among workers of certain classes, or nationalities, or districts or occupations was impossible. "It's impossible! Only look at them!" has been said time and again of poorly paid laborers, perhaps newly arrived immigrants, when it has been proposed to try to spread the light of the trade union among them. But time and occasion have shown that they could be organized, and that when organized they could add 25 or even 50 per cent to their wages.

"It's impossible!" was the general exclamation when trade agreements were first proposed. Later, after a few successes, the impossibility was to be with the occupations not yet tried.

The doubting Thomases were found loud-voiced in every trade. But for all that, trade agreements have become one of the leading features of modern American unionism.

"It's impossible!" The eight-hour movement in its infancy was utopianism. Its promoters were ridiculous impracticables. Their campaign cry was mere sound—not even being worthy of serious counter-argument. No industry could pay, with eight hours. Impossible for that one reason; so eight hours went to the impossible class to be ignored by its opponents until they waked up to see eight hours established in many industries about them.

"It's impossible!" The union label was foolish, effectless, worthless, a grafting scheme, not a factor in trade unionism—until it was honestly and thoroughly tried. So, also, it was good enough for the cigarmakers, but was of no account for the printing trade—until it went on millions of dollars' worth of printing yearly. It was of no help in organizing generally until it brought into the unions many a factory that couldn't be reached by other means.

"It's impossible!" The solution of the convict labor problem was an impossibility when every penal institution in the country could be used as a means of enriching contractors and pauperizing free labor. It was indeed a heartbreaking public question. How many legislatures were besieged by trade unionist committees before the means were discovered by which contract prison labor could be abolished. How many union committeemen were told that they were wasting their time—that they were senseless labor agitators—before the wise legislators in certain States learned that contract prison labor ought to be impossible! The fight is still on, but to a good extent the impossible has become the possible.

"It's impossible!" It was said of other great moves made by organized labor when first proposed. Nothing was more impossible than the referendum, now employed by nearly every international trade union and now in the constitution of half a dozen States. To prevent wage reduction was to be utterly impossible after the crisis of 1907, but nevertheless wages did not go down, and they have recently in not a few occupations taken good advances. To abolish overtime, to prevent child labor, to restrict women's labor, all this was impossible not only to opponents but to many a wage-worker whose head had bowed to the yoke so long that successful rebellion against wrong seemed impossible.

To the unimaginative, the unsanguine, the born serf, the timid, the believer in things as they are because they are, impossibilities hedge their way through life. Every just claim of the workers, every bold plan for their aid, every assertion against the abuse of authority, every blow struck for one's self and the workers generally, is but foolish effort sure to end at the impossible.

Go back far enough, and the trade union was impossible, the minimum wage scale was impossible, the union shop was impossible.

You are confronted with difficulties, do not halt at the impossible. Glance back over the story of trade unionism, see the impossibilities that have been made possible, and push forward to render your hopes for the men and women of your craft or calling realities.

Fellow-workers! Forward! Organize! Unite! Federate!

Manufacturers' associations and kindred institutions decry the recognition of legitimate progressive labor unions and insist upon the policy of dealing with their employes as individuals. The worker dealing with a



VALENTINE HOFFMAN,
First Vice-President.

great corporation has about as much chance of securing justice individually as he would before one of our federal courts trying to convince one of those august tribunals that his life is of as much importance as a fifty cent piece is to the corporation. It is simply out of the question. Profits and vested rights are first in law, first in the hearts of corporate ownership and first in the hearts of judges. With organized labor, even as it now is, "God knows" the sad plight of the workers is bad enough when most thoroughly organized and dealing with such great concerns as unions.

There is no tenable ground or reason for such a policy in the part of railroads, manufacturers or other large employers of labor, for their entire business is done upon an organized capital basis and the more complete the organization and the recognition given to the principal body by its integral parts, the more force it has and the better prepared it is to drive bargains. An individual dealing with a great corporation is entirely at its mercy. The question of merit, right or justice is entirely out of the program. With all of the labor forces employed by one of these concerns thoroughly organized, or even any one class of them backing a committee appearing before it for an adjustment of imaginary or real grievances, the atmosphere is entirely changed from what it would be were the individual there alone. It is only by collective dealing with corporate bodies that the workers of this country can ever hope, even under the most favorable circumstances, to secure anything near that which is due them for their services. Labor is much more essential to capital than it is mere money capital to labor, and there is no just reason why it should forever be subordinated to it. Thoroughly organized forces greatly boost the interest and well being of the man, and it should behoove every toiler to get in an or-

ganization that represents his calling and exert every influence to elevate his condition as nearly as possible to the highest mark obtainable.—Switchmen's Journal.

The conflict between capital and labor is on to the bitter end. The corporation using every means to defeat the organized workers. Those they cannot defeat by starving the men into submission resort to the courts, and a mock trial is given and punishment is dealt out that organized labor has no right to boycott, to strike, to injure the business of any concern, and it is treated as a trust and interferes with interstate commerce and punishable under the anti-trust laws and fined accordingly.

If this law stands that unions are regarded as trusts, which they are not, the hopes to protect our interests, the hopes to secure better conditions, etc., cannot be accomplished along those lines of battle. The laws must be changed, and they will be changed.

But who is going to change them? It is a certainty the employers or their representatives will not do so, no matter how much we may petition them. The changing must come from the workers themselves, and this only through a political organization that they control and finance, whose representatives shall do their bidding.

In no other way can they secure justice from the courts; their own representatives must legislate, execute and decide the meaning of any law. The workers and the leaders of organized labor are rapidly coming to this point, and when once they decide to use their franchise for a real workingman's party, such decisions will be things of the past. — The Glass Worker.

It is well to note that the National Manufacturers' Association did not pass a resolution against the evils of the sweatshop and child labor. There's a reason.

EDITORIAL



A. A. SILVA,
Second Vice-President.

EDITORIAL

WELCOME to our delegates. Many, many thanks to our locals sending delegates to the convention and defraying their expenses at considerable sacrifice, in order that they may help to make laws and elect officers to guide our ship for the coming years. To the locals that could not send delegates we pledge our most sincere trust to endeavor to legislate in their interest and protect their rights.

He is the true union man who works honestly for his employer and for his union. The fellow who is always bragging about what he can do generally does nothing.

THE FEDERATIONIST, edited by Samuel Gompers, can be purchased for ten cents per copy each month at any newsstand or by writing to the office of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, for one dollar a year. If every union man in the country would read it we would not need any organizers. Every reader would become a volunteer organizer. Buy one copy. It is worthy trying. Learn something about our movement.

Stop knocking and kicking about your officers. Be a booster for a while. You certainly will be surprised at the good you can do. You will feel satisfied with yourself and everybody else. Every man of common sense and decency hates and despises a knocker, who generally knocks without any reason.

WHY should you expect every union man to have his coal delivered by a union coal teamster, and his milk by a union milk driver, etc.? Do you go into a union barber shop all the time, or are you sometimes afraid to ask if they have a union card in the shop you patronize? Does your shoes and clothes bear the union label, and your hat the hatters' label? If not, why not? Because you are too lazy to ask, or else you have not courage enough to be a union man outside of your meeting. Perhaps you eat some of the Post cereals for breakfast. You think because you pay your dues that you are it, but you are wrong. The way to be an honest union man is to help all unions by purchasing goods bearing the union label, and to insist on all helping the members of your union.

We would be pleased to hear from your local once in a while through the columns of the Magazine. Learn to write something so that our brothers, East and West, North and South, may know under what conditions you are working. Every local should have its secretary write a letter to the Journal at least once every two months.

If we could see ourselves as others see us we would be better men. The more humble, the more honorable. Always have some consideration for others.



PETER BURKE,
Third Vice-President.

KEEP up the fight. You are doing well. For the past year you have accomplished wonders. What if it has been discouraging sometimes. Every great movement has had its setback; has had its leaders sometimes wrongfully suspected; has had to make many sacrifices; has had dissension and trouble within its ranks; has sometimes had false leaders, but the goal has been reached before. It can be reached again, even if the heart blood of new-born heroes must be shed to accomplish the result. Our fathers did their duty. They fought to free us from bondage and slavery. We must not be cowards. We must do our duty and save our posterity from the enemy that surrounds us, namely, unscrupulous capital.

YOU are perfectly right, "the union has not done much for you for a year or so." But ask yourself, could you do better without the union? If you think so, try it. You at least have held your old conditions, whereas, thousands of unorganized workers have suffered reductions in wages. Build up your union. Attend your meetings. It is your fault if the union is not what it ought to be, and you and a few others do nothing to help it. Do you think the word "Union" is an "open Sesame," able to accomplish anything? It is the members of a union that make it good or bad, not the word itself. Fifty good, sincere unionists are worth five hundred luke-warm, good-for-nothing members that leave all to their officers. Get busy. Lend a hand.

SEVENTY thousand cloak and skirt makers went on strike in New York the other day. We trust they will be successful in winning. Only a few of them belonged to a union before going on strike. They were working under open-shop rules. Apparently the open shop does not mean absolute peace for the employer, as stated by our enemies. There has been more disturbances this year where the open shop prevailed than where the union shop operated. A word to the wise is sufficient. We want our members to stick for the union shop everywhere possible, because this is the only way we can guarantee peace for all.

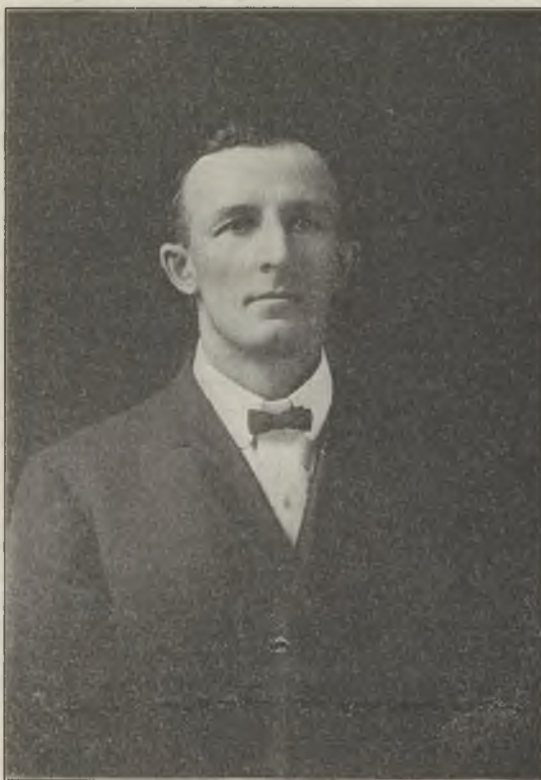
Well, perhaps if you were in business for yourself you would expect a man to do his best. It is not always sunshine for the boss.

The business agent, or the union that sticks up for a man when he does wrong, is not doing right.

Who says unions never make mistakes? Certainly we make our mistakes, but we have as much right to make our mistakes as every other institution, but we never make the same mistake the second time. From our mistakes or failures we educate ourselves for the future.

AS we gather in convention, let every man do his best for those he represents. Let that feeling of good fellowship that prevails on the first day continue when we adjourn, no matter who is elected or defeated. Show that the right stuff is in your heart by being satisfied with the majority decision, and that you are a real union man and not a genuine bluff. Work for all—not for self.

A



GEO. F. GOLDEN,
Fifth Vice-President.

M

ABOVE and beyond all, see to it that none but honest men get into your union. Do you think we are justified in taking back into our organization, men that have been untrue to us; dishonest men; individuals who have attempted to disrupt our International, but failed? If they were successful they would not want to return. Men who, at our convention in Detroit, pledged themselves to protect and unite our Brotherhood, and immediately started out to destroy us, because our officers would not stand for wrong-doing? Do you think we should put our arms around them and invite them to come back after finding some of them padding strike pay rolls? After building up a treasury and an organization and getting back some decent locals that had left us, do you think we should take back those bad men again to disrupt our joint councils and assault our General Officers? If you think so let us hear from you right away. If you think not, let us also hear from you. We will read carefully your letters, because your officers are your servants, and we will be guided by your advice, as far as wisdom tolerates, but without intending any offence to our membership, we want it distinctly understood that there are certain things that human nature itself rebels against, and that some of us, at least, rebel and will refuse to work for this International if some of the individuals are allowed to come back that were formerly connected with this organization, and are now on the outside. Very true, you can get along without your General President, or any other officer, we know that, and we may be wrong in our opinions, and we do not believe that there are not others as good and as brainy as we are in the rank and file, but we have a right to our opinions and we have some respect for ourselves, and for you, and some of us have little children that we expect some day to be men and women, and we never want it said of us that we were betrayed once and after a while we embraced those who betrayed us. Our load is heavy and the road is long, the night is bitter and the world seems dark—this is the lot of the teamster and chauffeur. There is, however, some hope as the darkest hour is that before the light breaks. There is a silvery lining behind every dark cloud. Other men have fought and conquered; other men have battled the storm and have been victors. Will we then quit in the height of battle? Will we surrender unconditionally and be made serfs again? No. By every human impulse that God has given us; by every noble thought that our fathers have engendered in us; by every painful pang that our mothers have endured for us, while the grass grows green and the ocean ebbs and flows, and until the rocks melt with the sun, we will battle to preserve that which is dearer to us than life itself—our labor union.

Insist on your secretary-treasurer sending your name and address to the General President, so that you may get the Magazine each month. Every union man should read some labor paper every day of his life. We cannot expect the capitalist press of the country to publish anything in our interest.

NOTHING makes a good fellow sick quicker, than the union man that is always grumbling about his local union being run by a clique, and to find that same man never attending a meeting. During the week he is at every corner finding fault, and then he lulls around on meeting night, and won't help the officers and others who are trying to build up the organization. I have always believed that the man who pays his dues every month and never attends a meeting or never helps the local along is only half a union man.



JOHN GEARY,
Sixth Vice-President.

We are still waiting for victory in Portland, Oregon. Our brothers there are still as solid as a rock, fighting the fight of the just. They have been out seven weeks. Here's hoping for a speedy victory for No. 162 and may they ever be faithful to the principles of trade unionism for which they are battling.

A COMPLIMENT TO UNIONISM.

It is complained of unions that they are too aggressive—that they are never satisfied. If that can be said in all truth of a union, it is a compliment.

In every line of business, intelligent and honest aggressiveness is one of its greatest commendations. And a labor union is a business institution. Its business is such that its advancement depends upon alert and persistent enterprise. There is no line of business that calls for such incessant and aggressive enterprise as that of organized labor.

"What's everybody's business is nobody's business." A labor union is made up of many members. To keep the whole membership wholly alive to its full duty is no easy task. It's a model family that has not a shirker—a lazy one who is willing to let the others do the strenuous things. The shirkers are more numerous in the union.

"Let well enough alone" is not a motto of progress. But it is one too well practiced in the union. Some men have not very high ideals of living. They are a dangerous drag to the organization. They have none of the elements of good business. They are not the kind to build skyscrapers and modern improvements. Neither are they the kind to lift labor up to high level. Their pockets never bulge with filled out applications for membership. Their minds are never active with ideas for the welfare of the cause.

Labor must fight if it would reign. It will never approach the skies on flowery beds of ease. It requires the persistent propulsion of enthusiastic aggressiveness.—Labor Leader.

BEWARE OF HIM.

Beware of the fellow who insinuates, but does not make an honest charge; he is not only dishonest, but is a coward at heart, with a perverted mind as well. The church, fraternal, social and labor organizations are frequently rent asunder by the miserable pervert who casts insinuations against the character or motive of another, without any reason or foundation, except personal spite or aggrandizement. He is a moral degenerate who seeks to create discord, bad blood and finally dissension and disruption. Fortunately the best elements in organized labor have become accustomed to these people, and their influence is largely destroyed. Good men, however, are frequently driven out of organizations simply because they are so constituted that they cannot or will not stand slanderous abuse. The movement needs all the best and ablest minds, and above all needs honest men as officers. The honest man is not afraid of an honest man who makes an honest, straightforward charge against him, but no one is safe from the miserable, contemptible, back-biting character assassin. This moral pervert is always making insinuations and usually without any foundation upon which to base them, and has done more to retard progress than any other agency employed or in operation.—Exchange.

It's when you're surest of your ground that the enemy is in the most favorable position to undermine your fortifications.

When you purchase a hat, accept none that does not bear the union label.



A. L. ST. CLAIR,
Seventh Vice-President.

ORGANIZER'S REPORTS.

San Francisco, Cal., July 4, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—A brief report of the work accomplished, and the condition of our affiliated unions bordering on the Pacific. Our movement, as a whole, is in fair condition. Like all other sections of our country, the wave of depression which was sweeping all over the land at the time of our last convention, held in Detroit in 1908, it required some ingenuity of the trade unionist in general, and particularly the teamsters, to keep our organizations intact throughout the length and breadth of this broad land, and I firmly believe the executive officers were equal to the occasion. With the assistance of our General President, D. J. Tobin, who succeeded in bringing back into our fold Local No. 85 and the enthusiasm created by said action requires no explanation. It speaks for itself. However, the teamsters of San Francisco are the winners. The reorganizing of Local No. 238 and the strengthening of Locals No. 404 and No. 546 and our new Local No. 265, holds San Francisco intact and in good shape. We also have a new local in Modesto, one in Vallejo, one in Palo Alto, one in Lodi and one in Oakland. We were also successful in carrying on a strike which lasted several months in San Jose, and made it a union town for some time to come and with the exception of Los Angeles, California is in fair shape.

I visited the State of Washington, including Spokane, Seattle, and several outlying towns, and, with the able assistance of our General Auditor Briggs, everything is progressing rapidly in said state, and at this writing we are involved in a hard battle at Portland, Ore., for the preservation, not only of Local No. 162, but of organized labor as a whole, which means either a union or non-union

town for Portland. Other outlying towns are also in fair condition. I would like to make a more complete report, but my time is somewhat taken up. This is our fifth week on strike, and any of you who went through a big strike must realize the strenuous work that you have to perform.

In conclusion I will state I visited every board meeting. Our work on some occasions was not very pleasant, but if our organization continues to exist we must be honest with ourselves. Justice must be done regardless of friend or foe. It is true you will make some enemies, but a man in the labor movement without enemies had better be removed. I find little trouble with the unions that pay their honest per capita tax and live up to the constitution of our Brotherhood, but on the contrary those who are in the movement for personal gain and an officer that does his duty dealing with those members it is no more than natural that you gain their enmity.

I will venture to make a statement for the members elected at the Detroit convention that are still members of the Executive Board. I firmly believe they acted in good faith in carrying out their duty on every question that came before them, and any appointments made by them to fill vacancies on said Board was made in good faith and for the best interests of our men on the wagons, and I for one, if called on to deal with the very same questions again, would vote the very same way regardless of anybody. My votes are on record. I have no apologies to make. I have done my duty fearlessly and without favor to any one; and with thanks and best wishes to our organization, I remain,

Faternally yours,

PETER BURKE.

Chicago, Ill., July 14, 1910.
To the Officers and Members of the
I. B. of T.:

I submit to you my report as general organizer for the two years beginning August, 1908, and ending August 1, 1910.

On the adjournment of the convention in Detroit I was instructed by General Secretary Hughes to proceed to Fort Wayne, Ind., where Local No. 178 was having some difficulty with its employers. I remained there about four or five days and left all matters adjusted to the best interests of Local No. 178.

I then proceeded to Logansport, Ind., and succeeded in organizing Local 201, the ice wagon drivers and haulers, and then, by orders of the General Secretary, I proceeded to Kansas City, Mo., where, after considerable hard work by myself and members of Local No. 1, we succeeded in increasing the membership of this local 115 members.

And then, by orders, I went to Chicago, where a secession movement was started and where eleven locals of our International had seceded and formed what was known as the Chicago Teamsters. On my arrival in Chicago, I found that the officers of the so-called Chicago Teamsters were very busy trying to have more of our local unions secede and become part of the so-called Chicago Teamsters. I worked day and night to prevent such a condition being brought about, and up to the present time this secession movement has not been able to make any further successes with their secession movement. I am glad to say while the fight was the hottest between the Chicago Teamsters and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, I was successful in organizing a local of three hundred members of the auto livery chauffeurs, Local No. 727, and succeeded in having a wage scale signed for eighteen months which meant an increase in wages of 4 per

cent. and which amounted to about \$3 per week. We abolished the buying of uniforms by our members and bettered the condition of our members generally as a result of this eighteen months' agreement between the Auto Livery Transportation Association of Chicago and Local No. 727.

I next proceeded to Muscatine, Iowa, where I was successful in organizing a new local with a charter membership of 45 members. After organizing this local union and properly installing their officers, I remained there some few days to see to it that this local union would be in good working order before my departure to another district.

I then left for Herrin, Illinois, where the members of local No. 233 were having a jurisdiction dispute with the United Mine Workers of that city who had been hauling coal and who were not members of Local No. 233 and were hauling coal at a less rate than was being paid to the members of the Teamsters, Local No. 233. After taking the matter up with the two organizations directly involved and the Central Labor Union, I succeeded in having all the men that were hauling coal become members of the said Local No. 233, and as a result of this all coal haulers of Herrin are receiving the same scale and when I left everything was settled satisfactory to all concerned in that city.

I then proceeded to Terre Haute, Indiana, where I found Local No. 144 had presented a wage scale to their employers and it looked as though this local would be involved in a strike with their employers. After remaining there for several days, I finally succeeded in having fourteen agreements signed with the largest team owners of Terre Haute, Indiana. This averted a strike and gave our men an increase in wages of \$2 per week and better working conditions generally. The agreement is to run for two years.

I then returned to Chicago, and after some effort I succeeded in organizing what is known as the West Side Expressmen, Local No. 737, consisting of 125 members. I then took up the matter of the Street Hack Drivers, who had no organization in the city of Chicago, and I was successful in getting 250 members. After remaining with these two new locals, getting things in good working order, I proceeded to Toledo, Ohio, where I found Local No. 120 in very bad condition numerically. After looking the situation over, I decided to call a mass meeting for all teamsters of that city. I notified them of this meeting through the press and by distributing several hundred handbills around different places where drivers can be found in large cities. After remaining there about three weeks, I succeeded in increasing the membership of this local about 100 members.

Owing to a serious illness in my family, I returned to Chicago and remained there about one week. I then proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, and there, with the assistance of Organizer Harvey Eddy, after some hard work, I succeeded in organizing a local union of general teamsters of that city.

I was then called to Chicago on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Farrell, which finally terminated in her death.

During my stay in Chicago at this time, I was requested by the Chauffeurs' Union No. 727 to remain with them a while, if possible, as they were about to present a new wage scale to their employers. After receiving the consent of our general officers, I took up the matter of this new wage scale and with a committee of the local we proceeded to draw up a new wage scale, which was presented to the membership of this local and was finally adopted. The committee was instructed on March 20 to present this scale to all automobile companies employing members of Local No. 727, and

they requested that a conference be held as soon as possible for the purpose of bringing about a working agreement satisfactory to Local No. 727 for the year of 1910 and 1911. On the 4th day of April, the time set for the committee and myself to meet the bosses, we called on the employes as previously agreed. We were notified by the representatives of the seven large companies that they would no longer treat with our organization but would operate their garages on the open shop system, which means a closed shop to any man carrying a union card.

After receiving this information, your committee and myself went into a conference with the Secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the President of the Teamsters Joint Council, and at this conference we decided that the members should know at once the decision arrived at by the employers. As soon as the members received this information above mentioned, every man decided that before he would work under the system about to be employed by the bosses, he would strike, and they did strike and on the night of the 4th of April, 360 members went out on strike and at the present writing the strike is still on. Although 100 days have passed since the strike started, not one man has deserted his union and returned to work. Notwithstanding that we have been handicapped in many ways, lack of finances and activity on the part of the police and the city courts, the Mayor and his administration lined up on the side of the employers, and many other things which could be said in connection with our strike if space in the Journal would permit, however, it is well that our general membership should know that our strikers are remaining loyal and that the companies are not liable to operate their automobiles to any great advantage and not without police protection.

We have succeeded in signing up with twenty-six companies, which covers a membership of about 200 members, and numerically our local is about about as strong as before the strike was inaugurated. During the past week I succeeded in organizing a local union of Gas Wagon Drivers in this city.

In making this report I have tried to be brief on account of space in the magazine, as well as to let our general membership know in the best way I know how that I have given them the best that is in me for the past two years, and will close by wishing our officers and general membership a better and brighter future than the time gone by. I remain,

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS FARRELL,
Gen'l Organizer of I. B. T.

Decatur, Ill., July 11, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

In compliance with your request for a report from me covering the period of two years, I beg to submit my report for your approval.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Detroit convention I proceeded to Binghampton, N. Y., and there I found the General Teamsters of that city on a strike, and was successful in adjusting the strike satisfactorily to all concerned in that city. I went from Binghampton to Philadelphia, Pa., where I took up the case of the News Paper Delivery Drivers and adjusted the same. From there I proceeded to Scranton, Pa., aiding Agent Kane in adjusting the wage scale, which was satisfactory to the officers and members. From Scranton I proceeded to Albany, N. Y., where the Teamsters were on a strike and was successful in adjusting the wage scale in that city. I attended the conference of the Amalgamated Sheet Tin and Metal Works Association at Pittsburgh. From Pittsburgh I proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, and Brother Farrell

and myself were successful in organizing two Local Unions in that city. From Cleveland I proceeded to Toledo, Ohio, and handled the strike of Local Union No. 20, and am pleased to report that I was successful in adjusting the strike.

In my work I have visited many towns and cities, handled wage scale and adjusted grievances, and through you as General President I wish to thank the General Executive Board and the many local officers and members of the different local unions that I have visited for the kind and cordial treatment I have received at their hands.

I believe that all organizations would do much better if the members would attend their meetings and respect the officers elected at all times and their National Officer as well. However, I see no reason to complain about the standing of our organization in this district. I believe that we are in as good if not better shape than any other organization of labor with whose interest I have come in contact.

I earnestly hope that the deliberations of the delegates to the forthcoming convention at Peoria on August 1 will be of great benefit to the members of our organization throughout the entire country.

In closing I once more wish to thank all concerned for the assistance rendered me.

With best wishes for their future success, I am fraternally yours,

H. EDDY,
Organizer.

New York, July 11, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—After the Boston convention of the I. B. of T. selected you as their leader, I with hundreds of others was convinced of a square deal and honest government in the International Union, and when the opportune time presented itself in

Chicago on December 1st, 1908, at the Amalgamation Conference with Bros. Tobin, Hughes, Golden, Meer and McArthur, on the one side, and Brothers Hoffman, St. Clair, Ray, Spencer, Reed and myself, on the other, all past grievances were dispassionately discussed, and it was mutually agreed by all participants that to successfully solve the Teamsters' problem a merger of the United Teamsters and International Brotherhood must be consummated.

After that conference adjourned every man worked incessantly to further the interests of the I. B. of T., affiliated with the A. F. of L., and I point with pride to the unceasing efforts of my co-workers in Chicago, St. Louis, Rochester, Brooklyn and New York, who re-affiliated and put 8,000 new members in the International Union.

General President Tobin and Secretary-Treasurer Thomas L. Hughes fulfilled every verbal declaration and assurance made at the conference, and no lawyer, signatures, or pen and ink was used, as the earnestness of the conferees and their later actions proved the sincerity of both parties to the agreement.

In my judgment all re-affiliated local unions are satisfied, and have been under the full protection of the Union, as strike and lock-out benefits have been promptly paid to all entitled.

Unfortunately some local unions in the east objected to the re-affiliation of the United Teamsters, and through false statements and a misunderstanding temporarily withdrew from the International's protection and formed an Incorporated Teamster's Society. But thanks to the persistent and untiring efforts of Brothers Cashal and Dawson, No. 553. Prescott, Monds and Coyle, No. 500, Looney, No. 762, Millett and Donnelly, No. 658. Hoffman, Oneil, Larkin, Cleary, Brown, Shaeffer and Brennan, No. 807, Her-

man, No. 537, McCormick, McDonald, No. 449, Lynch, No. 708 (McNally Bros.), Connolly, Dunally, Port, Greff, No. 654, Trautner, McElroy and O'Donnell, No. 506, Murphy, Foster, Perkins, Mullins and Ashton, No. 267, and others who constituted the Harmony Committee appointed by the Joint Executive Council of New York, who worked under the direction of our first Vice-President, Brother Val Hoffman, a re-affiliation of the following local unions was brought about, namely: Building Material Drivers, No. 654; Commission Drivers, No. 449; Wholesale Dry Goods Teamsters, No. 708; Truck Drivers, Jersey City, No. 617; Beef Teamsters, No. 561; Truck Drivers, Newark, No. 475, and General Teamsters, No. 306, Yonkers, and several new local unions formed, all of this important work was done through hard labor performed by the above committee, and they deserve the highest commendation of our International Union, for through their efforts the "Incorporated Teamsters Society," existence, vitality, energy and biographical narration, has become lifeless, dead, inanimate and torpid.

I am happy to say in conclusion that the eastern district is rapidly being cemented closer together, and although we have thousands of unorganized Teamsters in New York and vicinity, we can safely boast of at least 10,000 wearing our International button and hope to be a much stronger wing in the near future.

With hearty good wishes to all,
Sincerely and fraternally,

W. H. ASHTON.

Springfield, Ill., July 8, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

In conformance with your instructions to make an outlined report of the work done by me in the past two years, I will endeavor to do so in the least possible space.

After the Detroit convention I returned to Chicago and, as instructed, took up the work of Local No. 705, where I was successful in securing an increase in wages, change in working conditions, the election of new officers, and also preventing the secession movement from carrying that organization with them, remaining with Local No. 705 for about four months.

Went to Lake Forest, Ill., organized a local union there, handled the wage scale in Waukegan, Ill., securing an increase for men. Visited Dubuque, Iowa, succeeded in securing an increase for men without strike in that city, came to Chicago and worked there for several different locals in that vicinity, went to St. Louis, East St. Louis, and did a great deal of work in that vicinity, being successful in helping to bring the organization back, nearly, to where it was previous to the secession of the United Teamsters of America.

In the past two years I visited a great many towns and cities in the interest of our organization, have handled a number of strikes and lock-outs, and am pleased to report that as yet I have not lost an organization or failed to get an increase in wages or better working conditions.

The organization in general in the district through which I travel is in fairly good shape. The last year the majority of local unions have received increases in wages and better working conditions and are now enjoying the benefits derived through being members of our organization.

There is but one thing that it seems impossible to impress on the minds of the members of the different local unions and that is the necessity for their attending the meetings. I find that in a great many localities the only time that a large attendance can be had at a meeting is at such times as the wage scale or an election is to be discussed. At such times the mem-

bers of the different organizations seem to wake up and take interest in the movement.

It would be of material advantage to all members of our organization if they could be brought to realize the importance of attending each and every meeting, as very often things of vital importance are brought before meetings where the attendance is small, and are not handled in a manner satisfactory to the majority of the members of the local union, but in all instances the majority vote as cast in the meeting must stand as the decision of that local union regardless of whether the majority of the members are present or not, and this sometimes brings about unpleasant complications that cause internal dissensions, and I hope that in our next convention a way may be found either by an amendment to the constitution or the suggestion of some delegate whereby we may be able to influence the members of our organization to attend their meetings regularly so that their organization may be handled in a manner satisfactory to all.

In closing, I wish through you, as General President of the organization, to thank the many officers and friends in the different local unions for whom I have worked, for the assistance rendered me in that same work, and I also hope for the benefit of the general organization that the deliberations of the delegates to the next convention to be held in Peoria, August 1st, will be satisfactory to all officers and members of our organization, and if the decisions rendered there by the delegates to the convention shall be recognized as the law of our organization and that never again will we be troubled by the secession from our organization of officers and men who may take part in the convention held to elect officers and make laws and then refuse to abide by those same laws and the decision of those same officers.

Wishing yourself, the general Executive Board and the general organization as a whole success in the future years, which I honestly believe they will have, and also thanking them for the manner in which they have assisted and sustained me in my work, I remain,

Faternally yours,

L. T. McARTHUR,
Organizer.

New Orleans, La., July 9, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Immediately after returning to this city from the Detroit convention I set to work to re-habilitate Local 89 of our International, which local had practically gone out of business and was in arrears for ten months per capita tax to our International. I was successful in my efforts and succeeded in getting this Local to pay up all its back per capita and so reinstate itself on the International's books.

On September 10th, 1908, I started to work on Local 248, which had also gone out of business and was behind ten months with its per capita to our International. I was successful with this local also, and paid up all of its back taxes and placed itself again in good standing with our International body.

On October 6th, 1908, I was successful in bringing peace and harmony between the Brewery Workers dual Organization of Teamsters and our Local 701 of Brewery Drivers. This jurisdiction contest of our local with the Brewery Workers had been going on for over sixteen months. It had disrupted the entire labor movement of New Orleans, even resulting in the formation of a dual Central Labor Body in the city. We won a complete victory over the Brewery Workers.

On October 15th, 1908, I organized the Coal Teamsters and Helpers of this city, and on October 20th, 1908, the Oyster Drivers of this city.

On October 24th, 1908, by order of the General Office, I proceeded to Mobile, Ala., to see what could be done with the Teamsters of that city. I was successful there in organizing the Carriage Drivers, but while there I received a wire from New Orleans to the effect that the Brewery Bosses were about to commence a fight on our Local 701 of Brewery Drivers, as this local had just presented a new wage scale to the bosses. I deemed it important for me to return to New Orleans at once and endeavor to adjust the matter. I accordingly did so, with the result that all trouble for this local was avoided and the drivers received a minimum scale of \$21.00 per week.

On November 3rd, 1908, I installed the Coal Teamsters and Helpers, and on November 6th the Oyster Drivers and Helpers, both of which locals did fair to make good locals for our International.

On November 17th, 1908, I returned to Mobile to install the new local over there of Carriage Drivers, and while there I joined nine new men in the local and had the organization buy all its supplies. I then looked over the whole situation in Mobile and came to the conclusion that there was no use in spending more time or money in that city, so on November 24th I returned to New Orleans and started to work on our Local 254 of Cotton Teamsters and succeeded in getting them to pay up some of their back taxes.

About this time Locals 63 and 479 were getting ready to present their demands to the Undertakers. They did so and gave their employers thirty days to consider them in. They presented their tariff on November 30th and by the end of December we were successful in getting a three years' contract signed up for these locals.

By order of the General Secretary-Treasurer I then went to Shreveport, La., to see what could be done with

the Teamsters of that city. I succeeded in forming an organization of Teamsters there on December 23rd, and then returned home to New Orleans.

Upon my arrival I found that our Locals 691 and 605 were in trouble with their employers and were verging on a tie-up. I used my good offices and was successful in restoring peace and harmony to the two locals.

In January, 1909, by order of the General Secretary, I went again to Shreveport, La., and installed Teamsters and Helpers Local No. 12; while there I was informed that the Laundry Wagon Drivers were working under a charter issued by the Laundry Workers' International. I immediately went after these men and held a conference with them, explaining to them that their place was in with their fellow craftsmen and that they had no right to a charter from Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers. My efforts were successful, and they applied for and obtained a charter from our International, thereby adding one more local to our roll.

I returned to New Orleans and on January 28th was told by members of Local 136 that a local firm of employers of this city had discharged fifteen of our men for joining our union. I obtained a committee from the Central Labor Body here and with this committee at once called upon the firm in question to ascertain why it was discriminating against union men. We were successful in having all these discharged employees returned to their former positions.

I spent the month of February in this city working amongst all of our locals, building them up, etc., and also in preparing agreements to be presented to the two independent breweries in this city in behalf of Local 701 of Brewery Drivers.

In the early part of March, 1909, a committee from Local 63 notified me that their Secretary-Treasurer was

short in his accounts with the local. I had the books brought at once to my house to have them examined. We found them in such bad condition that we thought it best to turn them over to an expert auditor for examination. This we did, with the result that we found the Secretary-Treasurer about seven hundred dollars short in his accounts. Up to this time the committee has been successful in getting back four hundred and forty dollars of this amount, and they are to receive notes with good endorsements for the balance of the shortage. This compromise was accepted by the whole organization of No. 63.

On March 12th, 1909, the Collector of Milk Driver's Local 373, disappeared and up to this time we have not been able to find the slightest trace of him. The local at once called a meeting and received two hundred and fifty dollars from the son of the collector. We cannot state at this time what the deficiency is, if any, but if it turns out that there is any shortage it will be made good by his family.

I spent the month of April in this city working at building up our locals here, this seeming to be the most needed task at that time.

In the month of May the Central Trades and Labor Council of New Orleans held its election of officers. The officers who were in and who were running for re-election were all hostile to the Teamsters' organizations. I got busy and put a new ticket in the field, backed by all our Teamster locals and myself. We were successful in defeating our enemies and landed practically our entire ticket.

On July 2nd, 1909, I organized the Furniture and Express Drivers, Local 322. At this time I sent word to our General Secretary that the Cotton Teamsters of New Orleans had gone to the bad. He advised me to reorganize them and this I succeeded in doing.

On September 1st, 1909, I was suc-

cessful in having the independent breweries of this city, the Dixie and the Consumers', sign up agreements with Local 701. This was after a hard fight that lasted nearly four years, and I am proud to say that we now have all the beer drivers in New Orleans enrolled in Local 701, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and the Brewery Workers have received the worst licking they have ever been favored with in the history of their organization, and this although they claim to have spent nearly ninety thousand dollars trying to lick me. If this is so, their ninety thousand dollars was certainly well spent, for as a result no man can drive a beer wagon in New Orleans to-day without an I. B. of T. card.

In November, 1909, by order of the General President, I attended the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto, Canada. The question of the jurisdiction of the Brewery Workers' Union again came up before the convention, and my trip was in the interest of our organization. We met with good results at the convention, but as the doings of this body are now a matter of history it is unnecessary for me to go into them in further detail.

In January, 1910, I organized a Chauffeurs' Union of this city. This local gives every promise that it will ultimately develop into a good one and prove a valuable asset to our International.

In February, 1910, our General Auditor visited New Orleans to go over and straighten out the books of all our locals here. I rendered him all assistance that I possibly could, having all the books in readiness for him so that he would lose no more time than absolutely necessary.

At present Mr. Kugler, International Organizer of the Brewery Workers, is in town, trying to get contracts for his inside Brewery Workers, who have been out ever since they

struck against the I. B. of T. men, nearly four years ago. I have held several conferences with him and have extended to the Brewery Workers all assistance that the Teamsters could, so long as they did not attempt to infringe on our jurisdiction rights.

Just at this writing a committee from the Central Body has arranged a contract of employment for the Inside Brewery Workmen, which is satisfactory to the bosses, to the Brewery Workers and to the Central Body. The bosses and the Central Body, however, both insist that before the contract is entered into the Brewery Workmen's Local in this city must give its assurance in writing that during the life of the contract (which is three years from February 1st, next), they, the Brewery Workers, will respect and recognize Local 701, I. B. of T. If the Brewery Workers will give such assurance they can have the contracts signed up next week. If they refuse I am satisfied the Central Labor-Body here will stand by the Teamsters and wash its hands of the whole affair, at least until after the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

I omitted to state previously that during my absence from this city and while I was attending the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, in the month of November, Local 373, Milk Drivers, seceded from our International. This gave me some very hard work upon my return, but I succeeded in getting them to again take up their affiliation with us, so getting back into the fold about 125 men.

In June last, by request of this same local, I went to Baton Rouge, the State capital, to look out for the interests of the Milk Drivers before the State Legislature, as the City Board of Health was trying to effect the passage of a bill which would practically put this local out of business. We drew up a bill of our own that would

protect us, and I am glad to say I was successful in getting it through both houses, and it now needs only the signature of the governor, which it is sure to receive.

While in Baton Rouge I organized a local of Teamsters, which I am satisfied will ultimately make a good local with a little nursing, as the men up there have never heard anything about organization or unionism.

In closing this report I would say that conditions here for the Teamsters are fairly good. The contracts of Locals 605 and 691 will expire in September next; the contracts of Local 637, Beer Bottle Drivers in October next. In November next, Local 701, Keg Beer Drivers will present their new contracts. This is the local that has caused all the trouble here with the Brewery Workers' Union. I do not anticipate any trouble in getting all these expiring contracts renewed and renewed at better terms for the members.

I have been kept busy visiting our various locals and urging the members to take greater interest in our organization, and I believe that I have succeeded in creating renewed interest amongst a great number of our brothers. The effect of the recent industrial and financial panic are fast passing away, and I am of the opinion that in the near future business will be as prosperous as ever in this section of our country. As I have often said, this is a very great city for teamsters, and I propose to agitate for our organization until I have every man who handles a team within the folds of our unions.

There are also a number of Southern cities and towns of considerable size where an effort on the part of an organizer would, in my opinion, accomplish much good. I have talked with a great many International officers and organizers coming this way and they all agree that an effort in some of these cities would undoubt-

edly bring good results. I have been advised that good work could be done in Monroe and Morgan City, La.; in Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; in Atlanta, Ga.; in Birmingham, Ala.; in Pensacola and Jacksonville, Fla., and in many of the larger cities of Texas.

In closing this report I desire to thank yourself and our worthy Secretary-Treasurer, for the many acts of kindness and encouragement you have shown me in the past, and I shall continue to use all the energy of which I am possessed in the future for the advancement of our brotherhood. I am happy to state that the labor movement of this section is fast getting together again, that the bitterness of the great jurisdictional fight waged against our brotherhood by the Brewery Workers is fast passing away and a more harmonious relation is now in evidence. Our Central Labor Body is growing stronger every day and nearly all of the unions that previously withdrew are coming back into the fold and bending their energies to the general advancement of the cause of organized labor.

Fraternally yours,

PATRICK McGILL,
General Organizer I. B. of T.

TEMPER YOUR UTTERANCES.

"I sincerely believe that the interests of our people are best protected and promoted by being temperate in our utterances. You have to confess your differences, but do it in a friendly spirit, for I think it is commonly easier to compose your industrial differences with an employer if you have not wounded his feelings personally. We are all human, and when a man wounds my personal feelings I am not quite as agreeable to deal with afterward as I would be if he had not wounded me personally, and employers and you and I are just the same. So be sympathetic, broad-minded and temperate in all things."—John Mitchell.

John W. Masury & Son

Paints and Varnishes

NEW YORK KANSAS CITY DETROIT
CHICAGO MINNEAPOLIS

Whether you want to varnish or paint your
carriages, wagons or trucks, order

F. W. Devoe & Co.'s

Colors and Varnishes

TO BE USED

High Grade Goods and High Class Labor
are Always Most Economical

Established 1868 Incorporated 1895

BEAKES DAIRY CO.

Producers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
MILK AND CREAM

Manufacturers of
CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK

Special Attention Given to Supplying
Hotels and Private Families

BOTTLED MILK A SPECIALTY

Branches: 206 E. 12th St.,
429 - 431 W. 53d St. NEW YORK
1311 Amsterdam Ave.

Shipped to Any Point by Boat or Rail

Drovers Deposit National Bank

Union Stock Yards, Chicago

Resources over Seven Million Dollars

R. T. Forbes, President Wm. A. Tilden, Vice-President
Geo. M. Benedict, Cashier John Fletcher, Asst. Cashier
J. C. Morrison, Auditor
QUICK SERVICE



BOW COVERS

WATERPROOF
TRUCK COVERS

Telephone, 2477 Spring

John Sullivan & Son

356 HUDSON STREET
NEW YORK

AWNINGS, TENTS
AND FLAGS

HORSE COVERS

Theo. P. Huffman

Telephone 304-38th St.

Theo. P. Huffman & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN

Hay, Straw, Grain, Feed, Etc.

Horse Shoe Brand Oil Meal

648 and 650 West 34th St., NEW YORK
Between 11th and 12th Avenues

Telephone Connection

Between Franklin and Harrison Street

Vought & Williams

Iron and Steel, Burden Rivets, Horseshoers' and Blacksmiths' Supplies

363, 365 and 367 Greenwich Street

Uptown Branch, 1093 Park Avenue

NEW YORK

Telephone Connection with all Branches

Hencken & Willenbrock Co.

COAL POCKETS
Foot of 94th St. E. R.
Foot of Fourth St. E. R.

COAL

WOOD FACTORIES
94th St. and 1st Ave.
and Fourth St. and E. R.

Wholesale Office, No. 1 Broadway, New York

S. WARWICK, President

E. T. THOMSON, Treasurer

Warwick-Thomson Co.

FORWARDING AGENTS, WAREHOUSE
AND TRUCKMEN

Telephone Connection

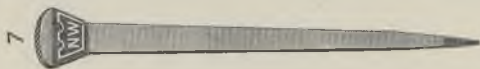
656 to 660 W. 34th Street

NEW YORK CITY

S. Plaut, City Dressed Beef
44th Street and East River
NEW YORK CITY

NORTHWESTERN HORSE NAILS

Made of the Best Swedish Iron and are Superior to all others



MANUFACTURED BY
UNION HORSE NAIL CO., 1506 to 1522 West 22d Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Padded Vans for Furniture

Pianos a Specialty

Both Phones

G. W. BROWN
DRAYMAN AND RIGGER

Storing, Transferring
and Forwarding

Largest and Most Complete Ware-
house in Eastern Pennsylvania

HOUSE MOVING

Office: Lackawana Ave. and Cliff St.
Residence: 910 Robinson St.

SCRANTON, PA.

WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW

We manufacture without any
exception the finest line of
HORSE SHOES AND
ADJUSTABLE CALKS
on the market today.



Black Diamond

Ask your dealer
for them



Cantalip

The
**Williams Drop Forging
Company**

Manufacturers of

Adjustable Calks and Horse Shoes
SCRANTON, PA.

Official Magazine

OF THE

International Brotherhood

OF

Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers

WEAR THE EMBLEM
OF

OUR ORGANIZATION

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



THE ABOVE CUTS REPRESENT THE
Button, Cuff Button and Watch Fob

SOLD BY THE GENERAL OFFICE

THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS

Buttons	25c a piece
Cuff Buttons . . .	75c a pair
Watch Charms .	\$1.50 a piece

All orders should be sent to **THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary,**
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Ind.

SEPTEMBER, 1910

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY



OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS

100 PER YEAR

10 CENTS PER COPY





GUARANTEED

G. G. GREENE

Inventor and Manufacturer of

The G. G. G. Hame Fastener
WARREN, PA.

35c. each at dealers or mailed on receipt of price

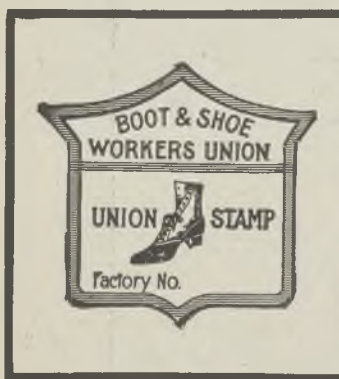
 "The G. G. G." is stamped on every Fastener. Accept no substitute.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

USED BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

FOR SALE ALL OVER THE WORLD



NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY
MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES
DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP. All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always non-union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT and SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 Summer St.

Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres.

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas.

Teamsters:

Have You?

These Labels in Your Clothing



For Ready Made Clothing

THESE ARE THE
UNITED
GARMENT WORKERS'
UNION LABELS



For Clothing Made to Order

If Not You are Employing Non-Union Labor

ALL GENUINE LABELS ARE SEWED IN BY MACHINE
STITCHING IN THE POCKETS of PANTS, COATS and VESTS



THE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Always Uniform Often Imitated Never Equaled

No well-equipped stable should be without

Frazer Harness Oil - Frazer Harness Soap
 Frazer Axle Grease - Frazer Stock Food
 Frazer Axle Oil - - Frazer Hoof Oil

Frazer White Castile Harness Soap—"Fine as Silk"

FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.

CHICAGO NEW YORK ST. LOUIS



HIGHEST AWARD

World's Fair, Chicago, Ills., 1893

World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904

EVERY TEAMSTER Should try this Polish. You will be surprised how quick it works. Once used always used. Sold by the leading harness houses the world over.

10c A BOX

OLD HOSS.

Old hoss, your race is nearly run,
 You're no account, it's plain to see;
 I reckon I must take my gun
 And put you out o' misery.
 That crooked nigh hind leg that you're
 Always a-favorizin' so
 Jest won't admit of any cure—
 Old hoss, I 'low you'll have to go!

I mind when you and me was young,
 Some twenty year this next July;
 I mind the nights the old moon hung
 A golden glory in the sky;
 We hitched the ribbons 'round the whip,
 My Jane and me, and didn't care;
 'Twas us that needed gardeenship,
 'Twas you that exercised it there.

I mind the night my little Jane
 Took down with croup—old hoss, I mind
 How you went tearin' through the rain,
 The buggy rockin' on behind;
 I've not forgot that two-mile climb
 You took without a minute's loss
 I heard the Doc say, "Just in time!"
 And thanked my God I owned you, hoss.

Robert J. Wright Benjamin B. Wright Claude V. Wright

Robert J. Wright & Sons

Pioneers of the Horse Manure Business

GATHERERS AND SHIPPERS OF

Horse Manure

Office, Foot of 105th Street, East River

New York

Telephone Call: 131 Harlem
 136

DUMPS—104th-105th St., Harlem River; 135th St., N. Y., N. H.
 & H. R. R. Co.; Hunters Point and Lynbrook, L. I. R. R. Co.,
 130th St., N. Y. C. & H. R. R.; 150th St., and Harlem
 River, Bronx.

Old hoss, I can't! It ain't no use
 For me to talk o' killin' you;
 I just can't give you that abuse,
 Account o' things you used to do.
 That leg o' your'n has run its race,
 But right here now is where we jine;
 I'll keep you hobblin' round the place
 If I must loan you both o' mine!
 —Charles C. Jones.

IN MEMORIAM.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 14, 1910.
Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local Union No. 691, I. B. of T. of New Orleans, La., in regular session, passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, God in His infinite mercy and wisdom, has chosen to call from our midst our brother teamster, J. T. Jordan; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, as teamsters of Local Union No. 691, I. B. of T., wish to express our sympathy and consolations to the bereaved family for their sad loss of husband and father, and may He who has chosen to call him from earthly strife be able to comfort them in their sad bereavement; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the bereaved family and one to be sent to the Journal for publication.

"WM. HARTFIELD,

"JOSEPH PIER,

"J. BRADLEY,

"Committee."

Fraternally submitted,

C. JOSEPH, Rec. Sec.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 16, 1910.
Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following resolutions were drawn up at our last regular meeting, held August 8, on behalf of the death of our friend and brother member, Randolph Williams, Sr., who died August 7, 1910:

"Whereas, God in His infinite mercy and wisdom, has chosen to call from our midst our fellow workman and brother, one whose place will be hard to fill as chairman of our sick committee, a member who never shirked his duty, the night was never too dark nor the days too short for him to visit the sick; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased in this great loss;

"Resolved, That our charter be

draped for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be published in the Teamsters' Magazine."

Too much cannot be said of the firm of F. P. Malloy & Sons, one of the leading union stables of Galveston, by whom the deceased was employed, for their courtesy and floral donations. They conducted the burial under the auspices of Local 210, for which they deserve much credit.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES BURRELL, Cor. Sec.

New York, July 29, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local Union No. 506, I. B. of T., in regular session, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, Death has stepped into our midst and has taken from us our beloved brother, Hugh Brady. We deem it our duty to record our appreciation of his services as a loyal member and a true union man; ; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Magazine for publication."

Fraternally yours,

GEO. TRAUTNER, Sec.-Treas.

Benton, Ill., Sept. 4, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The angel of death has entered our lodge and taken from us Brother Courtland Glover, and we therefore desire that a notice of his death be published in our magazine.

We are glad to have our other brother teamsters know that he leaves \$5,000.00 insurance to maintain his wife and two children.

Fraternally yours,

WM. P. HILL, Sec. Local 1687.

A sure cure for conceit is a thorough self-examination.

THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters



Vol. VII.

SEPTEMBER, 1910

Number 11

THE TEAMSTERS

Office of Publication . . . 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906, at the Post Office at Indianapolis, Ind., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum. . . . \$1.00 | Single Copies 10 cents
(All orders payable in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application to Advertising Manager, Room 55, No. 25 Third Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Correspondents writing matter for the Magazine should write on one side of paper only, and separate from all other business. Address all communications to International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Daniel J. Tobin, President and Editor, Room 211, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Published monthly by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, under the supervision of the General Executive Board.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

General President, DANIEL J. TOBIN, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Gen. Secretary-Treasurer, THOS. L. HUGHES, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis.
First Vice-President, VALENTINE HOFFMAN, 161 8th Ave., New York City.
Second Vice-President, A. A. SILVA, 23 Trask St., Gloucester, Mass.
Third Vice-President, PETER BURKE, 3955 22d St., San Francisco, Cal.
Fourth Vice-President, LAWRENCE A. GRACE, Room 2, Labor Temple, Providence, R. I.
Fifth Vice-President, GEO. F. GOLDEN, 4201 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth Vice-President, JOHN GEARY, 1003 Beech St., St. Paul, Minn.
Seventh Vice-President, A. L. ST. CLAIR, 200 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
General Auditor, GEO. WM. BRIGGS, 1349 Sedgwick St., Chicago, Ill.

TRUSTEES

JAS. A. WELCH, 1803 S. Liberty St., New Orleans, La.
A. J. REED, 75 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
NATHANIEL J. LANNAN, 40 Moseley St., Dorchester, Mass.

THE IDEALISM OF THE PEOPLE.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

A NEW YORK daily newspaper printed an editorial during a strike of the cloak-makers in that city, urging that the factories in which they were employed should be removed from the Fifth avenue district to the East Side of the city, where the operators lived, not merely because these workers obstructed the sidewalks at the noon hour when they came out to get a bit of fresh air, but because there was great danger that the spirit of social unrest might be aroused at the sight of the wealthy who did their shopping in the neighborhood. It is quite likely that the editorial did more to develop discontent than the garments and the automobiles of the wealthy.

It does not require the display of the rich to arouse the feeling that there are better possibilities for the workers. There is already existing among the people an idealism which is drawing them on to higher things and there is probably no class of toilers among whom it is more conspicuous than among these clothing makers, most of whom are Jewish immigrants, and who stand as representatives of the great mass of foreigners in our cities in their desire to better their conditions.

Coming to America, where they breathe the air of democracy, the old, clannish instinct soon disappears, for in lodge and labor union they hear of a "brotherhood" which embraces the men of all races and nations; there is no place here for the clans of the fatherland. They are literally compelled to learn the lessons of democracy and solidarity, for in some cases their very existence depends upon a unity of action in the matters of wages and hours and general conditions. It does not take long for them to catch the spirit of the American, and instead of the bitterness which animated them at home, where they were often dominated by a cruel and unjust despotism, they are swayed by an idealism which becomes to them a passion. Like newly liberated men, they breathe in the air of freedom and look up into the skies with fresh hope; then they work and work and work, to transmit their dreams into realities. And they succeed, too. For there is no finer story written than that of the mingling of the best of the old-world races with that of the new, as it is being worked out in the melting-pot of the nations.

The fathers and mothers, sometimes too old to fully realize these better things for themselves, slave their lives away so that the children may come into their inheritance. It is a fact that these immigrants are more eager that their children should have the power and the influence which education gives than are the parents who are native born. At any rate, they suffer and they sacrifice more so that their own ideals for their children may be wrought out. The children are loyal, too, to the trust of the parents. They succeed in business. They make names for themselves in the professions.

Sometimes returning to the old country with their newer conceptions of life and its fuller meaning, they sow the seed of a healthy discontent among those who remained at home,

as they tell the story of their experience in America—the land of ideals and realizations. Thus they become missionaries of a new life, for here they have been truly born again, and who shall say that such births do not come from on high?

Bitter as Maxim Gorky was against America, he nevertheless confessed that here was the paradise of the Russian moujik. One needed simply to see the development of these people in this country, he said, to disprove the theory that it required long generations to emancipate them from the effects of serfdom. There is something in the very atmosphere of America which gives them life and hope and which raises them out of their stupidity and half-animalism.

It must be evident that the idealism of the foreigner comes very largely from the American workingman, for it is with him that the immigrant mingles most, and from him that he receives much of the impetus to strive. Sometimes the critic of the American workingman imagines that because he does not give verbal expression to these ideals in the orthodox manner, he does not possess them. Indeed, some people seem merely to have discovered that the workingman swears horribly. This is often true, but to limit oneself to such an observation is an evidence of an extremely trivial consideration of the entire subject. The stolid face of the average workingman masks emotions and ideals which would startle the common observer.

A PEACEFUL STRIKE.

One of the most peaceful strikes on record was conducted by the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods in their efforts to gain the eight-hour day. During the entire period of cessation of work no disturbances are recorded.

The hours of employment in the

saddlery industry prior to the strike varied from nine to ten, and the wages the lowest received by any skilled mechanics. The average yearly wage being less than \$12.00 per week.

While their efforts to establish the eight-hour day proved unsuccessful, nevertheless it resulted in putting into effect a universal nine-hour day.

Notwithstanding the peaceful attitude of the Leather Workers during the entire trouble they were bitterly opposed by the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association, who declared early in the strike that their doors would be forever barred to members of the brotherhood. This, however, only had the effect of making the men all the more determined, and they decided rather than submit to such overbearing tyrants they would leave the trade, and no less than 1,000 secured employment at other occupations.

The Saddlery Association in order to get even decided to hire boys and unskilled labor and teach them the trade in three or four weeks; this, however, proved a dismal failure and the individual firms began to break over and offered a compromise of nine hours with a substantial increase in wages, which was accepted by the brotherhood.

There are still a few firms holding out to their own detriment. An officer of the Brotherhood recently stated that they have only a small number of men still on strike, but that they felt confident that when business picks up they will also make terms with the organization, and a universal nine-hour day will be the result of their efforts.

A NEW CHRISTIANITY.

The labor movement is a new Christianity, for it will Christianize industry; it is a new democracy, for it will democratize privilege and injustice

out of the world of business; it is a new philanthropy, for it will humanize the relation of employer and employed, buyer and seller. It is a new political economy, for the greatest destroyer of wealth in the modern world is wealth, and the labor movement, by putting all to work and opening to all the riches of nature, now locked out, shut down, will create a true wealth of which our wildest avarice cannot dream. It is the logical sequence of all the great emancipations, reformations, religious revivals and patriotisms of the past. It will emancipate two kinds of slaves—master and man—the slave who has to submit to starvation, Gatling guns and injunctions, and the slave who uses them. This new emancipation, continuing and consummating all the others, will give a new strength to all the great words embodying the hopes and achievements of the race. Salvation, home, heaven, individuality, fatherland, family, freedom, humanity, all these keynote words will be filled fuller when we have made each other brothers in industry, disciples of the golden rule in business, fellow citizens in the true commonwealth. It is not a movement of hate, but of love. It pities the man who can stand at the helm of any of the great concerns of modern industrial life, made possible only by the countless efforts, loyalty and genius of thousands of his fellow men, living and dead, and say: "This is my business." It says to him: "This is not your business; not my business. It is our business." It says to him, in the words of the Persian proverb: "The power that is not founded on love is always the power that has failed." It pities him as robbing himself of the greatest joys and triumphs of leadership. It seeks to lift him from the low level of selfish and cruel millionairism to that of a general of great co-operative hosts of industrial brothers. The labor movement will put the strong man,

the born captain of industry, in a place as high above the plutocrats as Lincoln, the elected and beloved leader, is above a czar. The rise of the people has always meant that all live for all—you and your children, you and your fellow worshippers of one Father of all men, you and your fellow citizens with one vote and one flag, you and your associates of the trades unions, the society, where an injury to one is an injury to all, in all these—in family, church, guild, society, city and state, you are, so far as you are true, doing as you would be done by, living for all. The new rise of the people we call the labor movement, has for its mission to put this rule of all for all into action among the miserable multitudes of modern industry now living in anarchy and civil war. It means to civilize, Christianize, republicanize, humanize, economize, these masses of industrial combatants, destroying themselves and destroying society. Looking back over the thousands of years they have traveled, the people can see that nothing was able to stop the republic; looking forward they know nothing can stop the co-operative commonwealth.—Henry Demarest Lloyd.

THE WAY TO FREEDOM.

Laws against the "cornering" of food-stuffs or against speculative dealing in such necessities of life have never had the slightest effect in preventing the profitable practices by which large capitalists, skilfully buying and selling on a large scale, get a large part of the supply into their own hands, giving low prices to the producers, and then dole them out to the masses of the people at much higher prices. The creation of artificial famine is not a new line of business. It was practiced in ancient and mediaeval times. Our Leiters and Armours and Pattens simply do it on a more gigantic scale, by reason of the vastly greater amounts of money or of

credit they have at their disposal and of the vastly better means of communication they can make use of. The progress of civilization—that is, of capitalist civilization—has served to increase the imperativeness of the people's needs by concentrating them in cities, and to increase the opportunity of the great capitalists to get into their own clutches the means of supplying these needs and playing upon them for their own advantage.

And if penal laws did not suffice to restrain the petty "forestallers and regraters" of the middle ages, we need not expect that they will have any considerable effect in controlling the gigantic famine makers of modern days.

There is just one way in which the masses who are now, as producers and as consumers, victimized by the operations of the great capitalists can free themselves from the yoke. That is by the use of their industrial and especially their political power to make themselves the master of the means of production and of their product.

An ever increasing measure of public ownership, with an ever increasing measure of working-class control of the machinery of government and administration, local, state and national—that, and not the enactment of futile penal laws forbidding the capitalists to do what they have the power and interest to do and what the law has no power to prevent them from doing—is the way to freedom from the ruthless masters of bread.—New York Call.

UNIONISM IS ANCIENT.

Recent investigations in Egyptian history disclose the details of a labor difficulty at Thebes in the year 1,400 B. C. The strike was very similar to those going on today. It was in the building trades, and the strikers were masons. They were paid in rations at the end of each month, and they claimed that these were insufficient to

sustain them and their families until the following pay day. On the 10th of the month they laid down their tools and gathered behind a chapel near where they were working. "We are hungry," their said, "and there are eighteen days before the next pay." They charged the paymasters with dishonesty, saying that they gave false measure. The paymasters, on the other hand, charged the men with want of foresight in feasting too well while the rations lasted.

After long discussion the men decided to return to work on condition that Pharoah himself investigate the matter, says the Chicago News. Two days later Pharoah actually came to the temple in answer to their appeal and after hearing both sides decided that the masons should have their wages raised at once. For a little while all went well, but evidently the paymasters did not live up to their agreement, for on the 5th of the next month the strike was again in full force, and for three whole days not a tool was lifted.

The strikers decided to go out to the public with their troubles, but they found themselves locked in the temple. Then they became violent, broke out and rushed into the streets, inconveniencing traffic and frightening pedestrians as they paraded the thoroughfares.

LABOR UNIONS PRODUCE THINKERS.

If the labor unions did nothing else than call attention to the misery that abounds, their existence would be justifiable; but they have shown the causes. They have done more still; they have produced remedies, upon the merits and demerits of which professors, editors and ministers now discuss and advocate. Labor unions have produced thinkers and educators from out of their own ranks, and have drawn students and teachers from the wealthy and professional. And

more yet; while doing this they have bettered the condition of thousands of families, by securing higher wages, shorter hours and greater independence, individually and collectively. The result is something to be proud of. The carpenter, printer, cigar-maker, clerk, shoemaker, tailor, working long hours on short rations, have stepped boldly to the front and worked revolution in American thought. It is a fact beyond cavil.—Exchange.

BECAUSE WE PERMIT IT.

"It is a wonderful country in which we live in more than one way. Our statute books are full of laws protecting the wild birds from destruction, and our factories are filled with little children whose bodies and minds, whose very souls, are being destroyed, and only that an unholy profit may be made at the child's and the nation's expense. We have laws to protect property and some to protect human life. The first are rigidly administered and vigorously enforced, and for the latter—well, no civilized country on earth has as large a percentage of accidents and deaths in its industries as our own. Why is this so? Would these conditions prevail if we took more men from our own ranks and placed them in the state and national legislatures?"

It is so because we permit it—we, the trade unionists. There is scarcely an election held in which trade unionists could not wield the balance of power in favor of candidates who are either members of organized labor or are known to be faithful, reliable, trustworthy friends of the cause for which union labor stands.

The reason the laws are against us is because we permit the other fellow to make them.

It seems very hard, indeed, to rouse trade unionists sufficiently to see the necessity for having friends in the halls of legislation. The greatest

trouble is that they let some one else do their thinking—and right then and there they are lost.

WANT LAW AGAINST LABELS.

The Master Bakers' Association has started a campaign against the use of labels on bread. They claim that labels are unsanitary, but it is known that the bosses are actuated by a desire to put the bakers' union label out of business. The union declares that it will give the employers a little notoriety on the subject of sanitation that it's likely such a bill will never be introduced in the next legislature.

WHAT A UNION HAS DONE.

Robert Glocking, president of the Brotherhood of Bookbinders, says: "It is now seventeen years since the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders started business. What have we accomplished during those seventeen years? We have advanced the price of our labor from \$11 to \$17.50 for males and from \$4 to \$7 for females per week. We have reduced our hours of toil from sixty to forty-eight per week. To summarize: We have advanced the wages of our craft, male, \$260 per year; female, \$156 per year; a reduction in hours of one-fifth, or 312 per year, equal in value to a further increase in wages of one-fifth, or a total advance of \$312 for male and \$187 for female."

LINCOLN'S IDEA.

It is not necessary nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point, with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor, in the structure of government.

* * * Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher

consideration. * * * No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch what they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power, which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement to such as they, and to fix new burdens and disabilities upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.—President Lincoln's message on December 3, 1861.

The trade unions are the reflects in organized, crystallized form of the best thought, activity, and hopes of the wage workers. They represent the aggregate expression of discontent of labor with existing economic, social, and political mis-rule. The trade unions are exactly what the wage workers are, and can be made exactly what they may please to make them. Active or sluggish; keen or dull; narrow or broad-gauged, just as the members are intellectual or otherwise. But, represent as they may either of these alternatives, the trade union is the best form of organization for the toilers to protect their present interests, as well as to work out their salvation from all wrong.

In politics we shall be as we always have been, independent. Independent of all parties, regardless under which name they may be known. The only interest we shall have in either is their real, not merely their avowed, attitude toward labor. We shall endeavor to aid in exposing the folly of being a union man 364 days in the year and failing to remember the union man's duty on election day. But we shall unqualifiedly oppose the attempt to impress the thought upon the workingmen that so long as they "vote right" on one day in the year, they may be remiss in their membership and all their other duties every other day in the year.

EDITORIAL

OUR convention has adjourned. Certainly it can be said that no more harmonious convention was ever held by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. From the beginning to the closing of the convention there was nothing but absolute, strict, cold-blooded business transacted. Every delegate was given every opportunity desired to express himself on every question coming before the convention.

Before adjournment the representatives from the different sections of the country expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with every action.

There were some changes made in the constitution, particularly that changing the date of the convention from the first Monday in August to the first Monday in October. This was because of the excessive heat at all times experienced during the month of August. The change was reasonable and was unanimously voted by the convention.

A change was also made in Section 4 of the constitution giving the General Executive Board the right to allow men owning more than one team to hold membership in our general organization, where they believed it was absolutely necessary in small towns and villages throughout the United States and Canada. This does not mean that men in every section of the country who are employers can hold membership, but where we believe it absolutely necessary, the General Executive Board, after proper investigation, has the power to grant this request to a local union desiring this condition.

There was also a change made dealing with the deposit of moneys by the local union. Instead of depositing money of the local union in the name of the local union and the International, as heretofore existed, the money of the local can be deposited in the name of the local union and the number, thereby giving more autonomy to the local union than heretofore.

The per capita tax remains the same. The officers elected are all the same as before with the exception that Harry Jennings, president of the Boston Joint Council, was elected Sixth Vice-President and Andrew Hanson of St. Louis was elected Seventh Vice-President. Vice-President Silva and Vice-President St. Clair will not be officers after October 1.

Great harmony existed throughout the convention and every one seems to be satisfied that nothing but good was accomplished.

We trust that from now on, in view of the fact that we have very little trouble on, that our membership will put its shoulder to the wheel and work hand in hand in an endeavor to build up our organization.

The convention, on the recommendation of the General President, went on record to take back into the organization any independent local union now outside the International on the payment of one month's per capita tax; also guaranteeing to those local unions the same protection as is now afforded the local unions in the International in compliance and in accordance with our constitution. This will be the means of bringing back to the International the few local unions in New Jersey and in Chicago that are now independent, thereby cementing once and for all the teamsters of this country.

OUR local unions today need to exercise more care than ever before in preserving their membership. The greatest care should be taken against the admission of undesirable characters into membership. There is a secret movement on, which is desperate in character, by certain employers' associations to disrupt, if possible, the teamsters' movement. In view of this we should not only do everything to avoid trouble and strikes, except in cases where they become absolutely necessary, but we should endeavor to build up our membership in every way possible. Every effort should be put forth from now on to take into membership those that are on the outside. Personal feelings should be set aside in an endeavor to place our local unions on a solid basis in every district of the United States and Canada.

It is not possible here to enter into an account of the traps that are being set from day to day in order to involve our organization in trouble. Enough to say that we are not only surrounded by unscrupulous enemies on the part of unjust employers, but within our own ranks we have reason to dread some of the individuals who call themselves union men. Men who are continually agitating trouble, have sometimes other purposes in view besides the uplift of the members of the local union. Therefore, it behooves the rank and file, cool-headed, honest individuals, to stretch forth their arms and try to bring within the fold every member of our craft. Also, a meeting should never be missed if possible, but continual watchfulness in this respect will be of material benefit to the membership of our organization in every district.

WE have every reason to believe that the day of internal trouble and strife in our organization is passed, judging from the action of the last convention. However, time alone can demonstrate what the result will be. After every convention we have had more or less trouble, but looking around all over the country at this time, there seems to be nothing but good will prevailing.

Every local union this year should do its best to further our membership. Every local union should see to it that its secretary-treasurer sends in its per capita regularly so that the membership may be protected in case of strike or trouble with the employers. Every local union should see to it that its secretary-treasurer is bonded in accordance with the law. Every member should pay his dues early in the month. Every member of our organization should have his name and address at headquarters so that he may receive the Journal. His local secretary should attend to this and should a member change his address notice of said change should be made to the general office. All votes taken on strikes should be taken by secret ballot. Unnecessary demands should not be made on employers when drafting agreements. It is much better to ask for that to which you believe you are entitled than to ask for something unreasonable and get nothing. Arbitration should never be refused by a local union before or after entering into a strike. If our cause is just we should not be afraid to submit same to an honest, unbiased arbitration board. Always remember that employers have rights as well as working men.

Every member should always remember his obligation, never to injure a member of this union either by word or action.

If the above advice is followed, we will have less trouble with local unions and our membership will be better off than by ignoring the foregoing rules.

THERE are forty-two thousand miners on strike in the district of Illinois, members of the United Mine Workers of America, for the past four months. In accordance with the statement made by Mr. Frank Farrington, who addressed our convention, those men have received but \$14.00 strike aid for four months.

The General Executive Board of this organization recommended that if the strike continues any longer that our local unions donate what they can to assist the miners of Illinois. They certainly deserve to be called true trade unionists. The man who goes out on strike and suffers the privations to which the working men are subjected when out of work for four months, almost absolute starvation, and is still willing to hold out until he gains what he believes he is entitled to, can certainly be called a true soldier of trade unionism.

It is no credit to a member to remain on strike if he received \$5.00 to \$10.00 a week strike benefits. This reminds us of the fact that we believe that it is wrong to give \$10.00 or \$12.00 a week strike benefits. Strikers are expected to make some sacrifice, and while we know that where a member has sickness in his family and bills to pay, something should be done; at the same time we believe that paying high wages during a strike has a tendency to discourage a settlement and sometimes it encourages the individuals themselves to remain idle longer than they ought to.

The International Union pays \$5.00 per week to each individual on strike, if the strike is approved by the General Executive Board. This, in our opinion, ought to be sufficient at least in districts where the strike is only on for two or three weeks.

THROUGHOUT the country at the present time there seems to be a better feeling prevailing in our organization toward the International and the American Federation of Labor. This is as it should be. If we want success we must work together. It is useless to think that we can gain anything except through absolute co-operation and faith in one another. Any local union that has within its meetings, continual fighting, quarreling and dissension can accomplish but very little for its individual members. Organization means co-operation; one working with the other, all striving to reach that end whereby conditions can be made better and the homes of the members more pleasant for them.

No International union can be of any benefit unless the members composing the organization work in harmony from day to day. Very true, difference of opinion might arise, but when that difference is adjusted the majority deciding the policy, every member should follow the adopted policy and work for its fulfillment.

Our highest aim this year should be to build up our membership so that we might next year be able to gain still better conditions for our people. Confidence and respect for the men who represent you in your local union ought to have some effect on the unorganized men who are on the outside. Any officer or member not fulfilling his duties as agreed to should be dealt with in accordance with the law. There is no place in our organization for dull heads who neglect their work, neither should men who drink to excess be tolerated as officers of our organization. Men of this caliber are unfit to represent a local union and are unable to dispense their official duties.

Above and beyond all honest men should have charge of all local treasuries.

By following these directions our unions must prosper and eventually will attain that position which they desire, which is—a betterment of the membership of their organization.

WE have just learned that a secession movement has been started in the independent, dual organization in Chicago; that Locals Nos. 744 and 748 have seceded from their ranks and decided to affiliate themselves with the brewery workers. While at first thought our membership may feel as though this is a good thing for the International to have those two local unions to secede and cease paying their per capita tax to the independent movement; in so far as reducing the income of the independent organization, it has some good effect; on the other hand, we want to say that if the International had its choice, we would prefer to have those two local unions remain in the independent movement rather than affiliate themselves with the International Brewery Workers. This is rather a hard thing to say, but it is just exactly as we feel, for this reason, that we know that sooner or later the independent organizations will be back in the International and that if Locals Nos. 744 and 748 remained with the independent movement, there is no question but what they would be back under our fold, but after affiliating with the brewery workers, we know that it is almost sure that they will never return, because the brewery workers will do anything rather than allow a local union to break away from the organization.

In speaking of the actions of these two local unions, it is only fair to dwell for a moment on the conditions surrounding their action. Two years ago when they left the International, the General President visited the local unions and they assured him then that the reason they wanted to do so was to hold the money in Chicago and save the per capita tax they paid the International Union. In other words, they were paying the International Union 15 cents per capita per member each month, and by affiliating with the independent organization they could do so on a 5-cent per capita basis. This was the main reason for the actions of these local unions at that time. At least, this was the statement made by President McGraw, and that he (McGraw) was threatened with violence unless he acceded to the wishes of the independent organization and turned the local union over to the independents, which he did. We take it that if it was possible for him to turn the local over then, it was also possible for him to turn the local over to the brewery workers. After two years under a 5-cent per capita basis, Locals Nos. 744 and 748 decided that it was not the best thing and voted to affiliate with the brewery workers.

We want to show the inconsistency of their action. They went from a 15-cent per capita to a 5-cent per capita per member, and in spite of their statement that they wanted a low per capita, they jump from 5 cents to 25 cents per capita per member, which is the per capita of the brewery workers, and are endeavoring to make us believe that they did it merely because they wanted to affiliate with an organization connected with the American Federation of Labor. Now you know there is something at the bottom of all this affair. We do not desire to start any bitterness. We know that our members in Chicago have some idea what brought about this radical change. It is absolutely unnecessary to say what was the cause of the action of those people. This much, only, we desire to have understood by Local No. 744 and Local No. 748, that if there ever comes a time when the teamsters in Chicago are intact and in one organization, that the International Union will do its utmost to make those local unions return to the teamsters' organization where they belong.

The monthly dues of the membership of Local No. 748 are 50 cents. Out of this 50 cents per month they will have to pay Business Agent McGraw \$32.00 per week and the secretary-treasurer \$100.00 per month. They have

800 members, and for every 50 cents they collect they will have to pay 25 cents to the International Brewery Workers. The executive board of the International Brewery Workers has also the power to levy assessments whenever it deems it necessary, and it is compulsory upon the local unions throughout the country to pay said assessment. You can see from this that in the case of Local No. 748, at least, that it will be impossible for it to do business without raising its dues to 75 cents or \$1.00 per month.

The officers of those organizations say that the reason they joined the brewery workers was because the national officers of the brewery workers' organization have promised to get them more wages. We doubt this very much, in as much as these drivers are receiving higher wages than paid to the craft in many districts of the country.

The sum and substance of it all is this, that when Local No. 744 goes into a meeting and takes snap action without a secret vote, that the thing must be prearranged; that also, when the principal officer of Local No. 748 openly makes the statement to members of the International in Chicago, also in Indianapolis, that the local unions unquestionably would affiliate with our International, something must have taken place; some inducement, other than mere words, must have been offered because it is rather hard to deceive the men having charge of those two organizations in Chicago by mere words.

We only hope that the local unions will be preserved; that the membership will gain from their action, and that the officers of those two organizations will not repent what they have done, and we trust that the independent movement in Chicago will pay some attention to the local unions seceding from their ranks rather than be interfering with the honest membership of our organization, because we are determined, as stated in another page, that this warfare in Chicago must cease, no matter what it costs. We have twenty-six thousand dollars in our treasury, and every dollar of this money will be spent from now on to preserve our local unions in Chicago and elsewhere, if necessary.

THE situation in Chicago at this time is rather unsettled, the independent organization, making a desperate struggle to maintain itself, is engaged in a conflict with Local No. 705, trying to disrupt that organization.

As we have stated before, it is absolutely useless for union men to be battling against one another. Only injury to all is the result of such a conflict. We feel as though it is useless to say this to the members or the leaders of the independent movement, because we feel as though there is very little unionism left in those people to appeal to, and we therefore say that while we have done everything in our power to maintain peace and harmony in Chicago, and as we go along minding our own business and conducting our organization, that if things continue there must and will be something done by the International to put a stop to the present tactics of the independent movement. There is a limit to everything. Our patience is almost exhausted by the actions of some of those independents, slugging our membership and beating them into joining the independent movement. Once and for all, we advise the leaders of the independent movement to change their tactics and try and take care of their local union and leave the members of our organization alone.

CORRESPONDENCE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—It was indeed pleasing to me to hear some of the things that took place at the convention held in Peoria, August 1, 1910, and it is with pleasure that I congratulate you and the rest of the officers.

I think that if you and your assistants live up to the constitution and by-laws of our organization and make all local and national officers live up to same, that when we hold our next convention it will be the duty of the delegates to our next convention to reelect you again. I am sorry that some of the delegates wanted to reduce the per capita tax. I think if they sat down and gave our organization a thought they would think differently. We all expect assistance when in trouble, and if some of our locals have to fight for their rights from time to time, where are we going to get the money to assist them if our per capita tax is not larger.

I see that the Chicago Teamsters' Journal says that one of the best moves the teamsters made was to build a fence around Chicago. I think our wives and little ones would be able to get an extra pair of shoes, if we did not have to pay it in initiation fees. Another thing about that fence. It is not built yet and a lot of the nails that were used are getting ready to break. I hope it will not be long until we can take the poor fellows into our local and all locals throughout the United States and Canada on a transfer card and say we are united and are working in harmony with one another, and say it was a shame to think that we were foolish enough to believe that we

could get along without one another and have a treasury that could protect us when we needed assistance.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN MULCONREY,
Sec.-Treas. L. U. No. 735.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The new working rules of Local 216 went into effect on the 27th of June, which reduces our workday one hour. We are now working from 6:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., and one hour allowed for lunch. Business is very good in our line of work at present.

Fraternally,
WALTER DURYEA, Sec.

People talk about the interests of trade being injured through the demands of union labor, as if trade was of greater importance than the health, happiness and prosperity of the wealth producers. Does it hurt the bituminous coal trade to have the miner work eight or nine hours a day for a living wage? Would it hurt the anthracite coal trade to take the boy nine or ten years of age away from the breakers and put him into the schoolroom. If so, then for heaven's sake let's hurt the coal trade and save the enormous waste of human happiness and human life!—New York Call.

"Thank God we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the workingman may stop."—President Lincoln in a speech at Hartford, 1860, referring to the New England shoe workers' great strike.

A FACT.

A man who has never belonged to a labor organization has some excuse for purchasing non-union goods and patronizing non-union stores, restaurants, barber shops, laundries, etc., and cannot be blamed for taking the place of a striker in the same measure as a member of a union taking a union man's place. But when a union man purchases non-union goods, spends his money with non-union establishments, etc., he is a traitor to unionism, and is the real scab.—Label Bulletin, Denver, Colo.

We should all devote ourselves more thoroughly than ever before to organizing the yet unorganized workers, and endeavor to bring them within the beneficent fold of union labor and organized effort.

The movement of labor as expressed and typified by our trade unions and by the American Federation of Labor, is constructive, not destructive, in character and achievement. It aims and works to build up character and manhood, and instills a higher conception of the duty of man to man. It proclaims as a cardinal principle, and acts upon it, that in this world of ours man cannot live for himself alone, but that in fact and in truth it is the duty of man to be his brother's keeper and helpmeet. To make man, woman and child more noble, beautiful, and expectant of brighter and better days to come; to work on and give their effort to the attainment of these high ideals, so that today may be better than the day that has gone before, that tomorrow, tomorrow and tomorrow's tomorrow may each witness the inauguration of a better day—in a word, to continually make life better worth living, is the work and the mission of our ennobling trade union movement, the American Federation of Labor.—Gompers.

HOW TO JUDGE.

Unionism should not be judged by its worst features but by its general characteristics. It does not ask to be judged by its best qualities. There is good and bad in all institutions. Their real value lies in the general attributes. Unionism has objectionable features, but even these, when properly understood, lose much of their objectionableness.

The real test of an institution lies in its helpfulness to those who need help. The union stands for the progress of the plain people. Its word is personality. Its aim is to lift the standard of toiling manhood and womanhood. It has done much and will do more to make the multitude happier and better. To criticize it apart from a recognition of this purpose is to do it an injustice.—The Chronicle.

What we shall do with our ex-president is a question upon which our distinguished union busters, Mr. Post and Mr. Kirby, have separated. Mr. Post wants T. R. to become the head of a new-style labor organization, with a salary of \$100,000; Mr. Kirby wants the formation of a new political party, whose aim shall be to suppress T. R. The vaporings of these two lime-light seekers during the last month have attracted some amused public attention as they posed in public print in support of their respective buggy notions. Mr. Kirby's third party may safely be consigned to the limbo of silly season stillbirths. But to labor men of experience Mr. Post's new labor organization is "worth while," even should T. R. and the hundred thousand be left out. Brother Post says he has caught and tamed a once-upon-a-time wild railroad organization "leader," and has him at the job of organizing Battle Creek yellow. No more strikes, no more lock-outs, enforced idleness of any kind; no more boycotts, violence, or "high-

ly-paid agitators!" Supervising Organizer Post has already thrown open the doors of his own factory to this new dehorned union, and he reports, "Many of my men have joined." Besides, he went about in Battle Creek inducing employers to let their men become members. Philadelphia has responded with some car workers, and Denver is coming in with "a labor body!"

Upon our word, the prospects for unionism are brighter than ever when such men as Post set about getting union raw material together and patting it into the first rough semblance of the finished article. Tell us, Organizer Post, can you point us out anywhere on the face of this globe any body of wage workers organized in a benevolent society, or otherwise, who have not finally exerted on their employers the pressure of trade unionists, or become a straight-out union, or who have not been kept by their employers from joining the union movement only through wages and conditions maintained about the level of union rates by outside union agitation?

The day Mr. Post's non-union union calls for mediation and the expression of public opinion regarding their wages, hours and conditions—these being the methods of the proposed organization, as prescribed by Mr. Post—look out for what is always in the background in such a case, namely, the possibility of a walk-out and a merging of yellow into white unionism. Mr. Post expects that under the favorable condition of having T. R. as its president, his organization "will gain two million members in a year." Delighted! In a year or two afterward the American Federation of Labor will have four million members, for it will by that time have swallowed the yellow Post union. So brilliant is this prospect that we are solemnly inclined to offer T. R. another hun-

dred thousand if he will accept Agitator Post's proposition!—Sam'l Gompers.

"Attacked and denounced as scarcely any other institution ever has been, the unions have thriven and grown in the face of opposition. This healthy vitality has been due to the fact that they were a genuine product of social needs—indispensable as a protest and a struggle against the abuses of industrial government, and inevitable as a consequence of that consciousness of strength inspired by the concentration of numbers under the new conditions of industry. They have been, as is now admitted by almost all candid minds, instruments of progress. Not to speak of the material advantages they have gained for workingmen, they have developed powerful sympathies among them, and taught them the lesson of self-sacrifice in the interest of their brethren, and, still more, of their successors. They have infused a new spirit of independence and self-respect. They have brought some of the best men to the front, and given them the ascendancy due to their personal qualities and desirable in the interests of society."—John K. Ingram, LL. D.

"I look to the trade unions as the principal means for benefiting the condition of the working classes."—Thorold Rogers (Prof. of Political Economy, University of Oxford).

Most of us can stand adversity—we seem to be built that way—but it takes an uncommonly strong man to stand prosperity.

"Hail to labor! Organize and stand together."—Wendell Phillips.

Your purchasing power is your strongest weapon; be careful how you use it.—Iron City Trades Journal.

The strike in the Portland organization, Local No. 162, is still on and our members are making a desperate battle for their conditions. The employers are putting up the most bitter fight that has ever been experienced by a local union. The local recently obtained a restraining order against the city authorities from paying wages to special police officers who were assisting the unfair employers. The order was granted by the courts, and it will help the organization somewhat.

The convention, by unanimous vote, went on record to change the name of the organization to International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, and after October 1 of this year the organization shall be known under the above name. We desire our members throughout the country to take special notice of this change.

There is nothing so injurious to an organization as a member who is continually talking about the business of the local on the street. Under our obligation it is imperative that the business of the organization be transacted at its meeting and not be made street-corner talk after the meeting has adjourned. Members who desire to stay away from meetings should not be given any information as to what transpired at the meeting unless they were absent for some reason which could not be avoided.

The Executive Board has endorsed the strike of Local No. 328, Coal Teamsters, of Waltham, Mass.; also the strike of the carriage drivers of Brooklyn, in a stable where they desire to force their conditions; also the strike of Local No. 327, Haverhill, Mass. Each of these organizations are endeavoring to avoid trouble and will not bring about a strike unless all other means fail.

During the past two years every local union going on strike, where the strike was approved by the General Executive Board, received every dollar strike benefits that they were entitled to. The only reason that any organization is refused financial assistance from this office is because the laws have not been lived up to. We advise our members in the future, before going out on strike to see to it that the situation has been considered and that the General Executive Board has approved the strike.



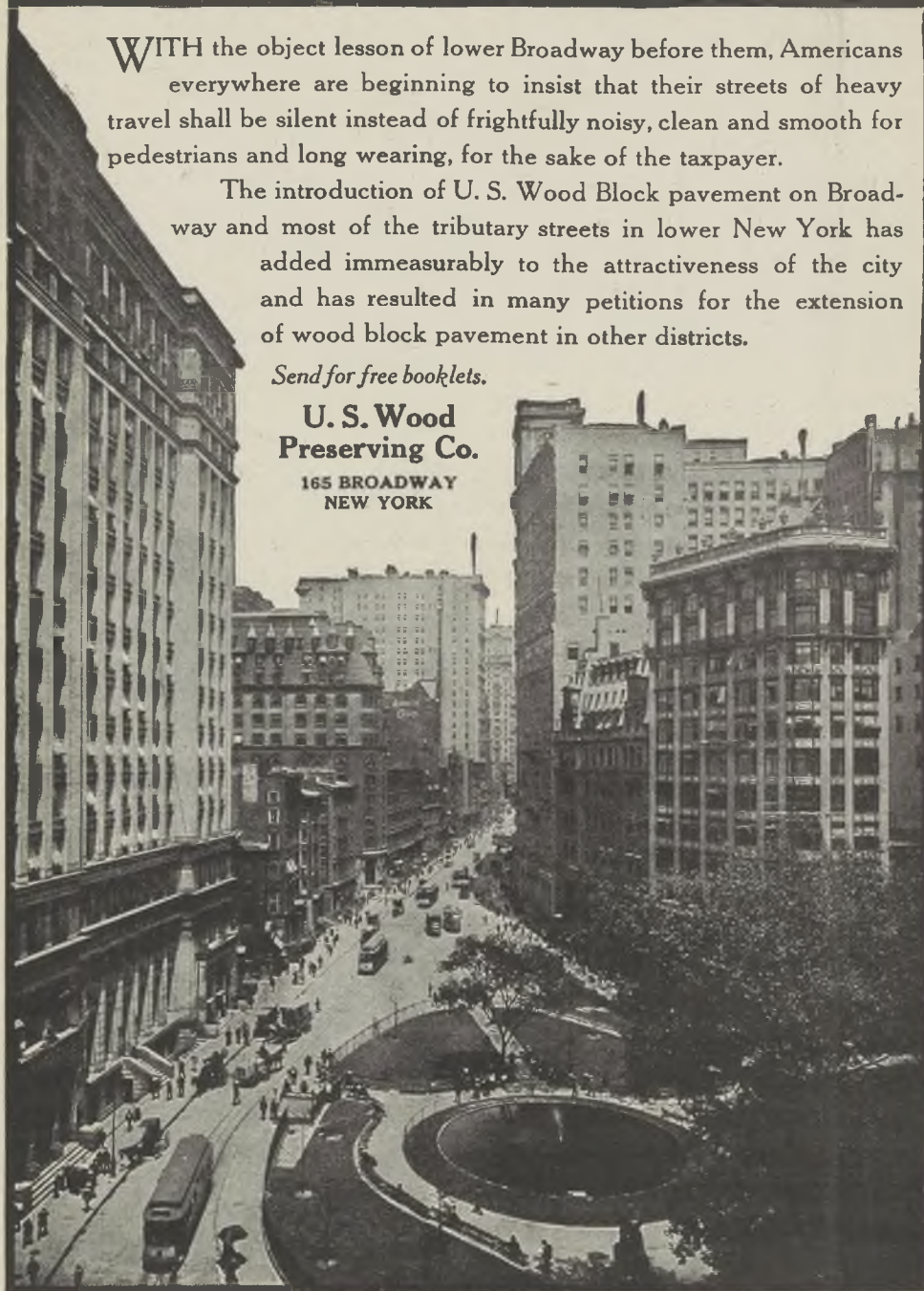
WITH the object lesson of lower Broadway before them, Americans everywhere are beginning to insist that their streets of heavy travel shall be silent instead of frightfully noisy, clean and smooth for pedestrians and long wearing, for the sake of the taxpayer.

The introduction of U. S. Wood Block pavement on Broadway and most of the tributary streets in lower New York has added immeasurably to the attractiveness of the city and has resulted in many petitions for the extension of wood block pavement in other districts.

Send for free booklets.

**U. S. Wood
Preserving Co.**

165 BROADWAY
NEW YORK



OCTOBER, 1910

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE ENGAGED IN THE
TEAMING INDUSTRY



OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS

100 PER YEAR

10 CENTS PER COPY






G. G. GREENE

Inventor and Manufacturer of

The G. G. G. Hame Fastener
WARREN, PA.

35c. each at dealers or mailed on receipt of price

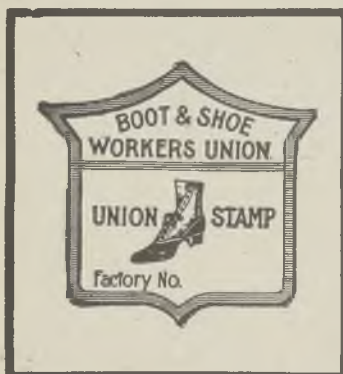
 "The G. G. G." is stamped on every Fastener. Accept no substitute.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

USED BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

FOR SALE ALL OVER THE WORLD



**NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY
MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES
DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE**

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP. All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always non-union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT and SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer St. Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres.

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas.

Teamsters:

Have You?

These Labels in Your Clothing



For Ready Made Clothing

THESE ARE THE
**UNITED
GARMENT WORKERS'
UNION LABELS**



For Clothing Made to Order

If Not You are Employing Non-Union Labor

ALL GENUINE LABELS ARE SEWED IN BY MACHINE
STITCHING IN THE POCKETS of PANTS, COATS and VESTS



THE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Always Uniform Often Imitated Never Equaled

No well-equipped stable should be without

Frazer Harness Oil - Frazer Harness Soap
 Frazer Axle Grease - Frazer Stock Food
 Frazer Axle Oil - Frazer Hoof Oil

Frazer White Castile Harness Soap—"Fine as Silk"

FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.

CHICAGO NEW YORK ST. LOUIS



HIGHEST AWARD

World's Fair, Chicago, Ills., 1893
 World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904

EVERY TEAMSTER Should try this Polish. You will be surprised how quick it works. Once used always used. Sold by the leading harness houses the world over.

10c A BOX

NEVERSLIP RED TIP CALKS



MEET EVERY CONDITION OF ROAD AND WEATHER

The horse shod with *Never Slip RED TIP Calks* is always ready and able to do the work required. By his surety of footing the usual load can be hauled by the shortest route in any weather, over any road, and long detours to avoid icy streets become unnecessary.

THE NEVERSLIP MANUFACTURING CO., New Brunswick, N. J.

IN MEMORIAM

San Jose, Sept. 8, 1910.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Officers and members of Teamsters' Union No. 287, death has again entered our midst and taken from our ranks another one of our beloved brothers and co-workers, W. P. Howell, whose loving ways and manly actions had won the respect of all who knew him, and while we keenly realize our loss, let us

Resolve, That we, as members of General Teamsters' Local No. 287, express our sympathy with the bereaved family for its sad loss, and may He who has chosen to call from earthly strife our beloved brother be able to comfort it through its sad bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; a copy of the resolutions spread on our minutes of this meeting; a copy sent to the bereaved family, and a copy mailed to the Union Label and our Teamsters' Journal for publication.

GEO. A. BATCHELOR,
J. B. HORSTMAN,
J. N. DORNSON,

Committee.

DETECTIVE AGENCY CIRCULAR.

The following circular, forwarded to employers of labor in various parts of the country, demonstrates that the detective agency has become the recruiting station of traitors and that men of all crafts and trades, outside and inside of the union, are advertised as professional strikebreakers:

"This service makes a specialty of handing labor troubles either existing or contemplated.

"We break strikes in all parts of the United States and Canada, and are prepared to submit a list of references from manufacturers and others who have employed us during the last five years.

"We have in our employ experi-

enced guards for the protection of life and property during strikes and lockouts. These men are all over six feet in height, and selected for their ability to handle this class of work. All have seen strike service, many hold state and city police commissions, and should not be confounded with guards furnished by our imitators and recruited from the slums of the cities.

"We furnish secret operatives of all trades, union or non-union, for work in mill mine, factory, store, etc., for the purpose of receiving inside information.

"Is your shop being unionized?

"Is your output being restricted?

"Is the union running your shop?

"Is material being wasted or stolen?

"Have you a 'shop committee,' and who are they?

"Does your foreman show favoritism?

"Are you losing castings in your foundry?

"Do you care to know what is being done at union meetings?

"Let us place a mechanic operative with you and find out.

"In handling strikes we take entire charge of same, furnish necessary guards to protect men while at work and escort them to and from work if boarding outside.

"We employ, transport and deliver non-union men to fill up affected plants.

"We charge no premium on such mechanics, but employ them at price per day you wish to pay, charging only for actual time agent may be engaged in securing them.

"Men employed by us will be taken to affected plants by our guards and safely delivered and strikers are not permitted to molest them.

"We have found from experience that strikes are broken quickest where new men are boarded inside or adjacent to affected plant, and we are prepared to fit up and maintain tem-

(Continued on page 14.)

THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters



Vol. VII.

OCTOBER, 1910

Number 12

THE TEAMSTERS

Office of Publication - - - 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906, at the Post Office at Indianapolis, Ind., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum . . . \$1.00 | Single Copies 10 cents
(All orders payable in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application to Advertising Manager, Room 55, No. 25 Third Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Correspondents writing matter for the Magazine should write on one side or paper only, and separate from all other business. Address all communications to International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Daniel J. Tobin, President and Editor, Room 211, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Published monthly by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, under the supervision of the General Executive Board.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

General President, DANIEL J. TOBIN, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Gen. Secretary-Treasurer, THOS. L. HUGHES, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis.
First Vice-President, VALENTINE HOFFMAN, 161 8th Ave., New York City.
Second Vice-President, PETER BURKE, 3955 22d St., San Francisco, Cal.
Third Vice-President, LAWRENCE A. GRACE, Room 2, Labor Temple, Providence, R. I.
Fourth Vice-President, GEO. F. GOLDEN, 4201 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
Fifth Vice-President, JOHN GEARY, 1003 Beech St., St. Paul, Minn.
Sixth Vice-President, HARRY JENNINGS, 271 Albany St., Boston, Mass.
Seventh Vice-President, ANDREW HANSON, 4336 Humphreys St., St. Louis, Mo.
General Auditor, GEO. WM. BRIGGS, 1349 Sedgwick St., Chicago, Ill.

TRUSTEES

JAS. A. WELCH, 1803 S. Liberty St., New Orleans, La.
A. J. REED, 75 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
NATHANIEL J. LANNAN, 40 Moseley St., Dorchester, Mass.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

PRACTICALLY every American boy has, at some time, been dominated by the notion that he will become President of the United States. Has he not been told repeatedly that this is quite within his rights? Many a boy has realized, with something of a shock, that this great office would undoubtedly be denied him. Fortunately, he soon found some other occupation.

There is something fine in the thought that the greatest gift within the power of the people may, in time, be bestowed upon the humblest youth in the land. But here, as in some other things, it would be well to give the young people of our country a clear sense of proportion and an appreciation of true values. It is so manifestly impossible for more than perhaps a dozen men to become President during the average period of possibility in a man's life that it would be well to center the boy's attention upon those things to which he may attain with almost absolute certainty, if he is willing to pay the price of persistent hard work. For, after all, this is the essence of genius. There are thousands of men in this country, unsuccessful products of our professional schools, who really might have made first-class mechanics. On the other hand, there are large numbers

of workingmen who aspired to positions in life for which they were utterly unfitted and who have today degenerated into bitter cynics. This class furnishes a large percentage of those who are dominated by the spirit of social unrest. They are the disappointed visionaries among the artisan class—the idealists without a sense of proportion.

It is unfortunate that our system of education—particularly in our public schools—is such that the vast majority of children, even the sons and daughters of the working class, desire to become professional men and women because they have an idea that such work is more genteel than that in the trades, with the result that the professions are overcrowded with people who are unfitted for the occupation which they have selected as their life's work. The next great task of our educational institutions is so to dignify mechanical labor that it will appeal to the boys because of the possibilities in it for them. This will raise the artisan class to a higher and saner level, and will give the efficient workingman the place in society to which he is justly entitled. It will take away the false conception, present even among workingmen themselves, that to toil with one's hands is to accept a menial position.

ROOSEVELT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD LABOR.

The following is an extract from ex-President Roosevelt's speech on Labor Day at Fargo, N. D., as taken from the Indianapolis Star.

We request our members to read this carefully. It shows conclusively the position today of the most able man in this country toward organized labor:

"I believe in the principles of organized labor and in the practice of collective bargaining, not merely as a desirable thing for the wage earners,

but as something which has been demonstrated to be essential in the long run to their permanent progress.

"I think that the next quarter of a century will be important politically in many ways, and in none more so than in the labor movement. Not only are the benefits of labor organizations more clearly understood than ever before, but any shortcoming or vice displayed in connection therewith is also more clearly understood and more quickly resented.

"The public is growing more and more to understand that, in a contest between employer and employee—a corporation and a trades union—not only the interests of the contestants, but the interests of the third party—the public—must be considered. Anything like levity in provoking a strike, on the one hand or on the other, is certain more and more to be resented by the public.

Strikes are sometimes necessary and proper; sometimes they represent the only way in which, after all other methods have been exhausted, it is possible for the laboring man to stand for his rights; but it must be clearly understood that a strike is a matter of last resort, and, of course, violence, lawlessness and mob rule must be promptly and sternly dealt with, no matter what the cause may be that excites them.

"Our social organization is too complex for us to fail quickly to condemn those who, with levity or in a spirit of wanton brutality, bring about far-reaching and disastrous interference with its normal processes. The public sympathizes cordially with any movement for a good standard of living and for moderate hours of employment. (I personally, for example, cordially believe in an eight-hour day, and in one day in seven for complete rest.)

"Where men and women are worked under harsh and intolerable conditions and can secure no relief

without a strike, or, indeed, where the strike is clearly undertaken for things which are vitally necessary—and then only as a last resort—the public sympathy will favor the wage workers: but it will not favor them unless such conditions as these are fulfilled and it will condemn them if they resort to lawless violence.

“Therefore it is becoming more than ever important that the labor movement should combine steady, far-seeing leadership with discipline and control in its ranks. Dishonest leadership is a curse anywhere in American life, and nowhere is it a greater curse than in the labor movement. If there is one lesson which I would rather teach to my fellow Americans than any other, it is to hound down the dishonest man—no matter what his condition—and to brush aside with impatient contempt the creature who only denounces dishonesty when it is found in some special social stratum.

“There are dishonest capitalists, dishonest labor leaders, dishonest lawyers and dishonest business men: dishonest men of great wealth and dishonest poor men; and the man who is a genuine reformer will decline to single out any one type for exclusive denunciation, but will fearlessly attack the dishonest man as such, whenever and wherever he is to be found.

“For many years I have been more or less closely associated with representative leaders of labor, organized and unorganized. Some of these men are among my close friends, whom I respect and admire as heartily as I do any men in America. There are some of them to whom I go as freely for assistance and guidance, for aid and help, in making up my mind how to deal with our social problems, as I go to the leaders of any business or profession. I cannot pay too high a tribute to the worth and integrity of these men—to their sincerity and good judgment as leaders. But no movement—no leadership—however

earnest and honest, can endure unless the rank and file live up to their duties, and search for such leadership, and support it when they find it.

“If the best men in a labor union leave its management and control to men of a poorer type, the effect will be just as disastrous as when good citizens in a city follow the same course as regards city government. The stay-at-home man in a union is just as much responsible for the sins of omission and commission of his organization as the stay-at-home man in a city is for the civic conditions under which he suffers and about which he complains.

“It is a shocking indictment of our industrial condition to be told in a matter-of-course way in a government report that thousands of workers in this country are compelled to toil every day in the week, without one day rest, for a wage of \$45 a month. Such a condition is bad for them, and, in the end, bad for all of us. Our commercial development should be heartily encouraged, but it must not be allowed to commercialize our morals.

“It is not merely the duty of the wage earner, but it is also the duty of the general public, to see that he has safe and healthy conditions under which to carry on his work. No worker should be compelled, as a condition of earning his daily bread, to risk his life and limb, or be deprived of his health, or have to work under dangerous and bad surroundings. Society owes the worker this because it owes as much to itself. He should not be compelled to make this a matter of contract; he ought not to be left to fight alone for decent conditions in this respect. His protection in the place where he works should be guaranteed by the law of the land.

“Among the planks in the platform of the American Federation of Labor there are some to which I very strongly subscribe. They are:

"1. Free schools; free text books, and compulsory education.

"2. A work day of not more than eight hours.

"3. Release from employment one day in seven.

"4. The abolition of the sweatshop system.

"5. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.

"6. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.

"(I regard the demand in this form as inadequate. What we need is an automatically fixed compensation for all injuries received by the employe in the course of his duty, this being infinitely better for the employe and more just to the employer. The only sufferers will be lawyers of that undesirable class which exists chiefly by carrying on law suits of this nature.)

"7. The passage and enforcement of rigid anti-child labor laws which will cover every portion of this country. Similar laws limiting women's labor should be enacted.

"8. Suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all the cities."

AMERICAN FEDERATION FLOURISHING.

Never was the American Federation of Labor in better fighting trim than today. Never were the various big international unions, taken generally, better provided with munition for their struggles. Never was the movement stronger in point of solidarity. Not only have trade union centers been able to report the elimination of such organized enemies as the citizens' alliance, but large bodies of trade unionists are enrolling in the fold with their brother organized wage workers. Among the officials of the American Federation of Labor there is no variance of policy, no factional difference, no clashing of personalities. In the unions there is no East or West, or North or South.

Ours is a united, harmonious, disciplined, and enthusiastic movement.

We believe we can read, in the composite voice of the pulpit, the press, and the platform, the encouraging fact that the sentiment of the people of America has in the last few years turned toward recognition of the necessity for trade unionism and the fulfillment of that necessity to the highest degree possible, in all the existing circumstances, by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations. Large numbers of our fellow-citizens—men and women—not qualified for membership with us are from time to time coming forward, as occasion prompts, with the services of their emphatic approval, their personal aid, and even their finances, especially in cases where the unions are fighting the battles of toiling women and defenseless children.

In all its breadth and depth, the American trade union movement has waxed mightier within recent years—aye, even months. Its militant activities have been justified by events—the unions have won right along the line. Its principles, its policies, its management through its own democratic methods have justified themselves to the thought and conscience of the overwhelming majority of its membership, and will surely reach even the unorganized workers, who will be the organized union men of tomorrow.

On this Labor Day and for the year to come, let us all give a long pull, a strong pull, a pull altogether, boys, for unionism and federation.—Gompers.

Character never compromises—to its own advantage.

* * *

Those who marry in haste haven't always the good fortune to repent at leisure.

* * *

In the school house and the ballot box lie the hope of labor's future.

EDITORIAL

THE absolute foolishness of men believing that they can better their conditions in an independent organization is ridiculous in every sense of the word. There is no such thing as secession or pulling away from an organization bettering the conditions of those who pull away. Solidarity alone in the trade union movement today means success. If there is any grievance in any organization, local or International, that grievance should be fought and adjusted within the organization, not on the outside. No true trade unionist has ever attempted to disrupt an organization by the advocacy of secession. The true trade unionist fights within his organization. If he has a grievance he never carries his grievance to that point wherein he jeopardizes the interests of the men. You can look over the history of all successful International organizations and though they have had bitter misunderstandings within their ranks as to certain policies at certain times, those who have been successful have never had secession within their ranks. The most successful union today affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is perhaps the Typographical Union. It has been organized for over fifty years and in that time it has never had secession. It has never been known that a union printer ever advocated starting up another union or starting secession, or pulling away from the American Federation of Labor, and the printers have had their misunderstandings, their quarrels and their serious differences, but because the printer is an educated, true trade unionist, he has fought his fight within his organization. The man who starts to split up a labor union is a criminal in every sense of the word to the interest of the true, honest trade unionist. He is doing the work that the bosses have tried to accomplish. He is doing what the strike-breaking agencies have so far failed in doing, and he is doing the work of the unjust employer who endeavors everytime to start quarrels among the membership of an organization. The man who expects to accomplish anything by beating his fellow men into an organization is foolish, because that condition cannot long prevail. If men are forced into a union they do not always stick together, and they only remain until such time as they find a favorable opportunity to return to the old fold.

There is absolutely no chance for an independent organization to continue any length of time. It may go along for a year or two or three, but in the end, like the house without a foundation, it must fall. It is not good judgment to advise men to follow the wrong path. Men sometimes patiently follow false leadership, but after a little while they commence to think. Working men today are thinking more seriously than ever before and after the men in an independent, or secession movement begin to think, then it is all up with the false leaders. Men today are perhaps more intelligent than every before. When working men stop and reason out seriously the situation of themselves and their families, it takes but a short time to arrive at a safe conclusion. When team drivers in Chicago or any other district where independent, secession movements have been promulgated, stop and ask themselves, why are we struggling and battling and fighting against each other, or why are we led by those men whom we have never found to be absolutely right, or why are we in an independent movement and separate from the great body of American working men and women? Why are we doing the work of the bosses by split-

ting up our organization? When men ask themselves these questions, then everything will be safe, because the bullies will not be able to control the masses, and the individual will take a special interest in his meetings and return to that organization where he belongs—the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

As stated above the success of all organizations has been achieved by sticking together, working hand in hand, arguing their differences among themselves. Any organization will be ruined by false leadership and secession.

BY the action of the convention in changing the name of the General organization from International Brotherhood of Teamsters to International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, all local unions are bound to get new charters and new seals. The cost of these changes will be for each local union, \$5.00. This price was made by the convention and is about the exact cost to the International for the said seals and charter copy.

We also desire to have local unions, upon receiving new seals to destroy the old seals. By doing this the seal will not be likely to get into the hands of improper persons now or in the future. We do not want the old seal returned to the general office unless the plate is dug out and then forwarded, because the cost of expressing the entire seal would be more than what the old seal is worth.

THE new constitution will be ready about the first week in October and every local union should procure a sufficient number of constitutions to provide each member with a copy. The cost is not very much and the amount of good done by our members reading the constitution and acquainting himself with the laws is almost invaluable.

We have a great deal of trouble throughout the year with local unions and members because of the fact that they do not understand the law. All members should have in their possession at all times a copy of the constitution as well as their dues books paid up to date.

We also have at Headquarters new letter paper in block form with the new emblem and new name of the organization.

We trust that our local secretaries throughout the country will comply with the laws by purchasing from the General Office all necessary supplies.

WITHIN the last few weeks our friend, Mr. Post of Battle Creek, the great producer of cereals, such as grape nuts and postum, has been making some noise in the press by attacking labor organizations. No one, however, takes any notice of Post, because we have reason to believe that he is not honestly sincere, and is merely trying to advertise his grape nuts. He has also had the presumption of appealing to the courts for an injunction restraining the Buck Stove and Range Company from entering into an agreement with the American Federation of Labor, or with the trades working in its foundry. Just imagine how ridiculous and unreasonable an individual is that tries to prevent two parties coming together who have been quarreling and fighting for a number of years. Both the American Federation of Labor and the several unions whose men are working in the foundries of the Buck Stove and Range Company, and the Buck Stove and Range Company itself are willing to come to an agreement, and a satisfactory settlement had

THE TEAMSTERS

been reached, but Mr. Post steps in and applies for an injunction to prevent the consummation of the agreement to reach a settlement. However, Judge Smith McPherson of Red Oak, Iowa, before whom the case was heard, refused to grant Mr. Post's restraining order, and a settlement has since been entered into between labor and the Buck Stove and Range Company, and in the foundries of this company there are none working today but union men.

After considering how long and bitter this struggle has been, it must be somewhat encouraging to know that the labor unions have been victorious in the end. The Buck Stove and Range Company of which Mr. Van Cleave was president, refused point blank during the past four years to have anything to do with labor unions. Mr. Van Cleave, while president of the manufacturers' association, fought labor unions all over the country. Mr. Van Cleave has died within a year and the new manager of the Buck Stove and Range Company, found that its business was in such a condition that the only salvation for the stockholders was to settle up with the different unions of labor. This the new management has done and it has also promised to withdraw any suits pending against labor officials and not to enter or bring suit in the future against any labor official because of the struggle that existed between those two interests. This is certainly one of the greatest things accomplished by organized labor. It is encouraging to know that even though money has been spent by this concern, that it has finally had to admit that money was useless and that to save its business it had to employ none but union men.

I trust that as far as our members are concerned that they will forget the past with reference to this stove and range company, and whenever they need to buy a range that they will remember that the product of the Buck Stove and Range Company is absolutely union and they are fair to labor.

THE convention, by its action, has opened the door of the International organization to any organization outside the pale that desires to return without any penalty attached, merely the payment of one month's tax.

We welcome back any local union outside the International and guarantee it all the protection of the International; guarantee that we will endeavor to forget the past and start from then on to better the conditions of the local union returning. Local No. 641 of New Jersey, No. 763 of Brooklyn and any of the local unions in Chicago which desire to return will be received with open arms by the General Executive Board of the International organization.

THE following is a list of the new charters issued to local unions since the adjournment of the convention. The number of charters issued shows distinctly that we are doing something in the line of organizing all over the country. While we have some trouble in Chicago it can be clearly shown that while the International may have some opposition in the city of Chicago, that the entire United States and Canada are our fields of operation and give us an opportunity to increase our membership while the independent movement remains fighting over a few members in the locals in Chicago.

Every member of our unions throughout the country should employ still greater force to increase our membership and to build up our local unions in every district throughout America:

- Local 217, Quanah, Tex.
- Local 220, Victoria, B. C., Canada.
- Local 109, Scranton, Pa.
- Local 459, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Local 222, San Diego, Cal.
Local 253, Kansas City, Mo.
Local 235, Dallas, Tex.
Local 276, New York City, N. Y.
Local 597, Royaltown, Ill.
Local 408, St. Louis, Mo.
Local 426, Stockton, Cal.
Local 409, St. Louis, Mo.
Local 301, Rockford, Ill.
Local 348, Fuller, Kan.

Again we request our local unions throughout the country to purchase sufficient constitutions to supply each member with a copy of same. The new constitution, with a blue cover, will be on hand for sale at five cents a copy to local unions on and after Oct. 1. All supplies should be bought from the General Office, if possible. By doing this the local unions are only complying with the law.

THE General Executive Board, within the last month, has approved of strikes in Locals Nos. 807, 654, 506 and 762, all of New York City. The several organizations in New York City are making rapid progress toward building up their membership. Sometimes they meet with an unfair employer who is not willing to do the right thing they are forced after every possible means of a settlement has been tried, to bring about a strike. This is the case of the strikes in the above named local unions. So far this year 99 per cent. of the strikes in New York City have been successful.

ORGANIZER PETER BURKE has returned to his home city, San Francisco, from Portland, where he has been for the past four months engaged in taking care of a strike against the team owners' association in that city. Organizer Burke sacrificed everything in order to bring this strike to a successful ending. He even refused to attend our convention and leave the strike zone, because he believed that the interest of the strikers was more important than his re-election, or his attendance at the convention, but the delegates to the convention, realizing this, almost unanimously elected Brother Burke to the office of Second Vice-President. More than once the unselfishness of our organizers and officers has been shown throughout the country, but in no case more thoroughly demonstrated than in the case of Vice-President Burke.

IT was the expressed desire of the delegates to the convention that in the future local unions, where the auto is becoming a factor, that the driver or chauffeur be taken into the respective local union at whose craft he is working. In other words, that should an auto be employed in hauling merchandise that the driver become a member of the truck drivers' union; that should an auto be employed in hauling or delivering milk if a local union of milk drivers exists in that district that the auto driver be made to become a member of the milk drivers' union, and so on. Where a chauffeurs' union exists its jurisdiction is confined merely to passenger transportation lines. The chauffeurs' union is entitled to the helpers working in the respective garages in the several cities where the chauffeurs' union has a majority of the men working and driving motor cars in that garage.

Some misunderstanding exists in the minds of our membership throughout the country on this question.

The above version is only an expression of the sentiment of the convention. The Joint Council in every city and town should regulate this jurisdiction question. All grievances relative to jurisdiction should be handled by the Joint Council. If the decision of the Joint Council is not satisfactory the local union can appeal to the General Executive Board or to the convention. It is much better to use a little common sense in discussing questions of jurisdiction than to rush at final conclusions and accomplish nothing, but create a bitterness.

THE strike in Portland, Oregon, has been on for over four months. All of the two hundred men who went out on strike have secured employment with the exception of about fifty. The local union is in good condition, the membership is paying its dues and the International has done all it possibly could in the district by financing this strike for about sixteen weeks. The local union will, no doubt, in a few weeks, be in better condition than it ever was before because we believe that the men in that district are such that they will continue to organize and not forget the battle that they have put up there trying to better conditions.

We believe that the employers would have signed up the agreement with the local union long before now were it not for the fact that we think the employing master teamsters were made to sign some kind of a bond with the employers' association whereby they were prevented from signing up an agreement with the union. Many of them have lost their business as was the case some years ago in Boston during the strike there. The method pursued by the employers' association is this, that it agrees with the employing master teamsters to take care of the strike, prosecute the strikers, furnish strike-breakers, etc., charging the employing team owners only their regular fee of admission, but they exact a pledge also making them sign a bond for several thousand dollars, sometimes more than the master teamster is worth, that they, the team owners, will not sign an agreement or recognize the union no matter how long the strike lasts. After several weeks of a strike in a certain district, the team owners commence to realize their position, they are losing their business, they are having their horses abused by incompetent drivers in the form of strike-breakers, and his customers becoming dissatisfied with conditions, he appeals to the employers' association to release him from the bond and he begs for a chance to do business with the union, stating that he is practically going to the wall, but the unscrupulous association holds him to his bond and refuses him a chance to hold on to his trade, or save his business. This is the condition existing in almost every strike. Unfortunately the team owners, having had no experience previously with the employers' association, they get "hooked in," as the saying goes, without knowing what they are doing, and in many instances throughout the country we find that after the strike is over the unfortunate owner who has allowed the manufacturers' or employers' association to run his business, that he has no business left and is practically driven to the wall.

This is the condition in Chicago in the case of the chauffeurs' union and we believe it is the case in the prolonged strike in Portland, Oregon.

The thing for men to do is to stick to their union, and if after a prolonged fight they must return to their positions, let them go back, and you may rest assured that any employer that has ever engaged in a strike will never enter

into another conflict or ever allow the employers' association to run his business a second time, and the union, by holding together properly, can present a wage scale the following year to any employer, and a thousand chances to one the firm will sign the same.

I N the city of Chicago the chauffeurs are still on strike and are gaining ground every day. Since the last publication of our Magazine one of the firms that was engaged in the conflict with the members of Local No. 727, the chauffeurs' union, went in the hands of a receiver and the taxicabs and business was bought by another concern who made application to the union for union men and signed the union shop agreement with the local union. This was a great victory for the organization, which has been making one of the best fights ever made by a local union in the city of Chicago. Today the strike is still as bitter as it was five months ago and the unfair firms are losing money every day by a decrease in their business and by having guards and detectives employed to take care of their taxicabs, but the doggedness of employers is something that can never be clearly understood. The union today if requested to settle up the strike with the employers would not be in a position to furnish any men, inasmuch as every union chauffeur is working, because of the fact that over one hundred and fifty of the original strikers have bought machines of their own since the strike was called and are operating those machines daily to financial advantage. The other men who were out on strike have secured employment by going to work at other places where the employers were fair to Local No. 727. Unquestionably this strike has established a precedent that can never be duplicated. Although on strike over five months, and although thousands of dollars have been spent by the local union, the International has not been requested by the officers or the local union to pay one dollar toward financing this strike. The Chicago Federation of Labor and the several other local unions in Chicago have taken care of the strikers and have taken care of the court proceedings brought against the membership, and have done everything that could be done toward making the strike inexpensive to the International and successful to organized labor. Great credit is due to the officers of the Joint Council in Chicago, to the officers of the local union, and to the organizers of the International having charge of this affair. The independent movement, however, instead of trying to help their fellow teamsters or chauffeurs engaged in a conflict and instead of lending a hand toward winning this strike that means so much to organized labor, are standing aloof, and, naturally, by their position, are hindering immediate success. Although it must be said in justice to this organization that they have not interfered with the employers or with the strikers since the strike started, but every strike, of course, existing in a city where a dual organization exists gives more courage to the employers and has a tendency toward prolonging the fight. There is no doubt that if the lumber teamsters or any of the other locals in the independent movement were asking for an increase in wages or a betterment of conditions, the employers would tell them that they could not afford to better conditions because they would immediately do business with the other organization if they were not satisfied with their old agreement. This is the usual method of procedure adopted by the employers to take advantage of a split organization. A few local unions of the independent organization and many of the local unions of the International Brotherhood have bettered their conditions within the last two years in Chicago, but it is safe to say that they have had some trouble in getting their conditions bettered. If we can get better conditions while divided

what could we not do with an intact organization in Chicago, and with a substantial International treasury behind us?

Again we say that the day must come when this split in Chicago will be a thing of the past. The rank and file ought to realize that condition cannot continue. The International sooner or later, must and will control the situation. Surely the leaders in the independent movement must realize this. The International is backed up by the entire labor movement; have a larger field for operation; have the entire country to work in and must and will continue to grow, irrespective of the fact that some men are foolish enough to believe that they can control by forming or promoting an independent union. As we have repeatedly stated there is no excuse whatever for an independent organization. The men or union that fights outside the fold is fighting with large odds against him and unquestionably must give way to the stronger organization. It is merely a story of the "survival of the fittest."

We again request and invite any organization of teamsters and chauffeurs outside of the American Federation of Labor to affiliate with our International and that the past will be forgotten and we will start together in the new. There is no penalty attached to the return of any local union. There are no apologies requested by the International. All we ask is to join hands together; to work together and to endeavor to get for the membership of our craft the conditions that they are entitled to.

THE QUITTERS.

The world has little use for a quitter—the fellow who starts and backs out because the creek is up; the fellow who starts to trim the hedge, blisters his hands and decides to let it go until next spring; the boy who goes racing through his school books until he strikes participles and compound fractions, and then wants to quit school to get a job; the girl who starts out to be a great musician and learns just enough to play ragtime and beguile the fancies of some young saphead.

There is a big family of these quitters, but they are a very sorry lot. They never want a job that takes time and patience. With the qualifications of a bill poster they would like to earn the salary of a railroad president. Their ideal is a job that requires two hours of easy labor each day, with Saturdays and holidays off. You will find them scattered up and down the road of human failure, turning back from the handle of the plow, complaining of their lot and of the world. They are clogs in the

wheels, broken rails on the road, time killers, patience killers, forever wanting what they have not.

The people who accomplish things in this world are those who qualify themselves in spite of bad crops, high water and measles; who hang onto their work until failure turns to victory; whose courage rises as difficulties thicken, and whose faces are forever turned toward the rising sun. It was not a bad plan, that of the Indians flinging their boys into the river, where they had to swim or drown. The best thing any parent can do for his child is to compel him to finish what he undertakes. Keep him at it, no matter how much he cries and objects; make him do the thing he started to do. There is not much difference between failure and success. One quits and the other does not.—Jewelry Worker.

The doctor may be pardoned for thinking ill of his patients.

Ambition is sometimes used as a cloak for selfishness.

CORRESPONDENCE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—After reading several copies of our official magazine and noting that our local never had anything to say through it, I thought that I would pen a few lines. The thing that struck my attention the most; in fact, the attention of all our members, was the last convention. To say that we were glad that the delegates elected the same efficient class of officers and promoted our Third Vice-President to the Second Vice-Presidency would be placing the matter mildly, but why the truck drivers and stablemen were given jurisdiction over the washers, polishers, and garage help is more than the chauffeur can understand.

Conditions in San Francisco are a great deal different than those that prevail in New York and Chicago. The very life and bone of the chauffeur's union here in San Francisco, to some extent is the washers and polishers, as it is this class of men that go to give our local a great deal of real assistance. The only way that a chauffeur's union can expect to succeed in organizing is to have every man that is employed around a garage in his own union, so that the place can be quickly handled. This class of labor has everything in common with each other. If the truck driver is going to claim jurisdiction over the automobile driver and the stableman over washers (and let me say here that there are very few cities where they are organized), why it is only right for the metal polishers to claim the polisher, and the electrical workers' union, the man that fixes the battery box, and the chauffeurs will not last very long. Nine months ago there was no chauffeurs' union in San

Francisco, but a few good union men appealed to the International for a charter, and with the able assistance of Vice-President Peter Burke, John O. Walsh of the San Francisco Labor Council and myself we managed to form a little union. Until then no one claimed the men because no one wanted to organize them, but as soon as our charter arrived the machinists wanted them, and we had to fight them, now the convention wants to give all of them over to a lot of different unions, and the result will only be failure. If each branch of this industry was a skilled trade that required years to learn there might be some reason, but the teaming and garage business only requires a few months, and a member of one union can transfer into another. Then why should we give up the men that will help our local the most. I trust that the rank and file will give this matter the attention that it deserves.

Well, Brother Editor, this is about all that I can think about on jurisdictional matters.

I also want to call to the attention of the rank and file the good and splendid assistance rendered our union by the able work of Brother P. H. McCarthy, the mayor of San Francisco, who has never let a moment pass when he could help our organization, and through his great efforts, we secured the application of many a man who was in doubt as to joining our local. In fact, too much cannot be said of the good work of Brother McCarthy, who has done more for our city and the public in general than any other person who has held this important office. It was through his great ability that conditions have picked up in general; in fact, for the teaming industry, anyway.

Well, I trust that you will be able to find a space for this, as it is my first attempt. I trust that I shall be able to write again and to see letters from all our locals. Also, brothers, I trust that we are demanding the union stamp, card and button of every organization whose assistance we need in our every day life. This is the only weapon that organized labor has. No court can deny you the right to ask for the label, nor stop you from patronizing it. With best wishes, I beg to remain,

Respectfully and fraternally,

S. T. DIXON,

Sec.-Treas. Chauffeurs' Union No. 265, I. B. of T., C., S. & H.

Note—The statement in the above letter from Brother Dickson relative to giving jurisdiction to stablemen and truck drivers over polishers and washers employed in garages is not correct. The convention took no such action.

NEW YORK CITY

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

The Seventh convention of our International Brotherhood has come and gone; the delegates have returned to their local unions and reported, and to say the reunion was harmonious is not sufficient, as in the opinion of us all in the East it was a love feast of the truly representative men controlling the destinies of our vast membership throughout the United States and Canada.

The unanimous choice of our past leaders to again guide us in the future was an honest acknowledgment of the esteem they are held in by the affiliated local unions.

No man, in my opinion, can pay too high a tribute to "true leadership." It is the creative force of our organization, and no intelligent teamster can truthfully state but that our General President, General Secretary-Treasurer and First Vice-President.

through argument, recommendation and comprehensive review in our last convention, made it possible for all teamsters' locals to return to the parent body on the payment of one month's per capita tax. "Just think of it!" The convention forgot the past. The convention says, "erring, wandering, roving children, return and all is forgiven." The convention said that on the payment of one month's per capita the local union will be entitled to all rights and privileges of the International organization. Every local union of teamsters in New York city is back in the A. F. of L. and I. B. of T., C., S. and H.

All teamsters' locals in San Francisco have reaffiliated. Every teamsters' union in Boston is paying per capita to our Brotherhood.

What is the matter with some locals in Chicago? Have the executive officers of the ice teamsters and newspaper drivers forgotten they owe a duty to organized labor, or do they wish to misrepresent the rank and file? Do they wish to force teamsters into the brewery workers? Do they wish to encourage thug rule and black jack domination in teamsters' circles? Do they wish to spend their money forcing teamsters further and further apart? Do they favor division, or do they consider themselves better than any one else, or would they like some other special form of dispensation other than one month's per capita tax?

Do they not believe in conciliation, pacification, co-operation, unity, morality, patriotism and protection and preservation? If so, why not shake off the shackles of the bosses who are paying certain leaders in the independent movement to keep the teamsters of Chicago separated and in two organizations?

I say to Local No. 702 and Local No. 706 of Chicago whose officers and members I personally know to be fair-minded men, to "Think it over." Let

us stop fighting on street corners. If we have differences of opinions let us settle them in our legislative halls. Let us be broad-minded, liberal, generous and forgiving, let us be honest with ourselves and our members, and let the end of 1910 see the crowning success of President Tobin's administration by a reaffiliation and reunion of all branches of our industry.

"Come back, boys, on one month's per capita tax and let us shake hands all around."

Fraternally submitted,
M. A. ASHTON, Local No. 267.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—On account of waiting to hear from the stewards of J. T. Lister & Co. and Alder & Obendorf's barns, I am a little late in reporting to you that Local No. 769 has had its wage agreement signed up for the coming year, running from Sept. 5, 1910, to Aug. 19, 1911.

Owing to the business way in which our side of the case was handled by Brothers Golden, Briggs, McArthur and Farrell of the Joint Council, the employer's granted an increase of five dollars per month to experienced men, making their salary \$90.00 per month, and also putting the freight handlers on a weekly scale of \$15.00 for sixty hours, and 25 cents per hour for overtime. Last year they worked for \$15.00 per week, no limit to time. The rest of the working conditions to remain the same as last year.

While we did not receive all the good things the boys were looking for they were very well satisfied, and it was by a unanimous vote that they accepted the offer of our employers.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN J. SHANAHAN,
President Local No. 769.

Matrimonial dyspepsia comes from marrying a wife too rich for you.

DETECTIVE AGENCY CIRCULAR

(Continued from front.)

porary boarding quarters, furnishing colored cooks, waiters, etc. Our captains are thoroughly competent to handle such boarding quarters, making same practically self-sustaining.

"Sanitary arrangements are carefully looked after, and nothing is allowed to go to waste.

"Secret men attend all meetings of strikers and report proceedings. This service possesses the necessary equipment, such as Winchester rifles, police clubs, cots, blankets, etc., to handle any sized trouble."—The Call.

Jack London says: "Without a quiver a capitalist will run tens of thousands of pitiful child laborers through his soul destroying cotton factories, and weep maudlin and constitutional tears over one man hit by a brick." Not all capitalists or employers are so minded, but they are too numerous. A conspicuous example is the loud-mouthed Kirby, to whom the above is most disrespectfully referred.

John J. Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, howler for law and order, denouncer of labor unions and labor leaders, was arrested recently at his home in Dayton, Ohio, on complaint of State Factory Inspectors S. E. May of Dayton and P. J. Curley of Cleveland, for violating the child labor laws. This is the Kirby who prates of the square deal and wants to preserve to every man "the God-given right to work when and where he will," by keeping him out of work, through the unlawful employment of children.

The man who never makes a mistake is the man who never does anything.

The General Executive Board will meet October 10 for the purpose of transacting the regular business of the organization and for the purpose of taking up the matters referred to it by the convention. Our local unions throughout the country should endeavor to do some organizing themselves. We have a staff of organizers that we try to maintain, perhaps more than any other organization of our size in the country, but it is impossible for us to grant the requests from every district applying for an organizer. We endeavor to do the best we can, but we must expect the local unions of the country to try and help themselves a little. Every member of a local union should be an organizer and endeavor to bring into the union other individuals. Local unions should handle their own disputes; that is, matters of a trivial nature, and not expect the International to have a man on the job every time some petty question arises.

Local No. 162 of Portland is still on strike. It is making a great struggle for victory. We read in the papers that on Labor Day it made a splendid showing. This is the fourteenth week of its strike without any desertions in its ranks. The employers are losing business and money, but the doggedness of the master teamsters can perhaps be attributed to their early training, in many instances.

Did you notice what ex-President Roosevelt said about dishonest men in labor unions? Read carefully his advice on this question. He says that it is absolutely necessary to drive out the crooks and dishonest individuals in labor unions. It seems to me that he must have been thinking about the Chicago independent teamsters when making that speech on Labor Day.

Official Magazine
OF THE
International Brotherhood
OF
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers

WEAR THE EMBLEM
OF
OUR ORGANIZATION
ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



THE ABOVE CUTS REPRESENT THE
Button, Cuff Button and Watch Fob

SOLD BY THE GENERAL OFFICE

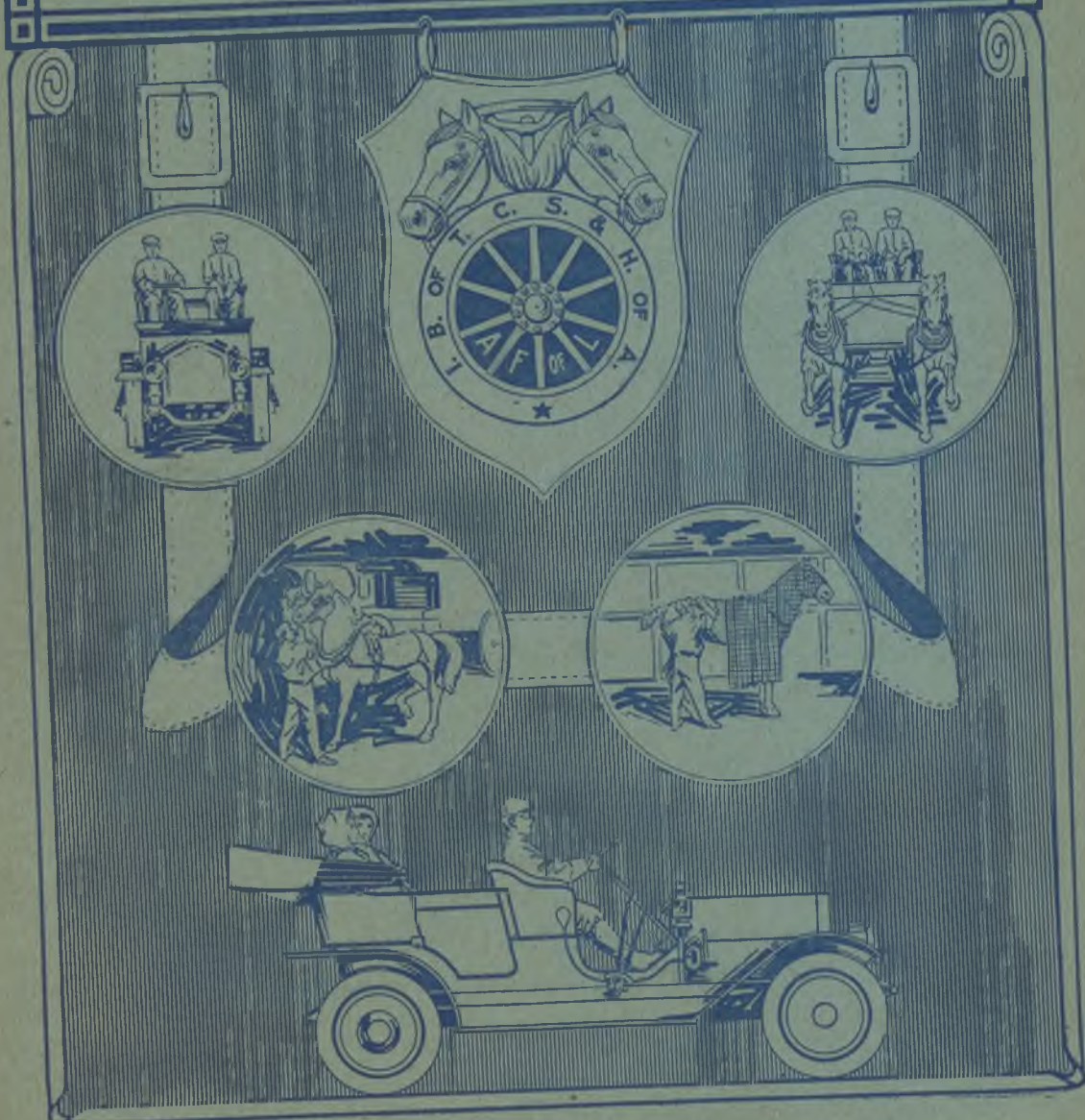
THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS

Buttons 25c a piece
Cuff Buttons 75c a pair
Watch Charms . \$1.50 a piece

All orders should be sent to **THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary,**
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Ind.

NOVEMBER, 1910

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS
OF AMERICA





GUARANTEED

G. G. GREENE

Inventor and Manufacturer of

The G. G. G. Hame Fastener
WARREN, PA.

35c. each at dealers or mailed on receipt of price

"The G. G. G." is stamped on every Fastener. Accept no substitute.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

USED BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

FOR SALE ALL OVER THE WORLD



NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY
MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES
DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP. All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always non-union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT and SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 Summer St.

Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres.

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas.

Teamsters:

Have You?

These Labels in Your Clothing



For Ready Made Clothing

THESE ARE THE
**UNITED
GARMENT WORKERS'
UNION LABELS**



For Clothing Made to Order

If Not You are Employing Non-Union Labor

ALL GENUINE LABELS ARE SEWED IN BY MACHINE
STITCHING IN THE POCKETS of PANTS, COATS and VESTS



THE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Always Uniform Often Imitated Never Equaled

No well-equipped stable should be without

Frazer Harness Oil - Frazer Harness Soap
 Frazer Axle Grease - Frazer Stock Food
 Frazer Axle Oil - - Frazer Hoof Oil

Frazer White Castile Harness Soap—"Fine as Silk"

FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.

CHICAGO NEW YORK ST. LOUIS



HIGHEST AWARD

World's Fair, Chicago, Ills., 1893
 World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904

EVERY TEAMSTER Should try this Polish. You will be surprised how quick it works. Once used always used. Sold by the leading harness houses the world over.

10c A BOX

FOR HEAVY HAULS ON SLIPPERY ROADS

THERE IS NOTHING AS GOOD AS *NEVERSLIP*



RED TIP CALKS.

Adjusted in 20 minutes, you avoid long delays for sharpening and, when fitted, can cope with any grade with safety and ease.

Send for Booklet T.

**NEVERSLIP
MFG. CO.,
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.**

IN MEMORIAM

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 15, 1910.

Whereas, Death has stepped into our midst and has taken from us our beloved brother, Fred Neidmeir, we deem it our duty to record that he was a loyal member of Local No. 582 and a true union man; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Official Magazine for publication.

THEO. KINDER, Pres.
LEO. WERNER, Vice-Pres.
JOHN DODDS, Sec.
JOHN KOCH, Treas.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 23, 1910.
Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:
Dear Sir and Brother—Whereas,

Death's grim reaper has again entered our ranks and taken from our midst Brother McKenzie on the 4th day of September, while in pursuit of a day's enjoyment, his boat capsizing and drowning our beloved brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Local No. 313 of the I. B. of T. tender its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased in this great loss, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be printed in our Magazine.

F. R. MELTER,
D. F. RICHARDS,
R. F. CRISWELL,
Committee.

THE ART OF CRITICISING.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

Criticism is fair and legitimate. Most of us need to be hit, and hit hard sometimes, principally because we often get the notion that we have a monopoly of wisdom. This is particularly true of those who are accustomed to have their own way because for the time being they are placed in a position of authority. But criticism should be constructive rather than destructive. Most any fool can see the badness and the weakness in men and things. Faults are always glaring. But it takes a wise man to see the good which may be covered over by the bad. Not to judge merely by superficial appearance requires knowledge. True criticism does not necessarily mean a pointing out of weakness. It may be the discovery of virtue. However, most criticism is of the other kind. It is just plain, simple "knock-

ing." Criticism of another generally acts as a boomerang upon the unjust critic, because the critic is most apt to point out in another the failing which is peculiarly his own. As a general proposition it is better to criticise yourself than to wait until another fellow gets a chance to criticise you; and be merciless to yourself in your criticism, if you expect mercy from another.

"No wage earner is doing his full duty if he fails to identify his own interests with those of his fellow-workmen. The obvious way to make common cause with them is to join a trade union, and thus secure a position from which to strengthen organized labor and influence it for the better."—Ernest Crosby.

The man with a thirst for knowledge tries every new drink invented.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE — INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS.



Vol. VIII.

NOVEMBER, 1910

Number 1

THE TEAMSTERS

Office of Publication . . . 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906, at the Post Office at Indianapolis, Ind., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum . . . \$1.00 | Single Copies 10 cents
(All orders payable in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application to Advertising Manager, Room 55, No. 25 Third Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Correspondents writing matter for the Magazine should write on one side of paper only, and separate from all other business. Address all communications to International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Daniel J. Tobin, President and Editor, Room 211, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Published monthly by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, under the supervision of the General Executive Board.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

General President, DANIEL J. TOBIN, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Gen. Secretary-Treasurer, THOS. L. HUGHES, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis.
First Vice-President, VALENTINE HOFFMAN, 161 8th Ave., New York City.
Second Vice-President, PETER BURKE, 3955 22d St., San Francisco, Cal.
Third Vice-President, LAWRENCE A. GRACE, Room 12, Labor Temple, Providence, R. I.
Fourth Vice-President, GEO. F. GOLDEN, 4201 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
Fifth Vice-President, JOHN GEARY, 1003 Beech St., St. Paul, Minn.
Sixth Vice-President, HARRY JENNINGS, 124 W. Sixth St., South Boston, Mass.
Seventh Vice-President, ANDREW HANSON, 4336 Humphreys St., St. Louis, Mo.
General Auditor, GEO. WM. BRIGGS, 1349 Sedgwick St., Chicago, Ill.

TRUSTEES

JAS. A. WELCH, 1803 S. Liberty St., New Orleans, La.
A. J. REED, 75 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
NATHANIEL J. LANNAN, 40 Moseley St., Dorchester, Mass.

DOOLEY EXPLAINS THE "OPEN SHOP"

(By F. Peter Dunne in the Commercial Telegraphers' Journal.)

WHAT is all this talk that's in the papers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"Why, don't ye know?" said Mr. Dooley. "Really, I'm surprised at yer ignorance, Hennessey. Whut is th' open shop? Sure 'tis a shop where they kape th' door open t' accommodate th' consthant stream of min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper thin th' min whut has th' jobs. 'Tis like this, Hinnissey—suppose wan of these freebarn Amerycan citizens is wurkin' in an open shop for the princely wages of wan large iron dollar a day of tin hours. Along comes another freebarn son-of-a-gun, an' he sez t' th' boss, 'I think I could handle th' job for ninety cints.' 'Shure,' sez th' boss, an' the wan-dollar man gits th' merry, jinglin' can, an' goes out into th' crool would t' exercise his inalienable reights as a freebarn Amerycan citizen and scab on some other poor devil. An' so it goes on, Hinnissey. An' who gits th' benefit? Thru, it saves th' boss money, but he don't care no more for money than he does for his reight eye. It's all principle wid him. He hates t' see min robbed of their independence. They must have their independence, regahrdliss of anything ilse."

"But," said Mr. Hennessey, "these open shop min ye minshun say they are fur th' unions, if properly conducted."

"Shure," said Mr. Dooley, "if properly conducted. An' there we are. An' how would they have thim conducted? No strikes, no rules, no contrahcts, no scales, hardly any wages, an' dam few mimbers."

CAPITALISM DESTROYS THE RACE.

(By Lionelle Udall.)

Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman, writing in the North American Review, calls attention to the diminishing birthrate among the members of the "upper classes," and deplores the very obvious fact that the Scriptural and Rooseveltian injunction to multiply and replenish the earth is only respected by the comparatively poor and ignorant. The wealthy and educated classes shirk the responsibilities of parenthood, and Mr. Hoffman fears for the future of a society recruited from the "dregs."

What Mr. Hoffman says is all very true, but he fails to reach the real root of the difficulty, which is inherent in a capitalistic social system. Under capitalism, children are burdensome, and often prove to be serious handicaps in the struggle for existence. Among the propertied classes, each additional child makes necessary a further subdivision of the patrimony, and it is clearly impossible for a father to give the same advantages to five children that he could give to two. Wealth means advantage and power, and a prudent parent hesitates to minimize the opportunities of his first-born. When the country was new and everyone was engaged in developing our natural resources, each child was a distinct asset, for his education cost little, and at an early age he could add to the family income.

To some extent this is still true among the workers and it partly explains the larger families of the poor. The laborer, too, reaches his maximum earning power in his early twenties and so marries younger than does the professional or business man. But with the perfection of industrialism the child is now a competitor rather than an aid to his father; the man is often displaced by the cheaper labor of the child, and the family income is reduced. Out of his scanty income the worker raises up young lives to be sacrificed on the altar of profit. The worker is beginning to realize this fact, and is it not likely that the next few years will see a greater diminution of the birth rate among all classes here, as in France? Capitalism, individualism gone mad, thus inevitably tends to destroy the race. The individual must protect his own life and his standard of living, and the result will be the destruction of society. Will Socialism destroy the family? Rather, can anything but Socialism save the family? The disintegrating influence of capitalism on the home in the wrecking of families, both because of poverty and of idle superfluity, the postponement of marriage with its accompanying disease and immorality, the prenatal and postnatal murder of millions of children; these evils and horrors Socialism and only Socialism can abolish.—Machinist.

Every mail brings us additional evidence of the fact, that from day to day the motor truck is finding new friends among the team owners. As a true and consistent friend of the horse the Team Owners' Review hails such news with delight. The horse is the team owner's best servant, and every time you can lighten his load and make his work easier you are in duty, and for humanity's sake, bound to do it.



GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

First Row from Left to Right—Lawrence A. Grace, John Geary, Geo. F. Golden, Harry Jennings, Andrew Hanson.
Second Row from Left to Right—Thos. L. Hughes, Daniel J. Tobin, Valentine Hoffman, Peter Burke.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board of International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 10, 1910.

The Board was called to order at 3 p. m. by General President Daniel J. Tobin, there being present General President Daniel J. Tobin, General Secretary-Treasurer Thos. L. Hughes, First Vice-President Valentine Hoffman, Second Vice-President Peter Burke, Third Vice-President Lawrence A. Grace, Fourth Vice-President George F. Golden, Fifth Vice-President John Geary, Sixth Vice-President Harry Jennings and Seventh Vice-President Andrew Hanson.

The first business to come before the Board was a communication from Local Union No. 327 of Haverhill, Mass., requesting the sanction of a strike under the same terms as granted to the Furniture Store Drivers and the local union in Newton.

President Tobin explained in detail the situation in connection with this local union and also referred to the action of the former Board with regard to sanctioning strikes of both the Furniture Drivers of Haverhill and the Newton local union.

Moved by Vice-President Golden and seconded by Vice-President Geary that the Board grant the request of Local Union 327 and endorse the strike covering Coal Teamsters, to be called at the discretion of Organizer Gillespie. The motion was voted on and carried unanimously.

A communication from the Joint Council of New York was read by General President Tobin, in which reference was made to the action of the Joint Council in connection with the reinstatement of John J. Jennings into membership in our organization.

First Vice-President Hoffman explained the situation at the present time with reference to the incorpo-

ated movement and also the stand taken by some of the local unions with reference to John J. Jennings being reinstated. After a lengthy discussion of this matter by all the members of the Board, it was moved by Vice-President Grace and seconded by Vice-President Burke that the communication from the New York Joint Council in reference to the reinstatement of John J. Jennings into membership in our organization be placed on file.

Motion was voted on and carried unanimously.

Motion by Vice-President Hoffman, seconded by Vice-President Grace, that the Board adjourn.

Motion carried and the Board adjourned at 5 p. m.

—Morning Session—

Tuesday, October 11, 1910.

The Board was called to order by General President Tobin at 9:40 a. m., all members present.

A telegram was read from John McLaughlin of San Francisco relative to his inability to attend the A. F. of L. convention as delegate, which is to be held in St. Louis, Mo. November 14, suggesting, if possible, that Michael Casey be substituted in his stead.

Under the constitution the General President having the right to fill all vacancies subject to the approval of the General Executive Board, he appointed Michael Casey to act as one of the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention, to be held in St. Louis November 14 in place of John McLaughlin, resigned.

Moved by Vice-President Burke and seconded by Vice-President Hoffman that the Board approve the appointment of Michael Casey as a substitute for John McLaughlin as a delegate to the A. F. of L. convention.

Motion was voted on and carried unanimously.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes called the attention of the Board to

the action of the Peoria convention with reference to the new emblem of our organization and submitted a design for the approval of the Board.

Vice-President Golden moved that the Board approve the emblem as submitted here and drafted by the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer.

The motion was seconded by Vice-President Jennings and on being put to a vote carried unanimously.

General President Tobin called the attention of the Board to the action taken by the convention with reference to a resolution submitted by Local 193 of Brockton, Mass., with reference to Local Union No. 117, amalgamating with said Local No. 193.

It was moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Jennings that the Board comply with the mandates of the Peoria convention and that the charter of Local Union 117 be revoked, because they refused to obey the orders of the convention.

Motion carried unanimously.

Board adjourned at 12 m.

—Afternoon Session—

The Board was called to order at 3 p. m., all members being present.

A communication was read from the German-American Trust Company of Indianapolis with reference to changing the funds of the organization and depositing them with that company.

The Board decided that, inasmuch as we were receiving satisfaction from the banks in which our funds are placed at the present time, that it be left to the discretion of the General Officers to make a change if they deem it necessary.

The General President presented a communication from the Funeral Drivers in Buffalo relative to receiving a charter, stating that the matter is being adjusted temporarily by Organizer Eddy, and asked the pleasure

of the Board with regard to the same.

Moved by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, seconded by Vice-President Golden, that we confine ourselves strictly to the constitution and that no second charter be issued to the Funeral Drivers in Buffalo.

Motion carried unanimously.

A communication was read from John Longstreet of Cincinnati with reference to the condition of Local Union 96 and requesting that an organizer be sent there to work in that field for some length of time.

After a general discussion of the matter it was moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Burke, that the matter of sending an organizer to assist Local 96 be placed in the hands of the General President, with power to act in the premises.

Motion carried unanimously.

All matters referred to the Executive Board by the late convention were then taken up, the first being the recommendation of the convention relative to the International organization affiliating with the Label Department of the A. F. of L.

Motion made by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Golden, that the matter of affiliating with the Label Department of the A. F. of L. be laid over until the next meeting of the Executive Board.

On being put to a vote the motion carried unanimously.

Resolution presented by Vice-President John Geary to the convention relative to sending an organizer to St. Paul and Minneapolis to assist the local unions in that vicinity was taken up.

Moved by Vice-President Grace and seconded by Vice-President Burke that the request contained in the resolution of Brother Geary be granted.

Carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 13, relative to Local Union No. 449's indebtedness due the International Union.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes explained the standing of the local union and Vice-President Hoffman gave an explanation of the present situation in New York and in connection with this local union.

Moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Geary, that the Board non-concur in Resolution No. 13, which is to place Local Union 449 in good standing up to the 1st of August.

The motion was carried by a unanimous vote.

Resolution No. 14, relative to the indebtedness of Local Union 25 of Boston, which is due the International Union, and requesting that the local be placed in good standing with the International organization.

General President Tobin read a communication from the local union with reference to this matter. After an extended discussion of this matter, the following motion was presented:

Moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Geary that the Board concur in the resolution.

Motion was carried by a majority vote, Vice-President Golden desiring to be recorded as voting "No" on the question.

Resolution No. 15, with reference to organizing the stablemen throughout the country.

There being no objection, the Board decided to instruct all organizers to put forth every effort to organize the stablemen throughout the country.

Resolution No. 16, relative to the formation of a joint council in the vicinity of Spring Valley and Peru, Ill.

Moved by Vice-President Grace and seconded by Vice-President Burke that the entire matter referred to in Resolution No. 16 be placed in the hands of the General President and that he carry out the instructions of the convention.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 17, submitted by Local Union No. 126, relative to the remittance of back per capita tax due the International Union.

Vice-President Jennings reviewed the situation in Boston in connection with this local union, and gave it as his opinion that if this indebtedness was canceled by the International Union it would place the organization in position to increase its membership and become a stronger local union.

The question was briefly discussed by other members of the Board, and it was moved by Vice-President Geary, seconded by Vice-President Jennings, that this matter take the same course as the case of Local Union No. 25.

Motion carried by a majority vote.

Vice-President Golden desired that he be recorded as voting "No" on the question.

Resolution No. 18, submitted by Local Union No. 181 of Peoria, Ill., relative to the refusal of the Building Trades to seat the delegates from Local 181.

Moved by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, seconded by Vice-President Geary, that the Board use its best influence toward complying with Resolution No. 18 to get the Building Trades to seat the delegates of Local 181 in their council.

Motion was carried unanimously.

Board adjourned at 5 p. m., to reconvene Wednesday morning, October 12, at 9:30 a. m.

—Morning Session—

Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1910.

Board called to order by the General President, all members being present.

The first matter taken up was the grievance of Local 654, which was referred by the convention to the General Executive Board, relative to remittance of the indebtedness of Local

655, which amalgamated with Local 654, and also the reimbursing of Local 654 for strike benefits paid out by them.

There being two separate items in this grievance, it was decided by the Board that they be acted on separately.

After a general discussion of the subject matter of the grievance relative to the old debt of Local 655, it was moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Geary, that the Board concur in the first part of the grievance relative to the old debt of Local 655, now amalgamated with Local 654.

On being put to a vote, the motion carried unanimously.

Moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Golden, that the Board non-concur in the second part of grievance submitted by Local 654 to the convention at Peoria, Ill., and which was referred to the incoming Executive Board, relative to the reimbursement of the local union for strike benefits paid out by said local.

Motion was voted on and carried unanimously.

Grievance No. 7, submitted by Local Union No. 210 of Galveston, Tex., relative to the situation in that city.

Moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Hanson, that this matter be placed in the hands of the General President for adjustment, if possible.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Grievance No. 8, submitted by Truck Drivers' Local Union No. 705, relative to the remittance of back per capita tax.

Moved by Vice-President Hanson, seconded by Vice-President Grace, that the Board concur in the request of Local 705, contained in Grievance No. 8.

The motion was carried by a majority vote.

Vice-President Golden was recorded as voting "No" on the question.

A communication from the American Federation of Labor, relative to action taken at the Toronto convention in connection with securing proper legislation and the necessity of funds to carry on this work and requesting a donation of \$205.00, which is the pro rata part of the total amount of \$8,000.00, to be used in paying the expenses of the present campaign, was read by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes.

Moved by Vice-President Burke, seconded by Vice-President Grace, that the request of the American Federation of Labor be granted.

The motion was carried by a majority vote.

General President Tobin presented a communication from John Longstreet of Local 96 of Cincinnati, Ohio, relative to 247 per capita stamps which he has on his hands, with a request that he be instructed what to do in this matter.

After a brief discussion of this matter it was moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Vice-President Jennings, that this matter of Local 96 pertaining to overpurchase of per capita stamps be referred to Auditor Briggs, with instructions that he file a report and his recommendations at the next Board meeting.

The motion was carried unanimously.

A communication was read from Local Union 705 of Chicago relative to the situation in that city with reference to the independent movement and requesting assistance from the International Union.

Gen. Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, Vice-President Burke and Vice-Presidents Golden and Grace discussed this matter at some length.

Moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Geary, that the matter referred to in the communication from Local 705 be left in

the hands of the General Officers to use their own discretion in trying to assist the International organization in the city of Chicago.

Motion was carried unanimously.

Gen. Secretary-Treasurer Hughes called the Board's attention to a matter in Spokane, Wash., relative to issuing a charter to men owning and operating more than one team or vehicle.

Vice-President Golden made a motion that the matter referred to in the communication from Spokane, Wash., be left in the hands of the General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer, with full power to act.

The motion was seconded by Vice-President Jennings and was carried unanimously.

A communication received from Steubenville, Ohio, was read by General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes relative to the appointment of a half-pay organizer in that district.

After a short discussion of the matter by Vice-Presidents Hoffman, Golden and General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes, Vice-President Grace moved that the matter be received and filed.

The motion was seconded by Vice-President Geary and carried unanimously.

General President Tobin read a communication from Local Union at Spring Valley, Ill., relative to resurrecting the local union at Seatonville, Ill.

Moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Golden, that the matter be placed in the hands of the General President to do the best he can.

Motion was carried unanimously.

A communication from Litchfield, Ill., requesting the assistance of an organizer, was also read.

Moved by Vice-President Hoffman, seconded by Vice-President Jennings, that this matter take the same course as the previous communication.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The matter of letting the advertising contract for the monthly magazine was taken up and bids submitted by the Bramwood Co. of Indianapolis and John Morrison of New York were carefully considered.

It was moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Vice-President Grace that the Bramwood Co. be given the contract for the advertising in the monthly journal and that the matter be left in the hands of the General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer to enter into negotiations with this company.

Motion was carried unanimously.

The next matter brought to the attention of the Board was the letting of the contract for printing the magazine.

After carefully considering the bids submitted the following motion was made:

Moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Vice-President Hoffman, that the Cheltenham Press be given the contract for printing and mailing the Official Magazine, and that the different matters pertaining to this contract be left in the hands of the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer, to take whatever action they deem necessary.

The Board adjourned at 12:05 p. m.

—Morning Session—

Thursday, Oct. 13, 1910.

The Board was called to order by the General President at 10:20 a. m., all members being present.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes called the attention of the Board to the fact that several charters had been issued to new local unions since the adjournment of the convention in Peoria and asked for instructions as to whether or not to charge for the new seals and new charters which they must get according to the action of the convention.

It was moved by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Vice-President Hanson, that all local unions chartered since the adjournment of the Peoria convention be given their new charter outfit free gratis.

Motion was carried unanimously.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes read a communication from Memphis, Tenn., relative to organizing the chauffeurs and stablemen in that city.

There being no objection, the Board instructed the General President to have Organizer McGill visit that city as soon as he possibly could.

Vice-President Golden moved that all organizers now in the employ of the International Union be discharged, to take effect the 1st day of November, 1910.

Motion seconded by Vice-President Burke and carried unanimously.

General President Tobin stated briefly the present situation the International is in with reference to organizers and the necessity for more men, but that the funds of the organization did not warrant this expenditure. He also stated that the present organizers were kept very busy in their different localities.

After discussing the matter it was moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Geary, that all of the present organizers be continued, or reappointed, at the discretion of the General Office.

Motion was voted on and carried unanimously.

The matter of appointing additional organizers in any district was taken up by the Board, and it was decided that at the present time the condition of the International did not warrant the incurring of this extra expense, and that this matter be postponed to some time in the future.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes called the attention of the Board to application for organizing positions, both in President Tobin's and in his own hands, and moved that the entire

matter of applications for organizing positions be left in the hands of the General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer, and they notify applicants that under the existing conditions no more organizers could be appointed.

This motion was seconded by Vice-President Geary and carried unanimously.

Vice-President Jennings asked for information relative to salary and expenses of members of the Board while traveling to and from Board meetings.

This matter was very thoroughly discussed by all the members present and it was the unanimous decision of the Board that the members be paid at the rate of \$7.50 per day from the time they left their home city until they returned to said city while attending Board meetings.

Vice-President Geary called the Board's attention to the expenses of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention and gave it as his opinion that the delegates should not be compelled to spend their own money in the interest of the International organization.

After a careful consideration of this matter it was moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Geary, that the expenses connected with the American Federation of Labor in furthering the interests of our organization in legislative matters be paid by the Secretary-Treasurer when the bill is submitted.

The motion was voted on and carried unanimously.

Moved by Vice-President Grace, seconded by Vice-President Hoffman, that a picture of the General Executive Board be taken and that a picture be framed for the General Office, and that each member of the Board be given for use at his home one copy of the same.

Motion was voted on and carried unanimously.

Board adjourned at 12:30 p. m.

—Afternoon Session—

Thursday, Oct. 13, 1910.

Board called to order by the General President at 4 p. m., all members being present.

Motion by Grace, seconded by Geary, that the calling of the next Board meeting be left to the discretion of the General Office whenever they deem it necessary or advisable.

Motion was carried unanimously.

There being no further business before the Board, the Board adjourned at 5 p. m. subject to the call of the General Office.

DROP YOUR INDIFFERENCES AND HALF-HEARTEDNESS.

It is a really regrettable spectacle, that in our present time, when the contrasts between capital and labor are daily becoming more apparent and pointed, there exists still such an eminent large number of workingmen and workingwomen, who show absolutely no interest in the labor movement and who witness all economic battles with an indifference just as if none of these battles, or any of the achievements gained through them, concern them at all.

Wherever we may look today, we see how the employing class are forever trying to strengthen their organization; how they are continuously preparing for the battle with the proletariat, for the destruction of the labor organizations, in order to make the workers their defenseless, submissive slaves. To increase their profit is the sole aim of all employers. Where in their opinion, insubordinate workingmen are to be suppressed, they are hand and glove together, whether Jew or Gentile they are bosom friends. The employing class does not force the economic interests into religious nor political forms. They have realized long ago that only through organization can they accomplish their ends. Among

the working-class? Have they in the majority already realized this. We are sorry to be compelled to answer this question in the negative.

Among the largest part of the working class we are sorry to say, there is as yet not the slightest trace of labor's solidarity to be found. On account of this apathy towards their most fundamental interests, on account of this deplorable unsolidarity the working class in its entirety during the past has went through great sufferings. For it is self-evident that the employers will at all times utilize this indifference and half-heartedness among the workers to their own advantage. How often were they already in a position to deny to the workers a justified demand just on account of the indifference of the laboring masses? One thing is certain, if all workingmen and workingwomen would be cognizant of the duties which the spirit of solidarity imposes upon them, the employing class would hesitate to go to the extreme in many cases. They would also refrain from resorting to their late hobby of locking out the workers, if only greater unity would exist among the latter.

While the adherents of the cause of organized labor number several millions at this time, this number is still but a fraction of the entire working class; the great majority of its members keep entirely apart from the economic and political organizations of the toilers.

If now, in spite of these facts the economic organizations have achieved gratifying success for their members and others, how much more could they achieve if every workingman and workingwoman would realize the value of organization? In an increased measure it must therefore from now on be our aim to bring the working class nearer to this realization.

Among our fellow craftsmen the

numbers of the indifferent and half-hearted ones are especially large. They will offer the most threadbare excuses whenever they are urged to join the organization, although it seems that they ought not hesitate at all to accept our invitation to join us. Today through the continued and rapid introduction of machinery into our industries, thousands of bakery workers and thousands again are robbed in the most shameful manner of their opportunity to work, to earn a living for themselves and their loved ones. The employers—always on the alert—utilize the miserable conditions forced upon the workers by unemployment and seek to still more deteriorate the conditions of the workers by means of reductions in wages, etc. Woe be unto us, if, under such conditions we are not able to oppose our exploiters with a strong organization, as our only bulwark. No lamentations will help here, neither will it be to any benefit to the workers to grumble among themselves, or to wrangle about it in beer saloons. The only remedy we have lies in our organization and we must try everything in our power to make it that strong and effective factor, which it must be if we expect the employers to respect and—fear it.

In order to make this possible it is above all necessary that a large part of our already organized fellow-workers try to get rid of their indifference and half-heartedness. It does not suffice for any member of our organization to simply pay his dues. With a well-filled treasury alone no battle has ever been won as yet. In order to win any battle an army of fighters who know what they want and why they want it is needed above all. And for this reason it is of vital necessity that every member of our organization takes a strong interest in all actions of our International Union. It is true, not everyone of us is able to appear as a speaker at public meet-

ings, but each one of us can do something for the benefit of our organization in our personal talks with our friends and shopmates. The individual, personal agitation is of great and far-reaching importance for the further upbuilding of our organization. But above all it is the duty of every member to attend the meetings of his local union, in order to educate himself and become more adapted to the work of agitation. In the local union is the time and place to discuss possible complaints against, or irregularities in the shops; there ways and means can be found to remedy or abolish them. And besides, an active member ought at all times be informed as to all occurrences and happenings within the movement. The organization needs members with backbone and firm in their convictions if it wants to accomplish its great tasks still confronting us.—Bakers' Journal.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

While it seems almost superfluous to call to the attention of readers the well-known merits of the Neverslip Red Tip Horseshoe Calks, the winter season is approaching when a protection of this kind is a necessity, and there is no time like the present.

The Neverslip Calk has been favorably known to our fraternity for years, and its ease of adjustment and efficiency when in place has saved many a hard day.

In preventing accident the Neverslip Calk preserves the usefulness, perhaps the life, of your horse and pays for itself many times over.

Any union horseshoer can supply your needs in this line, as they have found favor wherever merit and square dealing are appreciated.

To most people respectability is nine parts clothes and one part manners.

TRUSTS AND UNIONS COMPARED.

One frequently reads in the organs which are either subsidized or owned by those "lovers of humanity" distinguished from the rest of human beings by the nouns Post and Parry, that labor organizations are trusts, and those monstrosities interpreting the Sherman anti-trust law have also declared that within the meaning of that law organizations of laboring men are combinations in restraint of trade, says a writer in Labor Clarion.

However, an analysis of the two institutions—the great corporation or trust and the labor organization—will reveal no similarity whatever between them. Labor unions are formed for the purpose of advancement and improvement in industrial conditions; trusts are brought about in order that their stockholders may corner for themselves the profits which rightfully should go into the hands of the producer.

Labor unions are progressive, producing institutions, while trusts are financial organizations producing nothing and simply absorbing the wealth that the brain and brawn of the worker has brought into being.

Labor organizations endeavor to fix the wages for which their members will work, and never try to fix a price on anything which does not belong to them; trusts fix the price upon what they own, what other people own, and even upon the labor which produces the commodities controlled by them.

Labor organizations simply regulate the price for which they will sell their toil; trusts not only dictate the price to the consumer, but compel the producer to sell at the price fixed by them.

Labor organizations are formed in the interest of man; trusts in the interest of money.

Labor organizations serve a useful purpose by improving conditions and making life more worth while; the

function of the trust is to make conditions harder and life less desirable.

Labor organizations stand for "equal rights for all, special privileges for none;" trusts stand for "everything for us, equal privileges for none."

Organized labor simply endeavors to compel the return to the producer of a fair share of the product of his toil; the trust strives to force the producer to surrender his product for practically nothing and the trust then waxes fat at the expense of the consumer.

Labor organizations are made up entirely of human beings; trusts are composed of a few men and many dollars.

Organized labor, in order that the membership may be employed, encourages production; trusts, in order that prices may be raised, discourage it.

The fact is, they are entirely different institutions, working in opposite directions.—The Call.

OPINIONS WORTH READING.

No human being should be deprived of the necessities of life, and the employer who fails to pay a wage that will enable the worker to buy these is a bad employer. If he is engaged in a business which will not warrant such a wage, he should be compelled to abandon it.—Weekly Bulletin.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN PRISON LABOR AND FREE LABOR.

"One of the biggest questions to come before the International Prison Congress," said Mr. J. Lebovitz, delegate from the National Committee on Prison Labor, "is the prison labor problem.

"For the last one hundred years there has been a steady and bitter fight between the workingmen in prison and the workingmen outside of prison.

"Very few people realize how big an industrial army is cooped up in our prisons. The average penal population is over 100,000 able-bodied men. Most of them are not dangerous criminals at all, but simply ordinary workingmen who happened to trip for the first time.

"Once behind the bars they have to be put to work, otherwise, if left to brood alone in their cells, they go mad. So it happens that most of our prisons are really big factory villages; if you were to enter an average prison shop, especially in States where the convicts are allowed to wear a blue jean uniform and leave their hair grow, you would find it very difficult, if it were not for the presence of the guard with his loaded cane or rifle, to believe that you were not in an ordinary factory.

"In these prison factories, often controlled by contractors, they turn out millions of articles of every description—shoes, shirts, overalls, carpets, rugs, mattings, chairs, brooms, brushes—most everything, in fact, you can think of.

"But when these goods go out into the open market the trouble begins. Convict labor, being practically slave labor, is sold so cheaply—sometimes as low as thirty cents a day—that a prison contractor is able to undersell outside manufacturers, who are in turn, compelled to reduce wages in order to meet this competition. Naturally the free workingman rebels at this so, as I said before, there has been a continuous battle between prison labor for the last hundred years. In New York City there were riots against convict labor competition as early as 1834, and the revised constitution of 1894 almost went on the rocks over this question, being saved only by the deft handling of Senator Root, who was one of the constitutional delegates. He was instrumental in passing an amendment which introduced what is called the 'state-use' system, that is, the employment of

convicts in the manufacture of articles needed by the state for use in its own institutions, such as uniforms for inmates of its asylums, furniture for its offices, brooms for the street cleaning department of its cities, etc. In this way the goods made in Sing Sing, Auburn and the other state prisons do not compete with other goods and, besides, cost the state so much cheaper than goods bought in the open market would cost. But this has only half solved the problem. New York has succeeded in protecting its own manufacturers and workingmen against its own prisons; but it has not succeeded in keeping out prison-made goods from other states, which are dumped here in vast quantities and make mischief in a half dozen important industries.

"But other states haven't even solved the first half of the problem yet. There is scarcely a session of one of our state legislatures outside of New York at which this question does not come up in some vexing form or other. Recently, however, a national committee on prison labor has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York with the object of studying this question from every standpoint, and formulating some remedy which shall be just to all parties concerned, the state, the convict, the convict's family, the manufacturer, and the free laborer. The membership of this committee includes such men as Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill of the Federal Bureau of Labor, Commissioner John Williams of the New York Department of Labor, Mr. John Mitchell of the American Federation of Labor, Prof. Charles R. Henderson, president of the coming International Prison Congress; Homer Folks, president of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections; Mrs. Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America; Miss Helen V. Boswell, chairman of the Industrial Commit-

(Continued on Page 19.)

EDITORIAL

NATURE never intended man to be a slave, but conditions of life are such today that the average working individual is a practical slave. It means nothing more or less than getting up in the morning, going to work, eating a meal that is not always palatable, working hard all day and returning home at night completely tired out, going to bed, getting up and continuing the same ceaseless round of employment without any change day in and day out. It is nothing more or less than a mere struggle for existence. The average working individual has very little opportunity for enjoyment. Conditions are not improving and it is safe to say that the struggle is becoming harder. The labor organizations of the country are struggling and battling to relieve the situation by their continued endeavor to organize the classes. All over the country we hear of universal prosperity. A few days ago in New York City, President Taft, while speaking before the National Republican Congress, stated that prosperity was apparent everywhere. He said that the crops this year were such that nothing but happiness for the people would ensue. But we find in analyzing the situation that there is nothing but abject misery and poverty prevalent in the large industrial centers. It is safe to say that 90 per cent. of the workers have very little saved up for the rainy day. There is no more than one individual in ten that saves anything out of his weekly wage, and should a depression in business take place, or should the workers be thrown out of employment by another manufactured panic, misery, poverty and suffering would be far more prevalent than ever before. The conditions of living are such that men or women have all they can do to support themselves on the wages they receive. It makes very little difference that wages have increased slightly. The head of a family today finds it much harder to live than he did ten years ago. The combinations control the necessities of life, and prices are such that our earnings are taken away from us almost as soon as we receive them, so that in summing up the whole thing, man today is practically a slave.

Very true, we have the right to vote. We have the right to elect men to represent us in the legislative halls of our country, but we have no power of controlling those individuals when they assume the duties of their office. Usually they become the prey of the wealthy classes and they forget the people they represent.

The question that presents itself to the people: why do not the working men elect individuals from their own ranks? The answer to this question is that it takes a long time to educate the people to their own necessities. Progress along the lines of education is slow. Something has been accomplished in this direction within the past few years. At the present time there are nine members in Congress who hold trade union cards and they are absolutely true to the trust reposed in them. As time rolls on there will perhaps be more. The workers control the votes and they are commencing to realize that in order to abolish the present system of legalized slavery, they must exercise the power of the ballot. We might just as well have 109 members in Congress as have the nine that are there now. We have the same power to elect several as to elect one. We must discuss this question among ourselves. We must endeavor

to elect our fellow men, because if conditions continue as they are it is impossible to realize what the result will be in a few years. On the 8th day of this month, when we go to the ballot box to mark our ballots, we should be sure that we vote for the man who is one of the friends of labor. It makes very little difference whether he be Republican or Democrat, or what his politics may be, if he is a friend of labor we should stand by him and see to it that he is returned.

In giving this advice we are speaking only in the interest of the workers. The condition of this country today is much worse than a few years ago. We are going backward instead of forward. The capitalistic class is organizing and practically driving us more and more downward.

We must wake up, work together, stand together and, if we have to, fall together. It is safe to say that conditions would be much worse were it not for the labor unions of the country. Education has been promulgated and scattered by the two hundred weekly and monthly publications of labor that have been circulated all over the country. Every International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor has a monthly or weekly journal, endeavoring to educate its members. It will take some time to bring about the desired conditions, but if we still keep on organizing and working together, the future holds for us nothing short of complete victory.

WE desire to call your attention to the new cover on this month's Magazine. You will notice thereon something representing the different branches of our trade. We would like to get an expression of opinion from the members as to their approval or disapproval of the design. We expect within a few months to increase the size of our Magazine.

We invite correspondence from our different local secretaries throughout the country stating the conditions of trade in their district. We again request all secretaries whose membership are not receiving the Magazine each month to send in a list of the names and addresses of their membership and the Magazine will be sent free of charge to all members in good standing.

WE refuse to be drawn into a controversy with the representatives of dual or seceding organizations anywhere. The columns of this paper are too valuable to devote same to answering any of the unreasonable and untruthful statements made by some of the individuals in the rival organization. We believe that no good can come from publishing statements that are not in keeping with true trades unionism. Our Journal is received and read in all employers' exchanges in this country, in many universities and is placed on file in institutions throughout the country where, describing existing conditions or dealing with certain characters in the independent movement, would not be very palatable. Therefore our reason for not publishing certain things that we know exist in the independent organization.

WHEN going to press we had very few men on strike all over the country. A few days ago we had several strikes on hand and we are glad to say that most of those strikes have been settled up, the men gaining their conditions, and at the present time peace and harmony and good will seems to prevail throughout the country. We sincerely hope that this condition will continue, not only for the sake of the men, but for the employers.

Strikes are not always the best if they can be avoided. Good judgment should be exercised in the interest of all parties concerned and it very often offsets a strike. Always live up to your wage agreement with your employers. Never break an agreement under any circumstances. By doing this, in time you will command the respect of those who we do business with each day. Men who employ labor seem to look upon labor organizations as their enemies, when if they would only investigate, organized labor is established solely for the purpose of trying to lift up the individual and better his condition, thereby helping to make the world brighter and better, and in doing this they also help their employers. The fundamental principle upon which labor is founded is, justice to all men.

EVERY candidate, when initiated, should be handed a copy of the constitution. The secretary-treasurer of a local union should always bring to a meeting sufficient copies of the constitution to supply members who are initiated with a copy immediately. More dignity and solemnity should be displayed during the ceremony of initiation. I have noticed in many local unions that while the presiding officer is initiating candidates many of the members are whispering, talking among themselves, creating a noise and paying no attention whatever to the ceremony that is going on. This should not be. In the first place this noise distracts the presiding officer, and in the next place the impression created upon the new candidate is not lasting, unless the members try to make the ceremony as impressive as possible.

The presiding officer, if possible, should commit to memory the ritual, or, at least, the obligation. It looks much better when administering the obligation to have same administered without having reference to the ritual. Of course, we do not expect officers to do the impossible, but we believe that with a little effort many of the presiding officers who are able and aggressive could commit the obligation to memory.

A GREAT many of our large local unions in the big cities seem never to have any money in their treasuries. They have a fair membership and their dues and initiation fees are coming in regularly each month, but they seem to be unable to build up their treasury. In many instances the fault is not with the officers. There are many things done by some local unions that are absolutely necessary and entail the expenditure of money, but in many cases where the treasuries are depleted it is for the want of proper business ability or due regard for the interest of the organization by the individual members, and especially by the officers. A local union, no matter how small its membership, could, if the membership and officers tried hard, have a treasury. It makes very little difference whether the membership is one thousand or one hundred. We find instances throughout the country where the local unions with seventy-five members have more in their treasuries than some of the local unions having fifteen hundred or two thousand members. There is another reason why some organizations have very little money saved up or put away in case an emergency arises in the local union. The custom is in all organizations of two hundred and upward to have a business agent. In many organizations there are two, three, and in some locals four business agents. The result is that the income is continually used up by officers' salaries. Now if an individual officer or member was running a business for himself, he would not continue in business if the income

was smaller than the expenditure. It would be considered poor business management to have a large revenue and then spend the entire revenue without ever setting aside one dollar for the rainy day. Unfortunately we have some organizations that do not pay enough attention to their financial interests and we have some officers that care little for the success of the local as long as they are retained under salary, while we have several organizations where the officers work night and day, early and late, to build up their treasury and save every 10-cent piece that can possibly be saved for the local union. We have throughout the country officers who are just as honest and sincere as any class of men living and who are just as careful in the business management of the organization as they would be were it their own property or personal business that was under consideration. They handle the money of the membership or the local union just as carefully as they handle their own weekly salary. The condition is such that we have great reason to be proud of some of the men who handle the finances of our organization. As stated above, however, we have the other extreme, that care nothing, and would even take the last dollar out of the treasury to pay themselves. They even forget that the first money paid out of the local treasury or out of the dues of the membership should be paid to the International for per capita tax. They work simply and solely for their own interest and not for the interest of any other person. The day is coming when the membership will eliminate those individuals from the organization. A man who has charge of a local union and cannot conduct its affairs successfully, both financially and otherwise, is no good to an organization. A local union that has no strikes or lockouts and have no trouble but to take in the dues of the membership and give them monthly buttons and pay routine expenses should at all times have money in its treasury. An investigating committee should be appointed from time to time to find out their financial condition. If we ever expect to accomplish anything we must first do our own business in our organization in a business-like manner. As a rule the organizations that have no money in their treasuries, because it has been paid out as salaries to officers, are the first to beg for help from the International and want to have an organizer or some individual to come in and handle their trouble and assist them. The very minute they get into trouble they want some one else to help them out. This is only natural, because they have not the ability to handle their own affairs financially, and naturally they cannot handle any other trouble that might arise. The local unions that are well managed with efficient, honest, faithful officers, that always have a treasury, usually go on doing business without calling for assistance every time some petty trouble arises. It is the same way all through life. The individual who takes care of his work takes care of his family, saves a dollar for himself, is always independent and never tells his troubles to the world. Like a man he bears up under the trouble and usually gets out of the difficulty without any one else interfering. On the contrary, the individual man or woman, who are commonly called shiftless, without the energy or ability of saving anything, they are a burden not only to their immediate family, but a pest to the entire community, and all through life we find conditions of this kind. We find some people holding their trouble to themselves, manfully bearing their grievances and their sufferings, patiently contenting themselves that it is useless to worry everybody with a matter that cannot be helped.

An employer is far more liable to fight an organization that has nothing in its treasury than he is to fight an organization that has a good, substantial

bank account. Therefore, while we are only advising our membership, in their interest, and while we assure our readers that there is no individual aimed at in this article, and that the article is meant for the future more than for the past, we ask each and every one of our members to pay strict attention to the financial condition of his local and help the officers that try to save for them something each month, and to displace the officer who is good for nothing and who is handling their money in a careless manner.

By doing this, success and prosperity for the local union will be the result.

SOMETIMES we are inclined to believe that that famous statement, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people," has become nothing more than a "sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal." In its strictest sense today, in reference to the conditions of the working people, there is very little justice. Conditions have got back to their original state, or the conditions existing prior to the establishment of Christianity. We realize, when we have facing us every day, decisions such as are rendered in the Supreme Courts against the working people; when we have organizers beaten up by hirlings and thugs of the Employers' Association, such as has been done to the Mine Workers' organizers in West Virginia; when we have trade unionists strung up to trees, as was done to the two Italian union men in Tampa, Fla., by the hired detectives of the employers of that district; when we have conditions such as those staring us in the face, is it any wonder that the working classes commence to lose confidence in our Government institutions?

We are not foolish enough to expect that everything can be perfect. This world will never be perfect. In all ages and at all times we have had wrong-doers and criminals. In the days of the Roman Empire grafters and scoundrels were then in existence just the same as they are today. The Roman government was the most powerful that ever existed, and in those days conditions were such that they maintained an institution of grafters that were protected by the government for the purpose of robbing the common people. In certain matters and conditions the present age is not much ahead of those days. We have Government institutions today that protect the big criminal and punish the little fellow. In other words, we have one law to govern all, but its interpretation merely depends on the prejudices of the judge who has the power to deem out the laws as his surroundings or prejudices dictate.

It is foolish for any man to think that things can be made absolutely right. There is going to be always and in all ages men who are wrong and men who are right. All that the individual can do is to put forth every effort to hand down to his posterity as clean, if possible, a country and its institutions as was given to himself by his progenitors. This is all that we can do—to fight for justice. Our hope is that the majority of men and women will see the right side of affairs, and that by organization and concentration of efforts be in a position to at least hold the balance of power, so that we may prevent things and conditions from getting worse. We believe that with the common people, the workers, the organized toilers doing their best and straining every endeavor to do good in their respective communities that conditions can at least, if they are not bettered, they can be held in their present condition. It is safe to say that 90 per cent. of the people—all of the people—take very little interest in their surroundings. The average working man is not much interested in political and industrial affairs. He simply

works, eats and sleeps, leaving that work which should be done by him for others to accomplish. One of the main objects of the labor movement today in this country and in all countries is to educate the workers toward a realization of their duties. If we can only get our people to take an interest in affairs of life, the interest that they are bound to take, no man could realize the great amount of good that could be accomplished. For instance, if every member of our organization would stretch forth his hand day after day and talk to his fellow worker toward becoming a member of our organization; if he would use that voice God has given him in honest agitation against dual or independent organizations and in favor of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, can you realize what could be accomplished? If every member of our organization would go to the polls determined to find out the class of men who are candidates for office and vote for the friends of labor, we would soon have legislation beneficial to our interest. If every member would attend the meetings of his local union and try and help the officers, taking a special interest in every question discussed, believing that the union means the life and the practical existence of himself and his family, what great achievements would be brought about. No, men will go on in this age, as in the ages past, until the hand of the oppressor is clutching their throats and only then for the sake of preserving life will they endeavor to change conditions. In European countries today we notice that insurrection and rebellion predominate simply and solely because the toilers have not availed themselves of the opportunity or have not done their duty as they ought to do. The same condition will prevail in this country within a few years unless the workers stick together and fight together. No body of politicians, in my opinion, will change the conditions surrounding the workers at the present time unless the workers themselves organize to such an extent that they can make themselves a power. More good can be accomplished by peaceful organization and concentration of forces at this time in our country than in any other way. The day is past when labor can accomplish anything by physical force. Therefore, we ask you, as men, to do your duty; to work early and late toward building up the institutions of labor, by advising every man with whom you come in contact to become a member of a trade union organization.

Local Union No. 341 of Oklahoma City, Okla., have offered a reward of \$25 for the arrest of H. E. Stanley, former member of that local, who absconded with the sum of \$185 of the local's funds. The local desires any member of our organization who hears of the whereabouts of this individual to notify J. E. Orr of Oklahoma City, and also notify the sheriff of Oklahoma county.

The local union and its officers are determined to run down this individual.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN PRISON LABOR AND FREE LABOR.

(Continued from Page 13.)

tee of the General Federations of Women's Clubs, who was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the committee, and many other representative social workers.

"The chairman, Rev. Thomas R.

Slicer, and two other members of the committee, Commissioner of Labor Williams and Judge Baldwin of Washington have spent the summer studying the convict labor system of Europe and are expected back in time to participate in the sessions of the coming prison congress at Washington."

CORRESPONDENCE



CHICAGO.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Thinking it about time to let the local unions throughout the country, and especially the rank and file of Local Union 705, I. B. of T., who do not attend their meetings, know what has been done by this local union in the past nine months in regard to the payment of death benefits, I herewith furnish you a list of names of deceased members, date of death and date of payment of death benefits:

Fred Bulla, died December 28, 1909; death benefit paid January 13, 1910.

Wm. Reid, died January 5, 1910; death benefit paid January 25, 1910.

Jos. McMahon, died December 28, 1909; death benefit paid February 7, 1910.

P. J. Malone, died January 21, 1910; death benefit paid February 14, 1910.

Wm. Griffith, died January 18, 1910; death benefit paid February 14, 1910.

W. Cuthbert, died February 18, 1910; death benefit paid March 16, 1910.

Tim. O'Dowd, died March 3, 1910; death benefit paid March 16, 1910.

Henry Tymeson, died March 5, 1910; death benefit paid March 18, 1910.

Andrew Wendell, died March 20; death benefit paid April 1, 1910.

Wm. A. Collyer, died March 21, 1910; death benefit paid April 1, 1910.

M. Schwager, died March 19, 1910; death benefit paid April 8, 1910.

Wm. Foster, died April 2; death benefit April 14, 1910.

Otto Mier, died April 8; death benefit paid April 18, 1910.

Austin Pease, died April 27, 1910; death benefit paid May 1, 1910.

Louis Cinkel, died April 20, 1910; death benefit paid May 3, 1910.

Ed. Markus, died May 1, 1910; death benefit paid May 9, 1910.

John Fallon, died May 2, 1910; death benefit paid May 11, 1910.

Jac. Leekinger, died May 9, 1910; death benefit paid May 23, 1910.

Jos. Drolney, died May 27, 1910; death benefit paid June 13, 1910.

John Walter, died June 17, 1910; death benefit paid June 27, 1910.

John Specht, died June 18, 1910; death benefit paid July 1, 1910.

Thos. D. Quinn, died July 19, 1910; death benefit paid July 27, 1910.

A. Gullickson, died July 29, 1910; death benefit paid August 20, 1910.

John Peterson, died July 30, 1910; death benefit paid August 15, 1910.

Wm. P. Twohey, died August 8, 1910; death benefit paid August 15, 1910.

Ed. Berg, died August 24, 1910; death benefit paid September 1, 1910.

Ed. Malloy, died August 29, 1910; death benefit paid September 12, 1910.

Daniel Gaffney, died August 28, 1910; death benefit paid September 17, 1910.

Thomas Moran, died August 31, 1910; death benefit paid September 15, 1910.

Martin Johnson, died September 10, 1910; death benefit paid September 26, 1910.

D. B. Smith, died September 26, 1910; death benefit paid October 1, 1910.

Making a total of thirty-one (31) death benefits paid in nine months.

Fraternally yours,

HARRY HANSON,
Sec.-Treas. Local 705.

HAVERHILL, MASS.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—It is with extreme pleasure that I notify you of the successful termination of negotiations with the furniture dealers of Haverhill, with whom I signed an agreement governing the wage, which is \$1.50 a week advance and pay for overtime, also other items which are essential to the future success of Local 327.

We cannot express too strongly our appreciation of the valuable service rendered by Organizer Gillespie in the final adjudication of a condition which at one time looked extremely bad, so bad that we applied for and got our General Executive Board's sanction for a strike, and while not putting it into effect, we appreciate its value just the same.

We trust that success will attend our efforts towards a peaceful settlement of our coal teamsters' list, which is now under consideration.

Trusting everything is progressing nicely, we beg to subscribe ourselves

Yours for success,

JOHN MACDOUGALL,

Business agent Local 327.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Having met with such good success in having our local represented in the last issue of our official journal, I thought that it would be a good idea to try again.

We are very glad to hear that the convention did not give our work to another craft of the teaming industry, because if this condition was to take place I could say from experience as a practical chauffeur we would not hold our local together. The man that works around and on an automobile has everything in common, and to have a successful organization he must have the knowledge that when trouble arises he will have the assist-

ance of the washer, polisher and the other help. If the washers and the polishers are in two separate organizations the chauffeurs' union would be a failure for many good reasons.

Conditions in the teaming industry are very quiet here, practically nothing doing.

While speaking on trade conditions, I would like to call to the attention of the rank and file the important necessity of demanding the union label, card and button. In San Francisco the demand for these is not very strong, the label section of the San Francisco labor council is out every night talking to unions on the importance of demanding organized labor's only trade mark. I hope that the brothers in No. 265 and the other teamsters and stablemen will stop asking for the American Tobacco Company's child-labor-made cigars and scab-made smoking articles. The label section claims that in San Francisco there is smoked alone in one week 250,000 Owl cigars, and as to Bull Durham, there is no telling how much. The only way that we can ever hope to get good conditions is by being true to ourselves. If you demand scab goods you will have strikes, high assessments, and a lot of more things that you would not have if you will only call for the card.

The label section meets every first and third Wednesday, and it trusts to see all the I. B. of T. locals in San Francisco there at the meetings.

Well, Brother Editor, I trust that this will help some.

I beg to remain,

Respectfully and fraternally,

S. T. DIXON, B. A. No. 265.

SETTLEMENT OF CLOAK-MAKERS' STRIKE.

The following is the settlement reached in New York City between the cloakmakers and the employers. You will notice in reading the arti-

cles of agreement the great victory gained by the workers in this city; also notice the statement made by the lawyer, Mr. Cohen, representing the employers' association in the city of New York. If we had other men in the legal profession as fair as this man we would have less trouble in reaching settlements in the different industrial centers. Mr. Feeley, attorney for the employers' association in Boston, or Mr. Levi Mayer, the attorney for the employers' association in Chicago would drop dead if they made a statement such as the statement below made by Mr. Cohen:

"Each member of the manufacturers' association is to retain a union, a union shop being understood to refer to a shop where union standards as to working conditions, hours of labor and rates of wages prevail, and where, when hiring help, union men are preferred; it being recognized that since there are differences of degrees of skill, employers shall have the freedom of selection as between one union man and another, and shall not be confined to any list, nor bound to follow any prescribed order whatever."

Other articles provide for these more important points:

1. Electric power free.
2. No work at home.
3. Discipline of any manufacturer proved guilty of discrimination among his employees.
4. Six days' work a week and a cash weekly pay day.
5. All sub-contracting within shops abolished.
6. Nine hours' work a day five days a week and five hours the sixth day.
7. The price of piece work to be agreed upon by a committee of employees and their employers.
8. Double pay for overtime.

Mr. Cohen concludes his statement with the following declaration, remarkable for one in his position:

"Trades unions are not only neces-

sary, but must be guided and strengthened. I have not been fighting your unions; I have been fighting for what I believed were the rights guaranteed by the laws of the country to my clients.

"I want now to lend my help to strengthen your organization and secure for it wise leadership. I shall urge my clients to use every legitimate means to that end, and I shall urge upon them strongly that each present employe in their shops join the union. You must help by urging your people to be peaceable and quiet in returning to their work and in meeting those who are not now union men."

The tremendous increase in the popularity of commercial motor cars is rapidly opening up fine opportunities for drivers of horse-drawn vehicles, says a writer in the *World's Best*. Careful and intelligent drivers who will study up on the operation of a motor car will find themselves thus fitted for the more lucrative positions.

In this connection it is well to say that drivers who are kindly and careful of their horses will also make kindly and careful users of motor cars, and these are the kind of men who should be placed in charge of motor trucks. A piece of machinery must be properly taken care of, and although the manufacturers of motor cars do everything possible to make the car fool proof, there is no possible way to provide against aggravated abuse and recklessness.

Owners of motor trucks and prospective buyers should keep these facts in their minds and see that the drivers who are operating their trucks, or whom they figure on having to operate their trucks in the future, are of the right kind. The proper care of the car is a very important factor in the dollar and cents earning capacity of the machine.—Team Owners' Review.

Vice-President Hanson of St. Louis is certainly making good since his election. He has already organized one new local union in St. Louis and has added considerable to the membership in general.

Each member should see to it that a due stamp is placed on his book each month. Sometimes the Secretary-Treasurer forgets to stamp the book. This is the only way you can prove to the world you are in good standing; that is, to have your book stamped up to date at all times.

We cannot understand why Secretary-Treasurers wait until the end of the month to send in their monthly tax. The tax should be paid as early as possible in the month. The first moneys received in a local union should be sent to the General Office for per-capita tax. We pay our per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor the first week in every month. We are bound to do this because we are doing business under a charter from the American Federation of Labor, and our local unions likewise are doing business in the name of the International and the American Federation of Labor.

Samuel Gompers has sent a call to all International unions for financial assistance to help during the political campaign. He has proportionately divided among the several organizations chartered under the American Federation of Labor the sum of \$8,000.00, which the Executive Council desires for their political fund, to be used to elect to office the friends of labor and to defeat labor's enemies. The amount charged our International for this fund is \$250.00, and we have promptly remitted check for same.

Official Magazine
OF THE
International Brotherhood
OF
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers

WEAR THE EMBLEM

OF

Our Organization

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



THE ABOVE CUTS REPRESENT THE

Button, Cuff Button and Watch Fob

SOLD BY THE GENERAL OFFICE

THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS

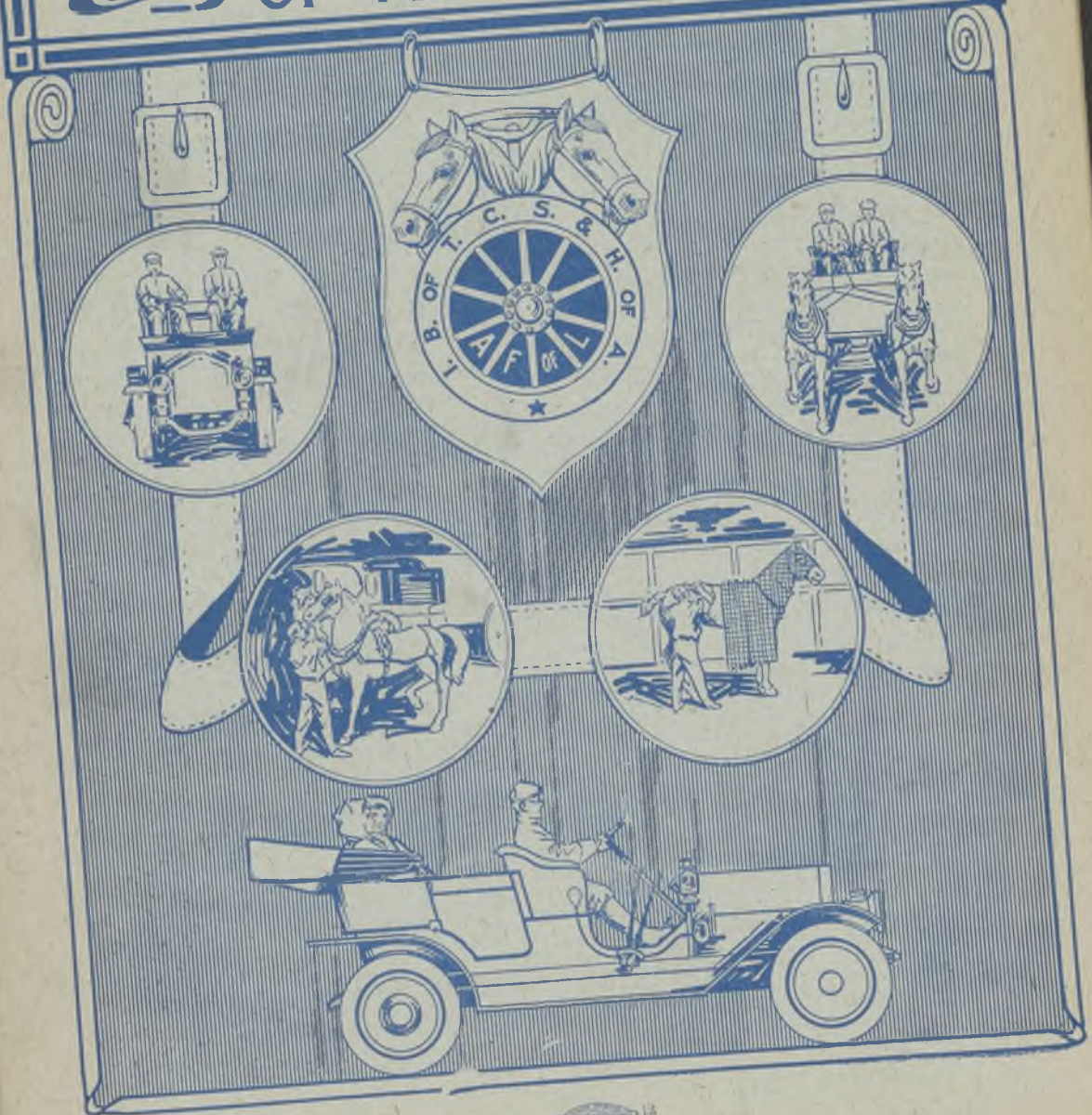
Buttons - - - 25c a piece
Cuff Buttons - - - 75c a pair
Watch Charms - \$1.50 a piece

All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary,
222 East Michigan Street Indianapolis, Ind.

DECEMBER, 1910

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS
OF AMERICA





THE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

ALWAYS UNIFORM OFTEN IMITATED NEVER EQUALED

No well-equipped stable should be without

Frazer Harness Oil - Frazer Harness Soap
 Frazer Axle Grease - Frazer Stock Food
 Frazer Axle Oil - Frazer Hoof Oil

Frazer White Castile Harness Soap—"Fine as Silk"

FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.

Chicago New York St. Louis



HIGHEST AWARD

WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, ILL., 1893
 WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, MO., 1904

Every TEAMSTER should try this Polish. You will be surprised how quick it works.

Once Used Always Used.

Sold by the leading harness houses the world over.

10c a Box

Teamsters:

Have You?

These Labels in Your Clothing



For Ready Made Clothing

THESE ARE THE
 UNITED
 GARMENT WORKERS'
 UNION LABELS

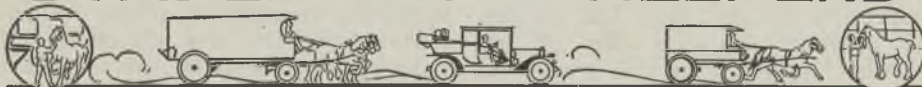


For Clothing Made to Order

If Not You are Employing Non-Union Labor

ALL GENUINE LABELS ARE SEWED IN BY MACHINE
 STITCHING IN THE POCKETS of PANTS, COATS and VESTS

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE — INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS.



Vol. VIII.

DECEMBER, 1910

Number 2

Office of Publication
222 E. Michigan Street - - Indianapolis, Indiana

Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906, at the Post Office at Indianapolis, Ind., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum . . . \$1.00 | Single Copies 10 cents
(All orders payable in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application to Advertising Manager, Room 55, No. 25 Third Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Correspondents writing matter for the Magazine should write on one side of paper only, and separate from all other business. Address all communications to International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Daniel J. Tobin, President and Editor, Room 211, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Published monthly by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, under the supervision of the General Executive Board.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

General President, DANIEL J. TOBIN, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Gen. Secretary-Treasurer, THOS. L. HUGHES, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis.

First Vice-President, VALENTINE HOFFMAN, 161 8th Ave., New York City.

Second Vice-President, PETER BURKE, 3955 22d St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third Vice-President, LAWRENCE A. GRACE, Room 12, Labor Temple, Providence, R. I.

Fourth Vice-President, GEO. F. GOLDEN, 4201 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Fifth Vice-President, JOHN GEARY, 1003 Beech St., St. Paul, Minn.

Sixth Vice-President, HARRY JENNINGS, 124 W. Sixth St., South Boston, Mass.

Seventh Vice-President, ANDREW HANSON, 4336 Humphreys St., St. Louis, Mo.

General Auditor, GEO. WM. BRIGGS, 1349 Sedgwick St., Chicago, Ill.

TRUSTEES

JAS. A. WELCH, 1803 S. Liberty St., New Orleans, La.

A. J. REED, 75 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

NATHANIEL J. LANNAN, 40 Moseley St., Dorchester, Mass.

A DAY'S WORK.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

TO some it is the completing of a task—so many bricks laid, so many shoes made, so many articles manufactured. To others it means a certain number of hours employed—eight, ten, twelve, in occupations in which one's efficiency cannot be determined by a mathematical process. In most cases it actually means that the thought and ingenuity of a century, resulting in ideas and devices which enable one to produce a thousandfold more or better, have been concentrated into a single work day, so that the day really stands for a socialized effort, which has become possible only because others in the past have contributed their share to our day's work. To these we owe a debt of gratitude.

How may we repay these pioneers who blazed the way for us, making our lives more human and more comfortable, making our tasks lighter and less irksome? We cannot bring them from their graves, nor even thank them for the sacrifice of by-gone days. But there is a way in which we may pay the debt we owe them—we have the privilege of building upon the foundation laid by our forefathers, so that other millions may be blessed because of our labors. We may pay to future generations what we owe those in the past.

This is the motive which prompts the noblest endeavor. And the heroes of our present-day industrial life are

not those whose day's work is done simply so that they, themselves, may live, but those who plan and work so that others still unborn may reap where they have not sown, may garner where they have not strewn.

All this may seem idealistic and impossible for most men. But the law of progress demands this of us, whether we will give this service or not, unless we are content to become parasites, living from the labors of others. And one may become a parasite, even though one may work for himself. In a sense, any man is a parasite, who is willing to receive the benefits which have accrued as the result of others' labors, without contributing his share to the common good.

It is a cause of gratitude, also, that a life of service and of altruism may be lived in the daily grind. It is not necessary to go to foreign lands and distant climes to become soldiers of the common weal. Nor is it necessary to leave one's work to become a helper of the human race. For who does more to help mankind than the wives and mothers in our homes? Neither is it needful that we do great things. For life is made up of small deeds. It was the giving of a cup of cold water, and the contribution of the widow's mite which Christ commended. The gifts of the rich were not mentioned. Therein the humblest of us may take courage.

To all Wage Workers of America—
Greeting:

It is now generally admitted by all really educated and honest men that a thorough organization of the entire working class, to render employment and the means of subsistence less precarious, by securing an equitable share of the fruits of their toil, is the most vital necessity of the present day.

To meet this urgent necessity, and to achieve this most desirable result, efforts have been made, too numerous to specify, and too divergent to admit of more than the most general

classification. Suffice it to say, that those attempts at organization which admitted to membership the largest proportion of others than wage workers were those which started the most speedily to the limbo of movements that won't move; while, of the surviving experiments, those which started with the most elaborate and exhaustive platforms of abstract principles were those which got the soonest into fatal complications, and soonest became exhausted.

In the face of so many disastrous failures to supply the undoubtedly existing popular demand for a practical means of solving the great problem, the question naturally suggests itself to many: "Which is the best form of organization for the people, the workers?"

We unhesitatingly answer: "The organization of the working people, by the working people, for the working people—that is, the trade unions."

The trade unions are the natural growth of natural laws, and from the very nature of their being have stood the test of time and experience. The development of the trade unions, regarded both from the standpoint of numerical expansion and that of practical working, has been marvelously rapid. The trade unions have demonstrated their ability to cope with every emergency—economical or political—as it arises.

It is true that single trade unions have been often beaten in pitched battles against superior forces of united capital, but such defeats are by no means disastrous. On the contrary, they are useful in calling the attention of the workers to the necessity of thorough organization, of the inevitable obligation of bringing the yet unorganized workers into the union, of uniting the hitherto disconnected local unions into national unions, and of effecting a yet higher unity by the affiliation of all national and international unions in one grand federation in which each and all trade organizations would be as distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea.

In the work of the organization of labor, the most energetic, wisest, and devoted of us, when working individually, can not hope to be successful, but by combining our efforts all may. And the combined action of all the unions when exerted in favor of any one union will certainly be more efficacious than the action of any one union, no matter how powerful it may be, if exerted in favor of an unorganized or a partially organized mass.

We assert that it is the duty, as it is also the plain interest, of all working people to organize as such, meet in council, and take practical steps to effect the unity of the working class, as an indispensable preliminary to any successful attempt to eliminate the evils of which we, as a class, so bitterly and justly complain. That this much-desired unity has never been achieved is owing in a great measure to the non-recognition of the autonomy, or the right of self-government, of the several trades. The American Federation of Labor, however, avoids the fatal rock on which previous organizations, having similar aims, have split, by simply keeping in view this fundamental principle as a landmark, which none but the most infatuated would have ever lost sight of.

The rapid and steady growth of the American Federation of Labor, arising from the affiliation of previously isolated, together with newly-formed, national unions; the establishment of local unions of various trades and callings where none before existed; the spontaneous formation of federal labor unions, composed of wage workers following various trades in places where there are too few persons employed at any particular one to allow the formation of local unions of those trades, thus furnishing valuable bodies of auxiliaries and recruits to existing unions upon change of abode; the central labor unions, trades assemblies, the citadels of local power; the states' federations for state legislative advancement, this steady growth is gratifying evidence

of the appreciation of the toilers of this broad land of a form of general organization in harmony with their most cherished traditions, and in which each trade enjoys the most perfect liberty while securing the fullest advantages of united action.

And now, in conclusion, you will permit us to express our acknowledgment of the very moderate amount of governing which has fallen to the lot of those who have the honor to address you. While much of this good fortune must be attributed to the nature of the federal form of our organization, our task has been immeasurably lightened by the assistance of a body of organizers, who, without hope of reward, except the consciousness of performing a sacred duty to their fellow workmen, have carried the propaganda of trade unionism into the remotest parts of the continent. Much of our burden has been also eased by the generous co-operation of the executives of national and international unions and friends—the labor press—who have acted from a conviction that within the lines of the Federation will be fought to the bitter end the fast-coming grand struggle, involving the perpetuation of the civilization we have so laboriously evolved. Deeply grateful as we are for your fraternal support, we should be negligent of the duty we owe to each and all did we not urge you first to organize, and then in your local, national and international unions which have not yet joined the American Federation of Labor, to do so without further delay. Wage workers of America, unite!

Yours fraternally,
SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

At a well attended meeting of the teamsters' union, held recently, resolutions were passed refuting the statement that teamsters were responsible for short weights, or that they were in any way parties to deception in weight. The resolutions are as follows:

"To the public:

"Whereas, During the agitation for city scales and the demand for the weighing of coal, it was publicly stated in the city council chamber and reported in the public press that the drivers of coal wagons were the cause of the short weight complained of by the purchasing public, in relation to the purchasing and delivery of coal; and,

"Whereas, It was stated then that the establishment of the scales by the city council would not prevent the drivers from stealing coal, and

"Whereas, Some of our members were present when these statements were made by certain coal dealers, publicly branding some of our members as thieves and by so doing would defame the membership of this union as a whole; and,

"Whereas, Our members are human, of average intelligence and character, and their characters as coal drivers will compare favorably with the average coal dealers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we condemn such statements coming from those whom many citizens by their purchases therefrom have found were not, like Caesar's wife, 'above suspicion,' that we condemn such statements in toto, and take this means to advise the coal purchasing public that if our members did any short weighing, it was done unknowingly, for the reason that they do not weigh their loads, that this is done by the employer or his agents and not by the drivers; that the drivers do not know the weight of the load; further that in many instances two tickets are given to the driver by his employer or his agent, not a driver, with the instruction that the correct ticket shall be used only in case of necessity, at a time when the purchaser objects seriously to being robbed, and then only. Further we desire to say that if drivers wished to hold their jobs, they were required to follow such instructions to hold their job and not for the driver's benefit, but for the

benefit of the employer, and now the employer, being caught, would throw the blame upon the coal wagon driver; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we place the blame where it morally, legally and properly belongs, and challenge any 'coal dealer' to prove that our members as coal drivers stole coal from their wagons in transit to the purchaser, and further challenge them to go into court and disprove the statements contained herein, relative to the matter of the two tickets furnished drivers and thus short weighing the purchaser for their benefit.

"Butte Teamsters' Union No. 2, I. B. of T.

"A. D. ALTERTON,

"D. J. O'CONNOR,

"D. J. FARRELL,

"Committee on Resolutions."

TRADE UNIONS.

Foster education and uproot ignorance.

Shorten hours and lengthen life.

Raise wages and lower usury.

Increase independence and decrease dependence.

Develop manhood and balk tyranny.

Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness.

Reduce prejudice and induce liberality.

Enlarge society and eliminate classes.

Create rights and abolish wrongs.

Lighten toil and brighten man.

All wage workers should be union men. Their progress is limited only by those who hold aloof. Get together, agitate, educate and do.

Don't wait until tomorrow; tomorrow never comes.

Don't wait for some one else to start; start it yourself.

Don't hearken to the indifferent; wake them up.

Don't think it impossible; two million organized workers prove different.

Don't weaken; persistence wins.—Organizing Bureau A. F. of L.

EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

THE railway express drivers and helpers' strike in New York City was perhaps the most complete tie-up of a business that ever existed in this country. Every employe of the several large railway express companies ceased employment. The office help, including the girls, went out in sympathy with the drivers and helpers.

The trouble started in a small way in one of the express companies on the refusal of the company's officials to grant a slight betterment of conditions to some of the employes. The men quit work and the employes of the several other companies within forty-eight hours were all out on strike, not in sympathy with the original company's employes, but in an effort to try to remedy the terrible conditions under which they labored.

Many of the old drivers were members of our union, but under the conditions existing in employment by those companies, the men could not admit their membership in a labor union under penalty of immediate discharge, as under the rules of the company when seeking employment the applicant has to fill out a blank and in that blank is contained several questions, the most prominent of which reads in this way:

"Have you ever been a member of a labor union?

Are you now a member of a labor union?

Do you intend to join a labor union?"

In answering either of those questions in the affirmative the applicant is refused employment. He is not informed by the official of the company why he was refused. He was merely told that they did not need any help at that time, or in some other polite way, was rejected. A man's independence and honor had to be sacrificed and trampled upon immediately upon securing employment from either the Adams Express Company, the National Express Company, the American Express Company, Wells-Fargo, or the United States Express Company. The wages ranged from \$35 a month to \$55 for helpers and from \$55 dollars to perhaps \$70 for drivers. The hours were unlimited. Many of the men stated to the General President that they had worked as many as sixteen and seventeen hours a day for weeks at a stretch and received no extra compensation for same. After the men ceased employment they formed organizations and applied for charters from our International Union. In Jersey City, ex-Vice-President John J. Jennings endeavored to get control of the men there. He is still on the outside of the International Union by the unanimous action of our last convention, but upon the men **learning that** John J. represented an independent organization they immediately cut loose from him and told him in very plain language that they wanted to be affiliated and chartered with a bona fide organization of labor connected with the American Federation of Labor. They then drew up their bill of grievances stating the wages and hours that they desired and also asking for recognition of their organization, or, at any rate, desiring that union men be given preference. The companies immediately proceeded to employ strike-breakers in different cities throughout the country, shipping them into New York and New Jersey and endeavoring to operate their wagons with those individuals. You know the result. Many of those strike-breakers were identified as ex-convicts by the police authorities, and the said police officers believed that those thieves and robbers who were employed as strike-breakers were just making complete maps

of the places they visited with the hope of using said knowledge in the future on certain dark nights. We have also heard it rumored that many valuable packages were missed by the companies and that trunks were opened and rifled indiscriminately. Of course this is nothing new to us who saw the same kind of conditions in Chicago in 1905. However, the several large companies which are worth millions of dollars seem not to mind spending a few million to prevent the establishment of a labor union. The prominent business men and officials of New York City and Jersey City immediately started to try to bring about some kind of an understanding and the officials of the several express companies obstinately refused to meet the men. Governor Fort of New Jersey and Mayor Whitpin of Jersey City, both put forth every effort in order to get the companies to consider their positions and to at least meet the representatives of their employes who were then on strike. They had a conference which lasted several hours, and at the end of the conference the companies agreed to meet a committee representing their former employes, after being cornered in such a way by Governor Fort and Mayor Whitpin that they could not very well get away without meeting their employes. The meeting of the committees of the employes amounted to nothing because the officials of the express companies intended to do nothing. Mayor Gaynor then took hold of the situation, and up to the present writing has been unsuccessful in bringing about a settlement. He has repeatedly denounced the officials of the express companies, especially Mr. Platt, son of former Senator Platt, who is perhaps the most unreasonable man in the business world today. The best the companies would do, would be to hire the men back as individuals. This Mayor Gaynor has denounced and believed that the position of the express companies is anything but fair. The business men's organizations of New York City have denounced the several companies for their position and requested them, in the interest of the many large concerns which are their principal customers, to change their tactics and consider the welfare of the people of New York City by granting the drivers better conditions, or at least, by accepting the challenge of the men on strike to submit the matter to arbitration. Governor Fort of the State of New Jersey and Mayor Whitpin of Jersey City, has denounced the officials for their stand, and the governor has stated to the several companies who demanded that the militia be sent into Jersey City, that under no conditions would he send the militia into that city until Mayor Whitpin requested same. He knew his position and did not hesitate to tell the officials of the express companies that if they were as fair as their employes there would be no need of a continuance of the strike. If the striking employes accomplished nothing else but this—having their case heard and read by such men as those named above, they have surely done some good, because by the honesty of their position and the justice of their demands, they have convinced every decent thinking individual in the States of New York and New Jersey that their employers are wrong, and that they, the men, are right. They have made converts to labor's cause, who without the strike it would have taken years to convince, that the officials of large corporations and large employers are absolutely wrong and willing to grind down their employes to such an extent that existence becomes unbearable. One prominent city official made this statement to the General President—during one of the days of the strike, he said, "I have always denounced socialism. I have sometimes denounced labor unions, but the action of the officials representing the express companies and the contemptible way in which they are trying to abuse their men has done more toward making me a Socialist than any other thing that could happen to me at this age." He said, "I now have some reason for believing that anarchy and socialism are produced and created by such men as Platt and the other officials of these express companies." This statement will give our readers some

idea of the feeling existing in New York City and in New Jersey during the strike. The outcome of this conflict we cannot predict at this time, but we have this to say, that there is everything to be gained and nothing to be lost by the controversy.

Hundreds of drivers working in department stores who never belonged to a union took advantage of the action of the expressmen's strike and went out on strike and formed a union, got a union shop agreement signed up with their employers and are now chartered under this International Union. The same can be said of the chauffeurs and grocery wagon drivers and the several other branches of our trade. While we do not believe in industrial disturbances, we sometimes feel that this kind of an affair is necessary in order to arouse our membership and awaken the working people to a realization of their conditions. We hope and pray that the drivers and helpers of the express companies will be successful.

WE have just learned that a settlement has been reached in New York City and in New Jersey by the striking express drivers and helpers with their employers, at which agreement we heartily rejoice inasmuch as a few days ago we believed it would be a fight to the bitter end. The following is the agreement which the business men and Mayor Gaynor forced the express companies to accept:

"We are willing to take back our employes who are on strike whether or not they have joined a union, reserving the right, however, to decline to take back any of them, whether they be members of a union or not, who may have committed or incited acts of violence and hostility against us.

"Those of our companies whose employes have raised a question concerning their hours of employment or rate of wages will agree after the men resume work to take up these questions at once with their employes or committee for the purpose of reaching a settlement which shall be just and satisfactory to both parties, with the understanding that the former hours and rates of wages shall continue in effect until December 1 next, and that any change mutually agreed upon shall then become effective.

"ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, W. M. Barrett, President.

"AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, H. S. Julier, V.-P.

"NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY, I. N. Smith, G. M.

"UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO., Frank H. Platt, Director.

"WELLS-FARGO & CO., E. A. Stedman, V.-P."

To this offer the representatives of the strikers assented the following:

"The undersigned, a committee representing the employes of the express companies which join in the annexed letter to Mr. Towne, hereby receive the terms of the said letter in settlement of the strike and advise the said employes to resume work thereon at once and end the strike. We proposed these same terms through the mayor last Friday, at his request, and adhere to them now at his request.

"DANIEL P. O'CONNOR, Adams Express Company.

"THOMAS W. TALLON, American Express Company.

"E. J. MARA, National Express Company.

"JAMES C. ACKERMAN, United States Express Company.

"JAMES W. DONNELLY, Wells-Fargo Express Company."

It can be seen from the above agreement that all men can return to work except those who have committed crime. We cannot expect to place back men whom it will be proven committed crime during the strike, but we expect the companies to prove this or there will be more trouble on their hands. We do

not want them to think that because some ex-convicts, employed as strike-breakers, make certain statements that those statements are strictly truthful.

This was the main issue—to get all those men back to work, which seems to be the outcome. Understand that if the strike continued indefinitely from day to day, the companies would be employing a better class of strike-breakers, such as importing from the different cities some old express drivers who had been discharged or suspended for the past two or three years, and at the end of eight or nine weeks' strike the companies would have to retain those individuals and unquestionably, perhaps, less than half the men on strike would not find places when they desired to return. However, a few days before this settlement was reached, the companies obstinately refused to take back any man except on his special application and upon his making a statement that he did not belong to a labor union. You can see the gain in the agreement reached. A man may now belong to a labor union and wear the emblem of that organization, as we understand the settlement, without discrimination. This will give the men a chance to perfect their organization; to draw up their bill of grievances or their schedule and present same in proper form. It will also give them recognition, because when the companies admit that there was a strike, and that the men are in the union, as they know by this time, they recognize the organization.

In reference to wages and hours. After the first days of the strike, the companies agreed to the wages and hours as requested by the men. There is no reason why they should recede from that position because the demands made by the men with reference to hours and wages are reasonable. We are almost certain that the conditions governing wages and hours as requested by the strikers will be granted. If, however, the companies break faith and do not live up to the spirit of this agreement, the men, after perfecting their organization, can again cease employment if they feel as though they are not dealt with fairly and honestly. We believe that while not a complete victory, it is an advancement for the employes and a thorough recognition of the principles of organization, and we only hope that conditions such as has prevailed since the strike started will never be repeated in any part of this country. On the other hand, if the men refuse to accept this agreement, which has been brought about by Mayor Gaynor, Mayor Whitpin of Jersey City, and other prominent gentlemen, they will at once lose the good will of those men who have worked faithfully in the interest of justice, and conditions would be worse than can at this time be imagined. There is every hope that the agreement will be ratified by the strikers and that they will take advantage of the opportunity now to wear their buttons, the emblem of trade unionism, and organize the unorganized workers in the several express companies, renew their strength, and if the companies do not do the right thing, give them the same treatment as accorded them a few days ago when the men ceased employment. In other words, there is nothing to prevent the men when organized to cease employment, as they have done recently.

We hope and trust that this victory, which has been gained by this struggle of the drivers and helpers of the express companies in New York and New Jersey, will be the means of awakening the drivers employed by those companies in every city and town in our country to a realization of their position, which is that they are absolutely non-union men prevented from joining a union by their unscrupulous employers. Now that this barrier has been removed the same conditions should prevail everywhere for the drivers of those companies, as now prevails in New York and New Jersey.

MR. GOMPERS, while in New York recently, lent his aid to the strikers by many broad statements made in their behalf to the representatives of the press. The following is part of a statement made by Mr. Gompers to one of the New York newspapers: "I deeply deplore great industrial upheavals," he said, "and I fervently hope that this difficulty may yet be ended by a fair concession on the part of the companies. When the strikers offered to submit all their differences to arbitration—even the question of recognition of the union—they went the limit. Such a generous, fair offer on the part of labor is almost unprecedented—almost unheard of. Why, I myself would hardly expect that much of them. But if these employers persist in their present narrow stand something is sure to react against them. An enormous industrial disturbance will be on their own heads.

"Of course, I realize that the express officials may have in mind the conduct of Mr. Shea, former president of the teamsters. This we must admit in all fairness to the employers. But Mr. Tobin, Mr. Shea's successor, is an entirely different sort of man. He is a determined, broad-gauged leader. He labors under the disadvantage of bearing the opprobrium of his predecessor's reputation."

THE general organization is a business institution and must have some head to it. For that purpose we have established general headquarters. We have agents out in the form of organizers who are supposed to act under instructions from the General Office. There seems to be some misunderstanding on the part of some of the local unions and joint councils in the large cities that the organizers are under their direction. This is a mistake that must be removed. The organizers are distinctively under the orders of the General Office and have no other bosses (if we may be excused for using the term), but the General President or the General Secretary-Treasurer. The duties of the organizers is to see, first, that the laws are lived to and those who have not courage enough to do this are good for nothing to the General Office. We have some other organizers who try to "soft pedal," as the saying goes, and try to please the cranks in the localities in which they are situated. Those kind of fellows are either afraid to do their duty or they are playing politics. In either case the General Office has no use for such individuals. We want men with courage, and strength, and force, and honesty, to go out and do the work regardless of the enemies or friends such individuals make and to understand that at all times the first order of business is a strict adherence to the constitution by the local unions.

Some local unions also have an idea that organizers are supposed to run around with them and attend to all their petty grievances. In other words, to act as business agent while the regularly paid business agent of the local union sits idle, fritting away the time of the local union in some headquarters or office, and when some little thing happens, instead of attending to the matter himself he calls on the organizer, who seems to be the butt of every joke up to the time he is needed to attend to some grievance for the lazy business agent, and usually this same business agent is a genuine knocker, finding fault with the actions of the last convention, with the General Officers of the organization, etc., and if he could do the thing as he wanted to he would tear the whole general organization to pieces and build it over again. We advise our organizers to watch for those disturbers and to avail themselves of the opportunity, when they meet lazy business agents, to go into the local union and tell the rank and file the exact conditions.

Organizers represent the general organization and are supposed to organize teamsters, chauffeurs, stablemen and helpers, under the direction of the

General office. They are supposed to help joint councils and local unions when it is convenient, reasonable and necessary and in accordance with the law. They are supposed to watch carefully all officers of local unions and see to it that our laws are complied with. At all times they are supposed to have nerve enough and strength of character enough to tell any petty officer his business and not to lay down or acquiesce to the frivolous requests made by individuals who seem to think that because they pay their per capita tax they are the entire International Union, regardless of the fact that they are asking strike benefits or assistance in some form from the general office every other week.

We are pleased to note that hostilities have ceased, for the time being, between the two organizations in Chicago. This is as it should be. If we cannot get along together let us at least not satisfy the thirst of the bosses to have us fight like bitter enemies and union haters. There is much more to be gained by separate, peaceful action than by fighting, as long as the wise leaders of the independent movement believe their interests are best conserved on the outside of the great trades union movement of America.

WE are also informed that the Brewery Workers are trying to make a little trouble in South Chicago for our people. There is a limit to everything. They may be overstepping the bounds this time. The South Chicago people are men who fight for their organization and allow no outsiders to butt in and take away from them the conditions that they have made. We know the secret of this trouble. We are advised that a former local officer of a local union that was formerly connected and appeared to be deeply interested in the welfare of the International and is now a part of the United Brewery Workers, is continually "tipping them off" as to how to proceed. Well, perhaps we are misinformed, but results will proclaim the truth and we want it understood that we are wide awake watching the movements of every individual and what they are doing for and against us and we believe in the old gospel, "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

WE are sorry that we received a telegram just before the opening of the American Federation of Labor convention that Brother Michael Casey of San Francisco would not be able to attend the convention, in view of the fact that business of importance detains him in San Francisco. The delegates were all looking forward to the pleasure of meeting this former vice-president of our general organization. We also appreciated the fact that his standing in labor circles on the coast would mean a great deal to us at the convention, but, unfortunately, conditions were such that we could not meet Brother Casey because of his inability to be present.

Brother McLaughlin of Local No. 85 was elected a delegate at the Peoria convention. He is business agent of said local. He notified the General President that he could not attend this year and the General President appointed his colleague and friend, Brother Casey, but as appears above the President of Local No. 85 could not be present either as a delegate. The time being short and Vice-President Grace being an old and experienced delegate at the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, having attended not less than ten conventions, the General President appointed Brother Grace to fill the vacancy created by the inability of the former delegates above named to attend. Brother Grace has had experience and he also has ability. He knows the workings of the labor movement and his usefulness and experience prompted the General President to appoint him as a delegate to represent the general organization in St. Louis.

WE extend our thanks to Governor Fort of New Jersey, to Mayor Whitpin of Jersey City, to Mayor Gaynor of New York City, to Monsignor Sheppard of Jersey City (who so kindly gave the hall to the strikers for their meeting), and to the officers of the National Civic Federation for their aid and assistance and kindly advice during the expressmen's strike in New York and New Jersey. We therefore, on behalf of the thousands of organized teamsters and chauffeurs throughout the United States and Canada, extend our sincere thanks to the above named gentlemen for their helping hand in our time of need. We believe that their actions in our behalf were tendered, not alone for the union, but in the interest of justice and humanity. When honest men fully understand the labor movement there will be no need of strikes or lockouts. We pray for the day when conditions will obtain to prevent a repetition of the conditions brought about in New York and New Jersey by unjust employers.

ONE of the demands made by the express drivers of New York was for a day of eleven hours. Just imagine in this day of enlightenment workmen asking for an eleven-hour day and the companies refusing to consider the request, and, mind you, those working men are not non-English-speaking aliens, but young Americans, born in this country—99 per cent. of them—treated, in their childhood, to luxuries which many of our European people are unacquainted with and educated to believe that our country is a country of freedom and equality. Imagine, if you can, those young men working for \$1.25 a day and working unlimited hours. Do you blame them for battling against those conditions? Do you blame them for endeavoring to better their surroundings and trying to make the future a little brighter than the past?

A SHORT time ago William Neer, secretary-treasurer of Local No. 753, tendered his resignation to the local union for good and substantial reasons. Not because he wanted to cease membership, but because other opportunities presented themselves to him whereby he could better his condition. There were seven hundred members present at the local's meeting, as we understand it, and by a unanimous vote of the local, they refused to accept the resignation and told Brother Neer that anything he wanted in the local in order to retain him as a member and an officer, that the membership was only too glad to grant him the same.

We believe that the local made its best move when they refused to accept his resignation. Three years ago this local union was practically penniless. It was worse—it was in debt. Today it has \$18,000 in its treasury with a membership of sixteen hundred, and has had in three years two increases in wages, making the average wage of the milk driver in Chicago about \$19.00 per week. While we do not want to say that all this was done by Brother Neer, he was there as an officer advising and encouraging them during this period. A good officer is worth his weight in gold. A bad one is a detriment to the community in which he lives as well as to the local that he represents. We advise our membership to hold on to their good officers, especially to the honest men who handle their funds and back them up. Such men as Neer are not easily found in the ranks of labor.

IT was surely a pleasure to the General President, recently to visit Local No. 68, Coal Teamsters, of Boston and hear the encouraging reports from that local union. Business was done in an upright manner and absolute honesty prevailed. Also on the same occasion the meeting of Local No. 25, presided over by Brother Gillespie, was refreshing and encouraging. The members felt so elated and thankful for the action of the Executive Board recently to that local union that nothing too good could be said for the general organization.

Great credit is due the officers of the several local unions in that district. No independent, dual organization can take root there. The Knights of Labor recently attempted to get a foothold in the truck drivers' organization, but they lasted only a short time. No matter what the differences are that exist in the minds of the teamsters of Boston among themselves, they never forget their loyalty to the parent body and to the American Federation of Labor. They may disagree in their councils, but on the streets they fight together, they stand together or they fall together. This spirit should prevail all over the entire country. Such conditions as exist in Chicago should be stamped out because they have no place in the labor movement. Only by fighting and sticking together man to man battling and struggling against injustice can we ever accomplish anything. Divided we amount to nothing. We need a solid front. The principles of organized labor are for the strong to help the weak and to always stand for justice. Above and beyond all we should see to it that our organizations are in the control of honest men.

THE several state elections are over and no doubt everybody is wondering over the returns. The overwhelming defeat of the tyrannical Cannon policies by the people proves conclusively that you cannot today go on indefinitely taking away the rights of men and still expect that men will sit quietly by and refuse to resent the action. The Republican administration for the past few years have so outrageously sinned against human interests that it is no surprise to the leaders of labor, at least, that its downfall took place on November 8.

We hear many reasons and theories advanced by leaders of both parties as to the cause of the victory of the Democratic party. We hear it stated that the high cost of living, that Mr. Roosevelt, etc., were the cause of the change in the minds of the people, but none of the political bosses are telling the truth in the matter as they can see it. The real cause of the change was that labor had taken an active part in the campaign. If there is any one man responsible for this change, it is perhaps the president of the American Federation of Labor. Four years ago when Gompers was in Maine touring that state fighting that arch enemy of labor, Mr. Littlefield, the campaign was started. Even though Littlefield was elected that year, the seed was sown for the present change. His majority was so small and things were made so unpleasant for Mr. Littlefield, Cannon's friend, that he had to retire shortly after his election. Imagine the old, rock-ribbed Republican State of Maine in four years completely turning over and going absolutely Democratic, or adopting the advice of Samuel Gompers to defeat the enemies of labor and elect the friends of labor. From that date up to now the discontent that existed in the minds of the people has been waiting for a chance to express itself, and this expression was fully rendered on last election day.

On looking over the returns we find that old blue-blooded Massachusetts has thrown down Mr. Draper for governor, the man who refused to sign an eight-hour-day bill adopted by the legislature. They elected Mr. Foss. Mr. Foss is not entirely perfect, but he is better than Draper. Foss is the man

who, after being elected to Congress by the working people in the Brockton district, refused to vote in Congress in labor's interest when the Hughes amendment was under consideration. We have some doubts about Mr. Foss, but between the two evils we choose the least. Foss is also reputed to be the owner of two establishments where the union card is not recognized, but we warn Mr. Foss and his ilk that they cannot double-cross, as the same medicine applied to the Cannon-Aldrich combination can also be administered to the traitors to the labor interests in the future as in the past.

We also notice in Wisconsin there is a Socialist elected to Congress. The man we know well, Mr. Berger. He is an able, conscientious man and absolutely sincere in the trade union movement, but overwhelmingly opposed to the present policies of the American Federation of Labor. But this we do know, at least we think so, that this socialist will vote in labor's interest in Congress. Some of the southern Democrats elected are as bad as some of the Republicans defeated. We are going to watch the actions of the Democratic party and the results, and if they do nothing but bluff their day is coming in 1912.

We desire many legislative conditions changed. For instance the Sherman anti-trust law, so as to exclude labor unions. It is ridiculous to contend that labor organizations are in the same position as the steel trust, the beef trust and the oil trust, and we say emphatically on reading the argument at the time of the enactment of the law that it was never intended to have labor persecuted by the adoption of the law. In fact, it was distinctly stated at that time in Congress that labor organizations should be excluded. We ask that the necessary amendment be made to this law, giving us the justice that we are entitled to. Labor has many other needs and bills will be presented to Congress relative to its grievances, and we want immediate action taken, and if this next Congress does nothing more than has been done during the past ten or twelve years, it is paving the way to the establishment of a union labor political party in this country. We notice from the returns, one man who has been re-elected to Congress who will fight for labor's interests no matter what the results will be. We refer to the Hon. W. B. Wilson, ex-secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, who was returned from a Republican district for the third time by a large majority.

We advise the working people to watch carefully the actions of the men whom they have returned to the legislative halls in Washington. Mark them well, because it means your freedom in the years to come. You have taken a special interest this year. Let that interest continue until such time as we remove from our midst the terrible conditions surrounding us and make life worth living in this glorious republic.

"Attacked and denounced as scarcely any other institution ever has been, the unions have thriven and grown in the face of opposition. This healthy vitality has been due to the fact that they were a genuine product of social needs—indispensable as a protest and a struggle against the abuses of industrial government, and inevitable as a consequence of that consciousness of strength inspired by the concentration of numbers under the new conditions of industry. They have been, as is now admitted by almost all candid minds, instruments of progress. Not

to speak of the material advantages they have gained for workingmen, they have developed powerful sympathies among them, and taught them the lesson of self-sacrifice in the interest of their brethren, and, still more, of their successors. They have infused a new spirit of independence and self-respect. They have brought some of the best men to the front, and given them the ascendancy due to their personal qualities and desirable in the interests of society."—John J. Ingram, LL. D.

CORRESPONDENCE



NEWARK, N. J.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The Newark Spring Mattress Company of Newark, N. J., has entered into an agreement with the drivers who work for it and who are members of Local No. 475, granting them wages and hours that make it one of our best firms in the city. They have met our request for conditions in a spirit of fairness, and our members think it only fair and just to it that the fact be published in our official magazine.

I hope that you will publish the same and recommend to our members in New Jersey and New York that when purchasing beds that they will try and secure the products made by the Newark Spring Mattress Company.

Fraternally,
W. S. WEEKS,
Sec. L. U. No. 475.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

The Brotherhood of Leather Workers, while unsuccessful in their efforts to gain the universal eight-hour day for their craft, have demonstrated the power of organized effort by establishing the nine-hour day throughout the United States, and while the manufacturers most hostile to our organization disclaim any influence whatever of the brotherhood having caused them to grant the reduction in hours to their employes, yet the fact remains, and if not, why, at this time, should they experience a sudden change of heart when they have for all time past worked their employes long hours and at low wages?

The facts are, the men would be working ten hours and in the busy season twelve and fourteen hours if there was no organization to stand in the way.

Undaunted, and with a determination to secure the eight-hour-day, the Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods will meet in convention at Chicago, November 15, 1910, for the first time in a period of six years and outline a policy to be pursued not only in furtherance of this purpose, but to make such constitutional changes, to combat the methods of the employers, as may seem advisable.

No other cause than the influence of the leather workers in the granting of the nine-hour work day can be made tenable, and we submit to the readers for their decision, to give credit where credit is due.

Despite the efforts of employers in our line to disrupt and destroy the organization we are still on the job and far from being dead; in fact, we will demonstrate that we are very much alive, and shall assert our right to consideration in the selling of our labor, which belongs solely to our members to give or withhold as they see fit.

Fraternally,
W. E. BRYAN, G. Pres.,
I. B. of L. W. on Horse Goods.

WORK WITH A WILL.

Men have certain work to do for their bread, and that is to be done strenuously; others work for their delight, and that is to be done heartily; neither is to be done by halves or shifts, but with a will, and what is not worth that effort is not to be done at all.—John Ruskin.

Let us strive for the greatest good for the largest number. The world wasn't made in a minute, and its multitude of trouble, trials and tribulations cannot be wiped out in a day. If you can't get what you want to-day, try again tomorrow.

IN MEMORIAM

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 16, 1910.
Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Friend and Brother—

Whereas, It has pleased our Supreme Ruler, Almighty God, to remove from our midst our brother, James P. Hartney; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and that we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family in this, their hour of sorrow.

JAMES B. HART,
Rec. Sec. L. U. No. 405.

Fernie, B. C., Canada, Oct. 25.
Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—

Whereas, Death has entered our midst and taken from our ranks Brother Joe Manville, vice-president of this local; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; a copy of these resolutions sent to the bereaved family; a copy to the teamsters' magazine for publication, and a copy spread upon our minutes.

Fraternally,

E. MARSHAM,
A. L. BOALES,
J. JACKSON,
Committee.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 28.
Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—

Whereas, Death has again entered our midst and taken from our ranks another one of our beloved brothers and co-workers, Joseph Gier, whose loving ways and manly actions won for him the respect of all who knew him, and while we realize our loss, this year, 1910, let it be

Resolved, That we, as members of Teamsters' Union No. 479, express our sympathy to the bereaved family

for its sad loss, and may He who has chosen to call from earthly strife our beloved brother be able to comfort them in their bereavement; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; a copy sent to the bereaved family, and one to the journal for publication.

JERRY C. THOMAS, Sec.-Treas.

Collinsville, Ill., Nov. 1.
Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme ruler of the universe to remove from our midst one of our beloved brothers—Lee Scaggs—whose loving ways and manly actions had won for him the respect of all who knew him, and while we realize our great loss, let it be

Resolved, That we, as members of Local Union No. 3, extend our sympathy to the bereaved family for their sad loss, and may He who has chosen to call from earthly strife our beloved brother be able to comfort them in their sad bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days as a token of respect for our lost brother; a copy of these resolutions sent to the family; a copy spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the International office for publication in the magazine.

J. L. POINTER,
C. G. JUNGHANS,
PAUL SILEGER,
Committee.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 23.
Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—

Whereas, It has pleased God in the

just distribution of His infinite power and wisdom, to take from our fold one of our most enthusiastic workers, John Sarmento, and

Whereas, Said brother has proven himself by past actions a union brother of more than ordinary merit, bound at all times to live up to Local No. 226's laws and regulations, and

Whereas, Our deceased brother has by his actions been a fit example for all union men to follow; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the members of milk wagon drivers' union, go on record as condemning the excessive rate of speed allowed automobiles in this city, our deceased brother's death being due to an automobile accident; and, be it further

Resolved, That we tender to the family and near relatives our deepest sympathy, feeling that they, like us, have lost one of whom they might justly be proud.

FRANK J. McGOVERN, R. S.

The largest judgment ever entered by a United States court in favor of the government growing out of a prosecution for attempting to bring alien laborers into the country in violation of law has been reported from Tucson, Ariz., where the jury rendered

New York City, Nov. 13.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—

Whereas, Death has visited our local, No. 584, and taken from our midst our beloved brother, Alfred Sager, our late secretary-treasurer, whose manly ways won for him the respect of all who knew him, and while we keenly realize our loss, let us

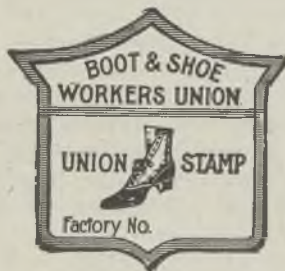
Resolve, That we, as members of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Local, No. 584, express our sympathy to the bereaved family for its sad loss and may He who has chosen to call from earthly strife our beloved brother be able to comfort them through their sad bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; a copy sent to the bereaved family; a copy sent to the General Office for publication in the magazine, and a copy spread upon our minutes.

Fraternally yours,

C. T. CARRINGTON, R. S.

ered a verdict for \$45,000. This was \$1,000, the penalty fixed by statute, for each of forty-five aliens whom it was attempted to import. The defendant in the suit was a construction company in Los Angeles.



NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP. All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always non-union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT and SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer St. Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres.

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

USED BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

FOR SALE ALL OVER THE WORLD

The General President, since our last issue, attended a meeting of the Coal Teamsters of Albany, N. Y.; also the Joint Council of Albany and Troy, and was successful in removing some misunderstanding that existed relative to the issuance of new charters. The union teamsters of Albany and Troy received the General President in a very respectful and orderly manner and paid the greatest attention to his remarks and advice while in that city.

The chauffeurs of Boston have recently organized and affiliated themselves with Local Union No. 126, the carriage drivers. They have already submitted a wage scale, and even though they are only organized for a few weeks, have bettered their conditions considerably. It looked for a short time as though they were going on strike, but the better judgment of the employers and the conservatism of the men enabled them to reach an agreement.

Local No. 327 of Haverhill, Mass., has signed up its agreement with its employers, obtaining an increase in wages from one dollar to three dollars per week for some of its members. This is good news, and a great deal of credit is due to Business Agent Macdougall for the businesslike manner in which he handles his organization in that district.

Local Union No. 753, Milk Wagon Drivers of Chicago, held its annual ball on November 10. It was a most successful affair and thoroughly enjoyed by the sixteen hundred members of the local union who attended. This splendid organization added another large "piece of change" to their eighteen-thousand-dollar treasury.

The above local has had a strike on for several weeks against a man employing six drivers and who refuses to listen to a union man or to do as all other milk employers are doing in Chicago. It is paying the strikers \$6 per week, and is bound to win. It never loses anything. Here is hoping it will be speedy.

Official Magazine

OF THE

International Brotherhood

OF

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers

WEAR THE EMBLEM

OF

Our Organization

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



THE ABOVE CUTS REPRESENT THE

Button, Cuff Button and Watch Fob

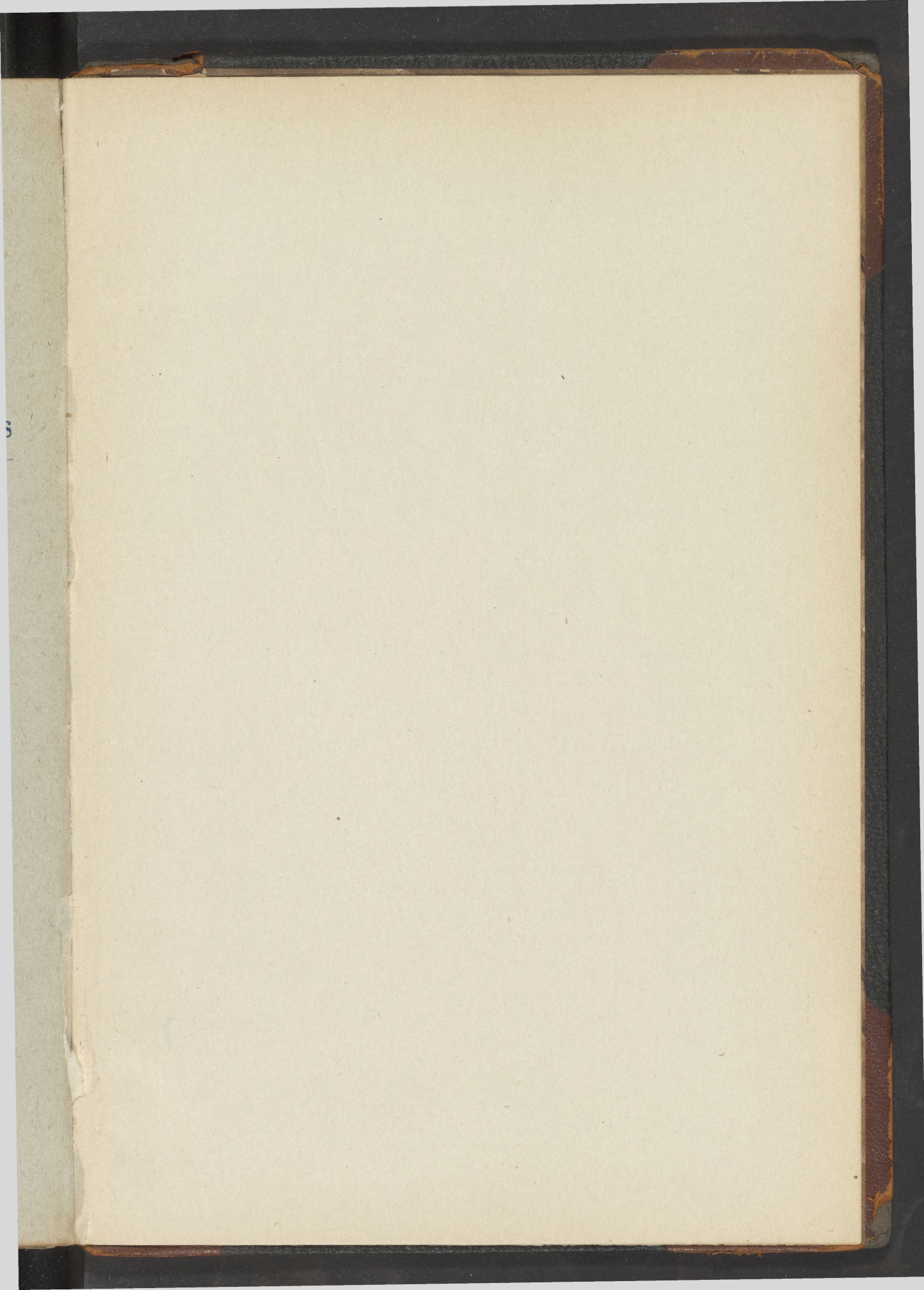
SOLD BY THE GENERAL OFFICE

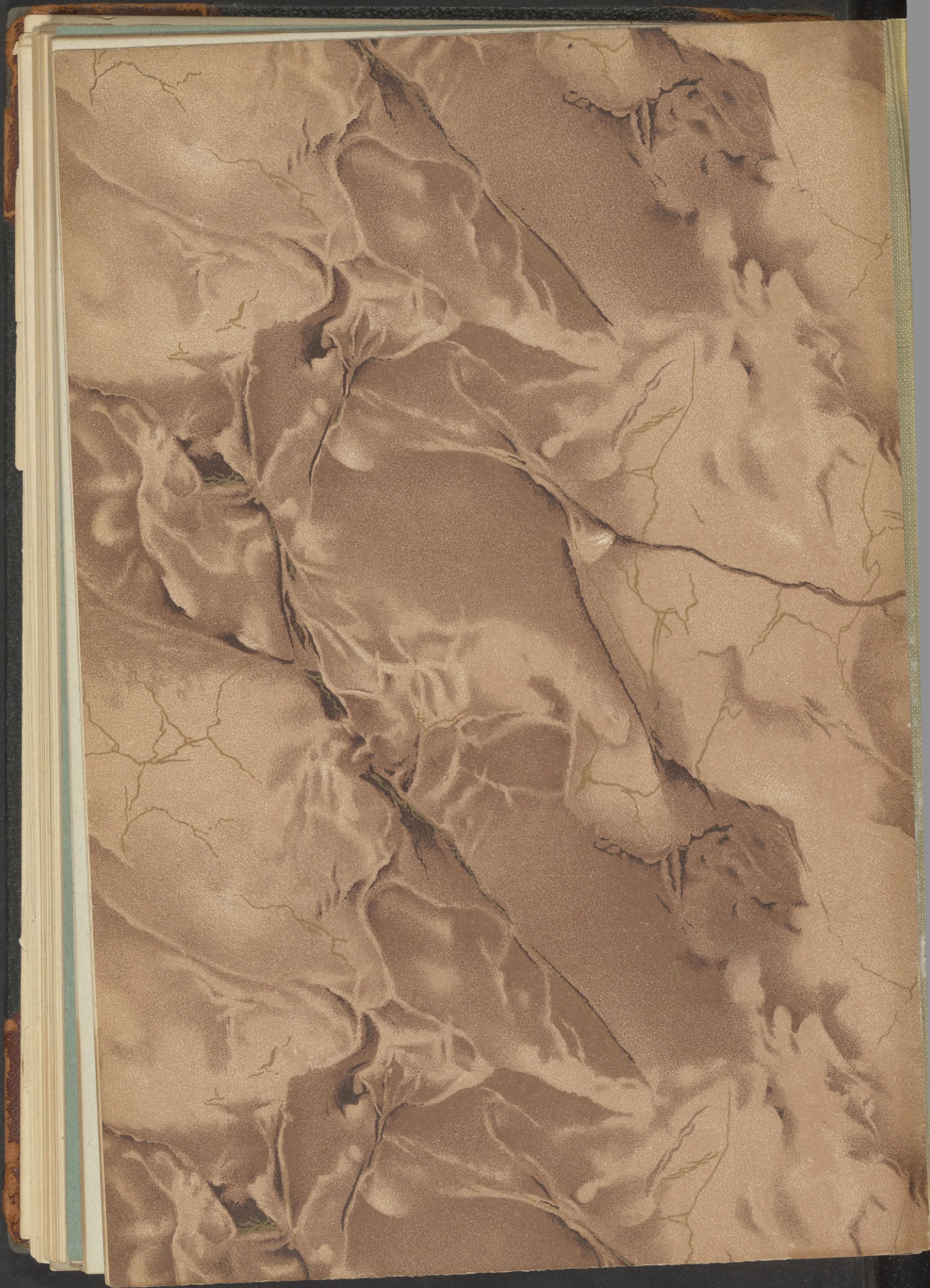
THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS

Buttons - - - - 25c a piece
Cuff Buttons - - - 75c a pair
Watch Charms - \$1.50 a piece

All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary,
222 East Michigan Street Indianapolis, Ind.







FROM THE LIBRARY OF
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Ave. N.W. — Washington 1, D. C.

